

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION DERIVATION AND DEFINITION OF
TERMS IN BIOLOGY BOTANY ZOOLOGY ANATOMY
CYTOLOGY GENETICS EMBRYOLOGY PHYSIOLOGY

BY

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PREFACE

IT was thought desirable that there should be available to students and others interested in the Biological Sciences an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's *Manual of Scientific Terms* (1879, republished 1903). The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies Botany Zoology Cytology Genetics, Embryology Anatomy Physiology some terms in Bacteriology and Paleontology are included. Specific, generic, ordinal and other systematic names of plants and animals have necessarily been omitted nor could references to the sources of terms be listed in a volume of moderate size.

The method of spelling is in the main that used in Britain, but due attention is paid to American orthography by means of cross-references or by reproducing in the original lettering terms culled from scientific literature published in the United States. Spelling however is not static, as may be illustrated by the tendency to substitute *s* for the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* and by compound words which may be written as two separate words, or hyphenated or integrated as one word.

In the statement of derivation of terms, Greek and Russian words have been transliterated, as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with those languages. On the advice of one authority on Greek, the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original hence the occurrence of such words as *brangchia hydor* etc.

Pronunciation, upon which there can never be universal agreement is the least satisfactory portion, and is likely to remain so. Quite apart from natural differences in Scottish English, and American utterance, pronunciation is subject to different fashions in different centres of learning. Moreover the accepted position of the accent also varies in different localities and from one generation to another. Some of the alternative styles of pronunciation given will doubtless be regarded by the purist as faulty or definitely wrong, but their inclusion seems justified by the law of common usage.

This Dictionary now deals with more than fifteen thousand five hundred terms. As in previous editions, the text has been revised and amplified numerous publications having been probed not only for new terms but for new meanings which have been attached to existing terms. However as was pointed out in the Preface to the Second Edition a work of this nature must inevitably remain subject to limitations of time and resources.

The accretion of additional terms might have been dealt with in the form of Supplements but with the generous consent of the Publishers, the work has been reset for each edition in order to retain the facility of reference afforded by an unbroken alphabetical arrangement.

Thanks are also due to many individuals who during the past forty years, have furthered the work by suggestions and criticisms.

The preparation of each new edition has also been essentially facilitated by the courtesy of the staff of various libraries particularly in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The helpfulness of the County Librarian and staff of the Argyll County Library during preparation of the present edition is gratefully appreciated.

J H K

1960

EQUIVALENTS

One acre	= 4840 square yards = 4046.873 square metres
One ångström	= 0.0001 micron
One are	= 119.6033 square yards = 0.02471 acre
One atmosphere	= 14.7 pounds per square inch = 1033 grams per square centimetre
One ba	= pressure of mercury column of 29.53 inches, one square centimetre in area in latitude 45°
One British thermal unit	= 51.99 calories
One centigram	= 0.15432 grain
One centimetre	= 0.39370 inch
One chain	= 22 yards = 20.1168 metres
One cubic centimetre	= 0.06 cubic inch
One cubic foot	= 0.0283 cubic metre
One cubic inch	= 16.387 cubic centimetres
One cubic metre	= 1.308 cubic yards
One degree centigrade	= 0.8 degrees Réaumur = 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit
One degree Fahrenheit	= 0.5556 Centigrade
One degree of latitude at the equator	= 68.704 statute miles
One degree of longitude at the equator	= 69.65 statute miles
One degree Réaumur	= 1.25 degrees Centigrade
One drachm	= 60 grains = 3.88793 grams
One fathom	= 6 feet = 1.828767 metres
One fluid drachm	= 3.5515 millilitres
One fluid ounce	= 28.423 millilitres
One fluid scruple	= 18.38 millilitres
One foot	= 12 inches = 30.480 centimetres
One furlong	= 10 chains = 201.168 metres
One gallon (Imperial)	= 1.2 gallons (U.S.A.) = 4.54596 litres
One gallon (U.S.A.)	= 0.8327 gallon (Imperial) = 3.785 litres
One grain (avoirdupois)	= 0.0647989 gram
One gram	= 0.035274 ounces = 15.432356 grains
One gram-calorie	= 0.003968 British thermal unit
One hectare	= 2.4706 acres
One hundredweight	= 112 pounds = 50.80 kilograms
One inch	= 2.5400 centimetres
One inch (U.S.A.)	= 2.54001 centimetres
One kilogram	= 2.20462 pounds (avoirdupois)
One kilogram per square centimetre	= 14.22 pounds per square inch
One kilometre	= 0.62137 statute mile
One litre	= 1.76077 pint (Imperial)
One metre	= 3.28084 feet = 39.3701 inches
One microgram	= 0.001 milligram = 0.0005 grain
One micron	= 0.001 millimetre = 0.000039 inch
One mil	= 0.001 inch
One mile (nautical)	= 1.152 statute miles = 1.853 kilometres
One mile (statute)	= 1.6093 kilometres
One millibar	= 0.00 ba

One milligram	= 0.015432 grain
One millilitre	= 0.001 litre = 0.0352 fluid ounce
One millimetre	= 0.03937 inch
One micromicron	= 0.000001 millimetre
One minlm (British)	= 0.05919 cubic centimetre
One minlm (U.S.A.)	= 0.00376 cubic inch = 0.06161 cubic centimetre
One ounce (apothecaries)	= 8 drachms = 31.10347 grams
One ounce (voirdupois)	= 437.5 grains = 28.34954 grams
One ounce (troy)	= 31.10347 grams
One pennyweight	= 1.555 grams
One pint (Imperial)	= 568.2454 cubic centimetres
One pound (voirdupois)	= 16 ounces = 453.59243 grams
One pound (troy)	= 5760 grains = 373.24 grams
One pound per square inch	= 70.308 grams per square centimetre
One quart (Imperial)	= 1.13649 litre
One quart (U.S.A.)	= 0.94636 litre
One quintal	= 100 kilograms = 220.4621 pounds
One rood	= 40 poles = 10.1168 ares
One scruple	= 20 grains = 1.29598 grams
One square centimetre	= 0.15498 square inch
One square foot	= 929.034 square centimetres
One square inch	= 6.4516 square centimetres
One square kilometre	= 0.3861 square mile
One square metre	= 1.550 square inches
One square mile	= 640 acres = 2.58998 square kilometres
One square millimetre	= 0.00155 square inch
One square yard	= 0.8361 square metre
One stero	= 35.3156 cubic feet
One ston	= 4 pounds (voirdupois) = 6.3503 kilograms
One yard	= 0.9144 metre

Sound velocity (all), mean = 331.7 metres per second

Zero, absolute = -459.4 F = -273 C = -273.15 R.

Zero centigrade and Réaumur = +32 F

Zero Fahrenheit = -17.78° C

ABBREVIATIONS

A	androecium	a	average
Ar	argon	As	azote (nitrogen)
a.	anode	B	boron
a.	anterior	B	<i>Bacillus</i>
a	abundant (occurrence of species)	b	bicupid
a	adjective	Ba	barium
Å	Ångström unit ()	Bact., bact	Bacterium, bacterial
AA	adenylic acid	bar	barometric
aapn.	amphipomict	Bé.	Baumé
A C _u	alternating current	Be	beryllium
Ac	actinium	B	bismuth
ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone	B.I.	buffer index
ADH	antidiuretic hormone	biol.	biological, biology
ADP	adenosine diphosphate	Bk	berkelium
adv	adverb	B.M.R.	basal metabolic rate
act.	(<i>actus</i>) age (d)	B.N.A.	Basile Nomina Anatomica
Ag	silver	B.O.D.	biochemical oxygen demand
alt.	alternate	bot.	botanical, botany
alt.	altitude	B.P.	blood pressure
Al	aluminum	B.P	British Pharmacopoeia
Am	americium	b.p.	boiling point
Am	ammonium	B.R.	(British) Birmingham revision of B.N.A.
AMP	adenosine monophosphate	B	bromine
amph.	amphimict	B.T.U.	British thermal unit
An	actinon	C	carbon
an.	anode	C.	centigrade Celsius
anal.	analysis	C	(<i>centum</i>) hundred
anat	natural n tom	C	century
ant	anterior	C	corolla
APH	anterior pituitary hormone	C	radioactive carbon
APL	anterior pituitary-like hormone	c.	canine tooth
apn	apomict	c.	(<i>circa</i>) approximately
apn	applied to	C.A.	chronological age
aq	water aqueous	Ca	calcium
A	Arabic	ca.	cathode
A	argon	ca	(<i>circa</i>) approximately
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon	Cal	large calorie ()
As	arsenic	cal.	small calorie ()
At	astatine	c.	cubic centimetre
atm	atmosphere atmospheric	Cd	cadmium
ATP	adenosine triphosphate	Ce	cerium
Å	(Angström unit)	Cl	Chlorine
Au	gold	cel	cell base
A.V.	atrioventricula	cent.	hundred centigrade

c.e.s.	central excitatory state	Dut.	Dutch
c.i.s.	central inhibitory state	dwt.	pennyweight
CF	ditrovorum factor	Dy	dyspros m
Cf	californium	E	east
<i>cf</i>	compare	<i>e</i>	2.71828
cg cgm.	centigram(s)	E.D	effective dose
c.g.s.	centimetre-gram-second	EEG	electroencephalogram
Cl	chlorine	eff.	efferens efferent
c.l.	corpus luteum	<i>eg</i>	(<i>exempli gratia</i>) for example
cm.	centimetre()	emb	embryological, embryology
Cm	cunum	E.M.F	erythrocyte maturing facto
c.mm.	cubic millimetre()	m.f.	electromotive force
cm/s	centimetres per seco d	end.	endosperm
CO	cardiac output	i m.	entomological entomology
Co	cobalt	eos	eosinophil
Co	coenzyme	equiv	equivalent
Co ⁶⁰	radioactive cobalt	Er	erbium
col cols	(bacterial) colony colonies	ERG	electroretinogram
conc.	concentrated, concentra to	E.R.S	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
conch.	conchology	Es	caesium
COV	cross-over valu	E.S.P	extrasensory perceptio
cpd.	compound	esp	especially
p	candle power	est.	estimated estimation
cpL	carpel	<i>q</i>	(<i>etc</i>) viscosity
c.p.s.	cycles pe second	<i>et al</i>	(<i>et alii</i>) and others
C	chromium	Eu	europium
Ca	caesium	F	fluorine
c.s.f	cerebrospinal fluid	F	Fahrenheit
CU	castrat rine	F	French
C	copper	F F ₂ etc.	1st, 2nd, etc. filial genera tio
cu cub	cubic	f	femal
D	deuterium	f	frequent (occurrence of species)
d	(<i>dexter</i>) right	FAD	flavine-adenine- dinucleotide
<i>d</i>	dextrorotary	FD	focal distance
<i>d</i>	dominant (<i>appl</i> species)	F	uro
Dan.	Danish	F ⁶⁰	radioactive iron
db	decibel()	flr()	flower()
D.C d.c	direct current	fm	fathom
DCA	deoxycorticosterone	Fm	fermi m
deg	degree()	f.p	freezing point
dg	decigram()	Fr	francium
diam.	diameter	FSH	follicle stimulating ho mone
dil.	dilute	ft.	foot feet
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive	fib	fathom
D.N	dinitrogen ratio	fur	furlong
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid	G	gravitation constant
DNP	dinitrophenyl		
DOPA	dihydroxyphenylalanine		
dox.	dosen		
DPN	diphosphopyridine nucleotide		
dr	drachm() dram()		

G	gynoeceum	in.	inch(es)
g	gram(s)	In	indium
Ga	gallium	inf.	inferior
gal.	gallon()	infl.	inflorescence
γ	(<i>gamma</i>) microgram	l g	(<i>idem</i> <i>quod</i>) the same as
Gd	gadolinium	I	indium
GDH	growth and development hormone	ind.	indescent
Ge	germanium	It.	Italian
gen.	genus	I U	international unit(s)
geog.	geographical	I W	isotopic weight
geol.	geological	JH	juvenile hormone
Ger	German	J N.D	just noticeable difference
Gk.	Greek	K	calyx
gm.	gram()	k.	potassium
g mol.	gram-molecule	ka.	kathode
G M T	Greenwich Mean Time	kC	kilocycles
G N	glucose : nitrogen ratio	kg	kilogram()
sp.	group	km.	kilometre(s)
gr	grain() gram()	k.	krypton
gr n.	Gram-negative	L.	Latin
gr p.	Gram-positive	L.	ligament(um)
GSH	glutathione	L. Linn.	Linnaean, Linnaeus
gt., gtt.	(<i>gutta</i>) drop (<i>guttae</i>) drops	l	left
H	hydrogen	l.	litre
H	hydrogen ion concentration	/	laevorotary
H	deuterium	λ	(<i>longitudo</i>) wave length
H	tritium	La	lanthanum
Hb	haemoglobin	Lam	Lamarck
H ₂	helium	lat.	latitude
herb	herbarium	lb	pound (weight)
Hi	hafnium	L.D	lethal dose
h-f.	high-frequency	lf.	low frequency
Hg	mercury	LH	lutealising hormone
hg	hectogram ()	Li	lithium
Hgb	haemoglobin	liq	liquid, liqueur
H	holmium	L. L.	late Latin
hor	horizontal	log	logarithm
h hrs	hour hours	long	longitude
H W	High Water	l.p.	low pressure
hyb	hybrid	L.S.	longitudinal section
hypoth.	hypothetical	l.t.	low tension
i	incisor	LTH	luteotrophic hormone
I	iodine	LTPP	lipothiamide pyrophosphate
I m	radioactive iodine	Lu	lutetium
I A	incisor (deciduous)	L.W	Low Water
I A A	β-indohyl acetic acid	M	Membrana, Musculus
I sld	(<i>idem</i>) in the same place	M	(<i>mille</i>) thousand
Icel.	Icelandic	M	molecule weight
with	ichthyology	m	male
ICSH	interstitial cell-stimulating hormone	m.	metre()
i.e.	(<i>id est</i>) that is	m.	mule()
		m.	midium()
		m	minute()

m.	molar	2n	diploid number
m.	musculus, muscle	n	refractive index
m	meta	n.	noun
ma.	milliampère	Na	sodium
Mal	Malaysian	Na	radioactive sodium
max.	maximum	N.A.P.	Nomina Anatomica, Paris
mb.	millibar(s)	Nb	niobium
mc.	millicurie()	Nd	neodymium
Me	mendelevium	Ne	neon
M.E.	Middle English	ng	new genus
mcx	microscopic	Ni	nickel
min.	minimum	No no	number
min	minute()	No	nobelium
M I O	minimum identifiable odour	norm.	normal
Mg	magnesium	Np	neptunium
mg mgm.	milligram(s)	n.p	normal pressure
ml.	millilitre(s) c.c.	NPN	non-protein nitrogen
MILD	minimally lethal dose	N.S	not significant
mm.	millimetre(s)	n.sp.	new species
mm	millimetre	NTP	normal temperature and pressure
Mn	manganese	O	oxygen
M	molybdenum	O	ozone
mo	month	o-	ortho-
mol.	gram-molecule	o	occasional (occurrence of species)
mol. wt.	molecular weight	obl.	oblique oblong
m.p.	melting point	O.F	Old French
m.p.h.	miles per hour	O H G	Old High German
m.p.s.	metres per second	Ω	(<i>Omega</i>) ohm(s)
mr	milliroentgen	opp	as opposed to opposite
mrad	millirad()	opt.	optical
msec.	millisecond	opt.	optimal
MSH	melanocyte-stimulating hormone	org	organic
m l.	mean sea-level	orig	original
M U	mouse	orn	ornithology
μ	(mic) micron	Os	osmium
μc	microcurie()	O T	old terminology
μg	microgram()	ov	ovary
μl	microlitre()	Oz	ounce
μmm	micromillimetre()	oz.	ounce()
μmc	micromicrocurie()	P	perianth
μμg	micromicrogram()	P	phosphorus
μμ	micromicrogram()	P	prethia
μl	micromicron (0.00 μm)	P	probability
Me	mendelevium	P ³²	radioactive phosphorus
mV	milli volt()	P	posterior
myc.	mycology	p-	para
N	nitrogen	p	per an m
N	normal sol ion	Pa	protactinium
N	north	PABA	para-aminobenzoic acid
n.	naval	pal	palaeontology
n.	nervus nerv	P P ₂ , etc.	1st, 2nd etc., parental generation
n	neutral normal		
n	haploid number of chromosomes		

PATH	pituitary adrenotrophic hormone	R	rough (bacterial colony)
path.	pathology		right
Pb	lead	r	Röntgen unit ()
PBI	protein-bound iodine	r	correlation coefficient
Pd	palladium	Ra	rare (<i>appl.</i> species)
Pe	probable error	rad.	radium
P _{AE}	precipitation evaporation ratio	rad.	rad us
per	perennial	Rb	radix
perp	perpendicular	Rbc	rubidium
<i>pert</i>	pertaining to	RBE	red blood-cells
PGA	pteroylglutamic acid	RE	relative biological effective dose
pH	hydrogen ion concentration	Re	radium emanation
phys.	physics	rect	rhenium
physiol.	physiology	refl	rectangular
r	(<i>Ar</i>) 3 14739.565	refl	reflex
pigm.	pigment	reg	regular
Pl	plasma, Plasmodium	RES	reticulo-endothelial system
<i>pl.</i>	plural	r-t	retarded
Pm	promethium	Rh	rhesus factor
pm.	premolar	Rh	rhodium
P M C	pollen mother-cell	rh	anti Rh agglutinin
PMS	pregnant mare serum	R.I.	fractive index
PNA	pentose nucleic acid	Ra	radon
Po	potassium	RNA	ribonucleic acid
POF	pyruvate oxidation factor	rne	rotation, rotating
pois.	poisonous	R.Q	respiratory quotient
pop	population	RT	reaction time
pot.	potential	R.U	rat unit ()
P P	pellagra-preventing	Ru	ruthenium
p p	post partum	Russ.	Russian
PPG	precipitating	S	smooth (bacterial colony)
p.p.m.	parts per million	S	south
ppt.	precipitate	S	sulphur
Pr	proteodermium	S ^m	radioactive sulphur
p.sol	partly soluble	s.	(<i>sigmas</i>), left
Pt	platinum	<i>S</i>	(<i>Sigma</i>) sum of
pt.	pint	<i>s</i>	(<i>sigma</i>) 0.001 second msec.
pt.	point	<i>s</i>	(<i>sigma</i>) standard deviation
P U	pregnancy urine	S-A	sinus-atrial
p.n.	plant unit(s)	Sb	antimony
Pu	photonium	sc	scandium
puhv	(<i>puhv</i>) powder	S.D.A.	specific dynamic action
Q	temperature coefficient	Se	selenium
quad	quadrilateral	sec.	second, secondary
q?	quinta?	S	silicon
q	quarter	sin	sinus
qt.	quantity	sing	singular
qt.	quart	J	slightly
<i>q. s.</i>	(<i>quod est</i>) which see	Sm	samarium
R.	Réaumur	sm	small
R	electrical resistance	S-M C	sperm or spore mother-cell
		Sn	tin
		sol.	soluble solution

Sp	Spanish	UDP	uridine diphosphate
p spp	species	una.	unsymmetrical
sp. gr	specific gravity	U.S.P	United States Pharmacopoeia
sq	square	UV	ultra-violet
S	strontium	V	vanadium
s	<i>sensu stricto</i>	V	vibrio
sta.	stamen(s)	V	vision
sta.	station	V	vision
std	standard		vols(s)
STH	somatotrophic hormone	v	velocity
sup	superior	var	variable, variety
Sw	Swedish	ven	vena, vein
sym.	symmetrical	Vert.	Vertebrata
syn	synonym	vert.	vertebra, vertebrate
syst.	system	vert.	vertical
syst	systole	ves	vesica, vesicle
T	temperature	vet	veterinary
T	testion	V.F	visual field
T	tritium	vic.	vicinal
T.A	toxin antitoxin	visc.	viscous
T	tantalum	vol.	volume
t	temperature	a.	(<i>vide supra</i>) see above
Tb	terbium	vs.	vs. us
T _b & t	body temperature	W	tungsten
T	technetium	W	west
T.D.P	thermal death-point	w	w. tt()
T	tellurium	Wbc	white blood-cell
temp	temperature	wh.	whit
tert	tertiary	wk()	week(s)
t.g	type genus	w.l.	wave length, λ
Th	thorium	t	weight
Ti	titanium	x	haploid generation
Tl	thallium	2x	diploid generation
Tm	thulium	X	xenon
tot	total	y	yttrium
TPN	triphosphopyridine nucleotide	Yb	ytterbium
trmp	tropical	yd()	yard()
TSH	thyroid-stimulating hormone	yr()	year()
TSP	thyroid stimulating hormone of prepubertary	Zn	zinc
U	unk()	zool.	zoological zoology
U	uranium	Z	zirconium

SOUND SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences in vowel-sounds being included. The phonetic spelling following each term represents a general indication of the prevailing varieties of pronunciation rather than a critically exact reproduction.

æ	as in	rate
ā		rat
ā		far
ch		church
ē		be
ē		ben
ē		he
g		go
gw		guano
ī		pne
ī		pin
j		gem
k		cat
kw		queen
ng		ang

ō	as in	no
ō		not
ō		form
oi	"	anatomy
oo	"	toy
ow		good
ū		cow
sh		moss
th		dish
ū		thin
ū		pure
y		nut
		yard
zh		mature
		vision

abiology (äb'öl'ojī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not *has* life; *logos* discourse.] The study of non-living things.

abjection (äbjäk'shün) *n.* [L. *abjicere* to cast away] The shedding of spores as from sporophores.

abjunction (äbjüngk'shün) *n.* [L. *abjungere* to unyoke.] The delimitation of spores by septa at tip of hypha.

ablation (äb'lälä'shün) *n.* [L. *ab* from *lactare* to give milk.] Cessation of milk secretion weaning.

abomasum (äböenä'süm) *n.* [L. *ab* from *omasum* paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

aboral (äbö räi) *a.* [L. *ab* from *os* *oris* mouth.] Away from or opposite to the mouth.

abortion (äbör'shün) *n.* [L. *abortus* premature birth.] Premature birth arrest of development of an organ.

abbranchiate (äbräng'kili) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *branchia* gills.] Without gills.

abrupt (äbrüpt') *a.* [L. *abruptus* to break off.] Appearing as if broken or cut off, at extremity.

abruptly acuminate, — having a broad extremity from which a point arises, *appl.* leaf.

abruptly-pinnate —having the main axis of epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged.

abscise (äbsis') *v.* [L. *abscidere* to cut off] To become separated to fall off as leaves, fruit, etc.

abscissa (äbsis) *a.* [L. *abscidere* to cut off.] *Appl.* layer of meristematic cells just outside cork layer to whom fall of leaves, floral parts, fruits and certain branches is due abscissile.

abscission (äbsish'ün) *n.* [L. *abscindere* to cut off] The separation of parts.

absorption (äbeörp'shün) *n.* [L. *absorbere* to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues; passage of nutritive

material through living cells of light when neither reflected nor transmitted.

abstriction (äbstrik'shün) *n.* [L. *abstringere* to cut off.] The process of detaching spores or conidia by rounding off of tips of sporophores as in mildews; abjunction and abscission.

abterminal (äbtär'minäl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *terminus* limit.] Going from the end inwards.

abyssal (äbis'äl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed.] *Part.* depths of ocean *appl.* organisms or material usually found there abyssal.

abyssobenthic (äbis'öbän'thik) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed *benthos* depths of sea.] *Part.* or found on bottom of ocean at depths exceeding ca. 1000 metres.

abyssopelagic (äbis'öpeli'j'ik) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed *pelagos* sea.] *Part.* or inhabiting the ocean at depths exceeding ca. 1000 metres *a.* below the bathypelagic zone.

acaneaceous (äkänä'seüs) *a.* [Gk. *akaneos* thistle.] Prickly; bearing prickles, as leaves.

acantha (äkän'thi) *n.* [Gk. *akante* thorn.] Prickle spinous process.

canthaceous (äkänthä'seüs) *a.* [Gk. *akante* thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles.

acanthin (äkän'thin) *n.* [Gk. *akante* thorn.] Substance forming skeleton of some Radiolaria.

acanthin (äkän'thin) *n.* [Gk. *akante* thorn.] The most prominent point on the anterior nasal spine.

acanthocarpous (äkän'thökär'pöü) *a.* [Gk. *akante* thorn *karpus* fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalus (äkän'thökéf'älüs, -äff) *a.* [Gk. *akante* thorn *kephale* head.] With hooked proboscis.

acanthoclade (äkän'thökliäd'üs) *a.* [Gk. *akante* thorn *klados* branch.] Having spiny branches.

acanthocyst (ákán'thósis) *n.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorn *kyrtis* bladder] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemerites.

acanthodion (ákánthó díon) *n.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorny] A tarsal seta containing extension of a sensory basal cell, in Acarina. *Pls* acanthodia.

acanthoid (ákán'thoid) *a.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorn *eidos* shape.] Resembling a spine or prickle spiniform.

acanthophore (ákán'thófor) *n.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorn *phoros* to bear] A conical mass the base of median stylet in Nemerites.

acanthopore (ákán'thópor) *n.* [Gk. *akanthos*, thorn *poros* passage.] A tubular spine in certain Polyzoa.

acanthophenote (ákán'thófor'is nó) *a.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorn *phos*, wedge.] *Appl* echinoid spine made of solid wedges separated by porous tissue.

acanthoxoid (ákán'thósis óid) *n.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorn *oxos* animal *eidos* form.] Tail part of procoelox of centodes. *Opp* cystoxoid.

acapsia (ákáps ná) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos* without smoke.] Condition of low carbon dioxide content in blood.

acarocacidium (ák'arósisid'íon) *n.* [Gk. *akeros* tiny *akos* gall.] A gall caused by gall-wasps, as by Eriophytidae.

acarology (ák'aró'lóy) *n.* [Gk. *akeros* tiny L.L. *acarus* mite Gk. *logos* discourse] The study of mites and ticks.

acaryote—akaryote.

acaudate,—ecaudate.

acaulescent (ákádis'ént) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *kaulos* stalk.] Having a shortened stem.

acauline (ákálin) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *kaulos* stalk.] Having no stem *appl* certain fungi.

accelerator (ákáel'érátór) *n.* [L. *accelerare* to hasten.] *Appl* muscle or nerve which increases rate of action.

acceptor (ákáep'lór) *n.* [L. *accipere* to accept.] Body or substance which

receives and unites with another substance as in oxidation-reduction processes where oxygen acceptor is the substance oxidized, hydrogen acceptor the substance reduced.

accessorine (ákásis'rin) *n.* [L. *accessarius* to support.] A muscle aiding in action of another spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve.

accessory bodies,—minimic argyrophil particles originating from Golgi substance in spermatocytes chromatoid bodies.

accessory bud,—an additional axillary bud a bud formed on a leaf.

accessory cells,—see auxiliary cells.

accessory chromosomes,—sex chromosomes.

accessory food factors,—vitamins.

accessory glands,—detached portions of glands glands in relation with genital ducts.

accessory nerve,—the eleventh cranial nerve spinal accessory nerve.

accessory pulsatory organs,—see like structures of insects, variously situated pulsating independently.

acclimatation,—acclimation, acclimatization.

acclimation (ák'limá'shún) *n.* [L. *ad* to Gk. *klimos*, climate] The habituation of an organism to a different climate or environment.

acclimatization (ák'limá'tíshún) *n.* [L. *ad* to Gk. *klimos* climate.] Habituation of a species to a different climate or environment.

acclimation under human management.

accommodation (ák'ómbédá'shún) *n.* [L. *ad* to *commodus* fitting] Adjustment of eye to receive clear images of different objects; adaptation of receptors to a different stimulus.

accrecent (ákris'ént) *a.* [L. *accreare* to increase.] *Appl* plants that continue to grow after flowering or calyx growing after pollination.

accretion (ákris'shún) *n.* [L. *accreare* to increase.] Growth by external addition of new matter.

abiology (áböl'ól) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *bios* life *logos* discourse] The study of non-living things.

abjecti = (áhyék'khún) *n.* [L. *abjicere* to cast a y] The holding of spores a from sporophores.

abjunction (ábjúngk'khún) *n.* [L. *abjungere* = unyoke.] The delimitation of spores by septa at tip of hypha.

ablactati = (áb'láktá'shún) *n.* [L. *ab* from *lactar* to give milk.] Cessation of milk secretion weaning.

abomasum (ábómá'súm) *n.* [L. *ab* from *omasum* paunch.] The third or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

aboral (áb'órá) *a.* [L. *ab* from *os* mouth.] Away from, or opposite to, the mouth.

abortion (áb'ór'shó) *n.* [L. *abortus* premature birth.] Premature birth arrest of development of an organ.

abbranchiate (ábráng'k'li) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *branchia*, gills.] Without gills.

abrupt (ábrúpt') *a.* [L. *abruptus* to break off] Appearing as if broken, or cut off at extremity.

abruptly acuminate — having a broad extremity from which a point arises, *appl.* leaf.

abruptly pinnate, — having the main axis of epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged.

abscise (ábsíx') *v.* [L. *abscider* to cut off] To become separated to fall off as leaves, fruit, etc.

absciss (ábs'is) *a.* [L. *abscindere* to cut off] *Appl.* layer of meristematic cells just outside cork-layer to which fall of leaves, floral parts, fruits, and certain branches is due abscission.

abscission (ábs'is'hn) *n.* [L. *abscindere* to cut off] The separation of parts.

absorpti = (ábeórp'shún) *n.* [L. *absorbere* to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues passage of nutritive

material through living cells of light when neither reflected nor transmitted.

abstriction (ábs'tríks'shún) *n.* [L. *abstricere* to cut off] The process of detaching spores or conidia by rounding off of tips of sporophores as in mildews; abjunction and abscission.

abterminal (áb'tér'mínál) *a.* [L. *ab* from *terminus* limit.] Going from the end inwards.

abyssal (áb'is'ál) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed.] *Perit* depths of ocean *appl.* organisms or material usually found there abyssal.

abyasobenthic (áb'í'óben'thík) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed *benthos* depths of sea.] *Perit* or found on bottom of ocean at depths exceeding ca. 1000 metres.

abyssopelagic (áb'is'ópelá'j'ík) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed *pelagos* sea.] *Perit* or inhabiting the ocean at depths exceeding ca. 1000 metres *i.e.* below the bathypelagic zone.

acaneaceous (ák'áná'sétis) *a.* [Gk. *akane* thistle.] Prickly bearing prickles, as leaves.

acantha (ák'án'thá) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn] Prickle spinous process.

acanthaceous (ák'ánthá'sétis) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles.

acanthin (ák'án'thín) *n.* [Gk. *akanthos* thorn.] Substance forming skeleton of some Radiolaria.

acanthion (ák'án'thíon) *n.* [Gk. *akanthion* small thorn.] The most prominent point on the anterior nasal spine.

acanthocarpous (ák'án'thókár'pús) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *karpos* fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalous (ák'án'thókef'álos, -éf) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn; *kephale* head.] With hooked proboscis.

acanthoclado = (ák'án'thóklád'ós) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *klados* branch.] Having spiny branches.

achromatic (āk'rōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *chroma* colour] *Appl.* threshold, the minimal stimulus inducing sensation of luminosity or brightness of chromatic *appl.* neutral colours achromatic, *g.*

achromatin (āk'rō'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *chroma*, colour] The non-staining ground substance and hizin of the nucleus.

achromatinic (āk'rō'mātin'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *chroma* colour] *Part.* achromatin, or resembling achromatin in properties.

a hr ml (āk'rō'mil) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *chroma* colour] Unpigmented colourless achromatic.

achromite, —centromere, *g.*

achroous (āk'rō'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *chro* complexion.] Unpigmented colourless.

aciel (āk'ikl) *n.* [L. *aculeus* small needle.] A thorn-shaped scaphocerite as in Paguridae aculea.

aculea (āk'ulā) *n.* [L. *aculeus* small needle.] A small needle-like bristle, spine or crystal *pl.* of aciculum. *Pl.* aciculae.

acicular—like a needle in shape sharp-pointed.

aciculate (āk'iklāt) *a.* [L. *aculeus* small needle.] Having acicles or aciculae.

aciculum (āk'iklūm) *n.* [L. *aculeus*, small needle.] A stiff basal seta in parapodium of Chaetopoda.

acid-fast,—remaining stained with aniline dyes on treatment with acid *appl.* bacteria.

acidic (āk'id'ik) *a.* [L. *acidus* sour] *Appl.* stains whose colour determinant plays the part of an acid acting on protoplasm of basic.

acidophil (āk'idōfil) *a.* [L. *acidus* sour Gk. *philein* to love] Oxyphil *g.* growing in acid media.

aciduric (āk'idū'rik) *a.* [L. *acidus* sour *durus* hardy] Tolerating acid media acidophil.

aciform (āk'idōm) *a.* [L. *acus* needle *forma* shape.] Needle-shaped.

acisaciform (āk'idōs'idōm) *a.* [L. *acis* short sword *forma*

shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar *appl.* leaf

acinarious (āk'isō'riōs) *a.* [L. *acinaris* *part.* grapes.] Having globose vesicles, as some algae.

acinaform (āk'in'fōrm) *a.* [L. *acinus* berry *forma*, shape.] Grape or berry-shaped *appl.* a type of silk gland in spiders.

acinus (āk'itūs) *n.* [L. *acinus* berry] One of drupelets composing fruit of bramble or raspberry sac-like termination of branched gland.

acme (āk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *akme*, prime.] The highest point attained, or prime, in phylogeny and ontogeny of epacme, paracme.

acoelomate (āk'ōlōmāt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *coelus* hollow] *Appl.* animals not having a true coelom

acoelomatous acoelous, *g.*

acoelous (āk'ōlōs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *coelus* hollow] *Appl.* vertebrae with flattened centra acoelomate, *g.*

acondylous (ākōn'dilōs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *condyle* knuckle.] Without nodes or joints.

acone (ākōn') *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *konos* cone] *Appl.* insect compound eye without crystalline or liquid secretion in cone cells.

acantha (ākōn'tā, ākōn'shā) *n.* *pl.* [Gk. *akanthos* small javelin.] Threadlike processes of mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in actinians.

acotyledon (āk'ōtīl'ē'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *cotyledon* a cup-shaped hollow] A plant without a cotyledon.

acousti (ākōs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *akouein* to hear] *Part.* organs or sense of hearing *appl.* meatus, nerve etc. *part.* science of sound.

acquired character—a modification or permanent structural or functional change effected during the lifetime of the individual organism and induced by use or disuse of a particular organ, by disease trauma, or other functional or environmental influences.

acral (āk'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *akra* up.] *Part.* extremities.

acraspedote (ákraś pídōt) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *braspēdon* border] Having no elum.

acroblast (ák rōblā t) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *blastos* bud.] A body in spermatid and which gives rise to chrom. outer layer of microblast.

acrobryous (ák ōbrīās) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *bryon* to well] Growing at tip only.

acrocarpic (ák rōkār pīk) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *karpos* fruit] Having the fructification terminating the axis. acrocarpous *pl* mosses.

acrocentric (ák rōēn'trīk) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *kentron* centre] With centromere at end, *appl* chromosome. *n.* A rod-shaped bromosome.

acrochordal (ák ōk āl) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *chordos* ord] *Appl* a chondrocranial unpaired frontal cartilage in birds.

acrochelic (ák ōk ħēl) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *chēlos* claw] With colour ed tips *n.* of hyphae.

acrocoracoid (ák rōkō ākōid) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *koros* crow end form] A process at dorsal end of coracoid in birds.

acrocyst (ák rōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *kystis* bladder] The phenol gelatinous cyst formed by gonophores at maturation of generative cells.

acrodont (ák rōdōnt) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *adous* tooth.] *Appl* teeth attached to the summit (a parapet of bone as in lizards).

acrodrome (ák rōdrōm) *n.* *acrodromous* (ák rōd rōmās) [Gk. *akros* tip *dromos* to run] *Appl* leaf with veins converging to point.

acrogenous (ák rōj ēnōs) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *gēnos* producing] Increasing in growth at summit *per* crogynous (ák rōj īnās) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *gēnos* female] With archegonia arising from apical cell *appl* certain liverworts. *Opp* anacrogynous.

acromegaly (ák rōmeg āl) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *megalos* great] Gigantism due to excessive activity of part of pituitary gland.

acromial (ák rō mlāl) *n.* [Gk. *akros*

summit *omēs* shoulder] *Peri* acromion, *appl* artery process, ligament etc.

acromio-clavicular (ák ō mlōlāl āl ālār) *n.* [Gk. *acromion* shoulder summit *L. clavícula* dim of *clavis* key] *Appl* ligaments covering joint between acromion and clavicle.

acromion (ák ō mlōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros* summit *omēs* shoulder] Ventral prolongation of scapular spine.

acron (ák rōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros* top.] Preoral region of insects anterior unsegmented part of young trilobite.

acropetal (ák ōp ētāl) *n.* [Gk. *akros* summit *L. petra* to seek.] Ascending *appl* leaves, flowers, or roots developing successively from an axis so that youngest arise at apex. *Opp* basipetal.

acrophyte (ák rōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *akros* peak *phytos* plant.] A plant growing at high altitud alpine plant.

acropylasm (ák rōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *plasma* form] Cytoplasm of the apex of an acrus.

acropodium (ák rōpōdīūm) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *podos* foot.] Digits, fingers or toes of metapodium.

acrotachius (ák rōtā ħīs) *n.* [Gk. *akros* summit *achēnos* grape] A vertebra near the margin of certain Actinaria, containing specialised nematocytes.

acrosarc (ák rōsārĥ) *n.* [Gk. *akros* summit *sarx* flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from union of ovary and calyx.

acrosopic (ák rōlōp'īk) *n.* [Gk. *akros* up *stēpeō* to view] Facing towards the *per* *appl* basiscopic.

acrosome (ák rōsōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *sōmos* body] Body at apex of spermatozoon apical body perforatorium.

acrosipho (ák rōsīpīr) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *stēphos* something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout being spiral at end of germinating seed.

acrosphere (ák rōsphō) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *stēphos* seed.] The spot at the apex of a sporophore.

acrotaric (ák'rótár'ík) *n.* [Gk. *akro-* *Acro-*, topmost point.] *Pert* outer most points, as tips of digits, nose ears, tail.

acrotonic (ák'rótón'ík) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *tonos* brace.] Having anther united at its pex with rostellum acrotonous. *Opp* basitonic.

acrotrophic (ák'rótroph'ík) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *trophos* nourishment.] *Appl.* ovule having nutritive cells at pex which are joined to oocytes by nutritive cords telotrophic.

actinal (ák'tínál, ák'tín'ál) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body with tube-feet *appl.* oral area with tentacles in Actinaria.

actin (ák'tín) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray] A star-shaped spicule.

actinenchyma (ák'tínéng'kímá) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *en* in *Arise* to go] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance.

actiniform,—actinoid.

actinobiology (ák'tínóbíól'ojí) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *bios* life *logos* discourse.] The study of the effects of radiation upon living organisms.

actin blast (ák'tínblást) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *blastos* bud.] The mother-cell from which spicule is developed as in Porifera.

actinocarpous (ák'tínókar'pés) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *karpos* fruit.] *Appl.* plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged actinocarpic.

actinochitin (ák'tínókitín) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *chiton* tunic.] Anisotropic or birefringent chain.

actinodrom (ák'tínódrom) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *dromos* course.] Veined palmately actinodromous.

actinogonidial (ák'tínógóníd'íál) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *gonos* offspring] Having radially arranged genital organs.

actinoid (ák'tínóid) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *idos* shape.] Rayed star shaped, stellate.

actinology (ák'tínól'ojí) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *logos* discourse.] The study of the action of radiation

study of radially symmetrical animals homology of successive regions or parts radiating from a common central region.

actinomere (ák'tínómér) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *meros* part.] A radial segment.

actinomorphic (ák'tínómórf'ík) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *morphos* shape.] Radially symmetrical actinomorphous.

actin pharynx (ák'tínófar'íngks) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *pharynx* gullet.] The gullet of a sea-anemone.

actinospor (ák'tín'óspor) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *spora* seed] A spore of Actinomyces.

actinost (ák'tínóst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *ostion* bone.] Basal bone of fin-rays in teleosts.

actinostele (ák'tínóstél'e) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *stelos* pillar] Stele with xylem radiating outwards and forming ridges as in certain Pteridophyta.

actinostome (ák'tín'óstóm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *stoma* mouth] The mouth of a sea anemone five-rayed oral aperture of starfish.

actinotrichia (ák'tínótrík'íá) *n.* *pl.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *trichis* hair] Unjointed horny rays at edge of fin in many fishes.

actinotrocha (ák'tínót'róká) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *trochos* wheel.] Free swimming larval form of Phoronida.

actinula (ák'tín'úlá) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray] A larval stage in some Hydro-medusae.

actin system,—behaviour pattern.
activator (ák'tív'átor) *n.* [L. *actus* active.] A substance which promotes or protects enzyme action a substance which stimulates development of any particular embryonic tissue or organ.

active centre,—the part of an enzyme protein structure which combines with the substrate where activation and reaction take place

aculeate (ák'uléát) *n.* [L. *aculeus* prickle.] Having prickles, sharp points or sting

- aculeif rm** (ákú'leif'rm) *a* [L. *aculeus* prickles *forma* shape] Formed lik a prickl or thorn
- aculeus** (ákú'le) *n*. [L. *aculeus* prickles.] A prickles growl from bark as in row st g a ba lke projection a microtrichium.
- acuminato** (ákú'mínít) *a* [L. *acumen* point.] Draw out into long point tapering pointed.
- acuminif rous** (ákú'míní'f'ró) *a* [L. *acumen* point *ferre* to carry] Having pointed t berries.
- acuminulate** (ákú'mín úlít) *a*. [L. *acuminatus* dim of *acumen* point.] Having very sharp tapering point
- acute** (ákú't) [L. *acutus* sharpened] Ending in sharp point temporarily severe not chronic
- acyclic** (ákú'lik) *a* [Gk *a* without *kyklos* circle.] *Appl* flowers with floral leaves arranged spiral
- adamantoblast** (ád ámán'tóblíst) *n*. [Gk *adamas* diamond *blastos* bud.] Enamel cell ameloblast.
- adambulacral** (ád ámbúllá'rlál) *a*. [L. *ad* to *ambulare* to walk] *Appl* structures adjacent to ambulacral rays in echinoderm.
- adaptation** (ádápté'shón) *n*. [L. *ad* after to fit to.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment a structure or habit fitted to some special environment the fitting formations to a point when discomfort ceases adjustment of disturbance of nervous system without involving higher co-ordinating centres.
- adapt** (ádápt'iv) [L. *adaptor* t fit to] Capable of fitting different conditions adjustable inducible *appl* enzymes formed when their specific substrates are available *opp* constitutive enzymes.
- adaxial** (ádák'síál) *a*. [L. *ad* t *axis* axle.] Tied towards the axis. *Opp* abaxial
- adcauline** (ádákú'lín) *a* [L. *ad* to *caulis* stalk.] Towards or nearest the stem *opp* abcauline.
- ad-digital** (ád'dí'jítál) *n*. [L. *ad* to

- digitus* finger] A primary wing quill connected with phalanx of third digit.
- add ction** (ád dñk'hu) *n* [L. *ad* to *ducere* to lead.] Movement towards the median axis *opp* abduction
- adductor** (ád dñk'tór) *n* [L. *ad* to *ducere* to lead.] A muscle which brings one part towards another
- adeciduat** (ád dñsíd úsít) *a* [L. *a*, way from *decider* to fall down.] Not falling or coming away; *appl* evergreens *appl* placenta.
- adectious** (ádé'k'ú'kó) *a* [Gk *a* without *dekhis* biting] Without functional mandibles; *appl* pupa. *Opp* dectious
- adelocodonic** (ád élló'kódón'ík) *a*. [Gk. *adelos* concealed *kodon* bell] *Appl* undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastera, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells. *Opp* phanerocodonic.
- Adelomorph** (ád éllómór'fik) *a*. [Gk. *adel* concealed; *morphe* shape.] Indefinite in form *appl* central cells of peptic gland *adelomorphous*.
- del mycet** (ád éllóm'f'sít) *n* [Gk. *adel* concealed *myce* fungus.] A fungus lacking the sexual spore stage imperfect fungus.
- adelophycan** (ád'élló'f'sé án) *a* [Gk. *adelos* concealed *phycan* sea weed.] *Appl* stage or generation (many seaweeds when they appear as prostrate microthalli).
- adelphogamy** (ádéllóg ámí) *n* [Gk. *adelphos* brother *gamos* marriage] Brother-sister mating as in certain ants.
- adelph** *s* (ádéll'fós) *a*. [Gk. *adelphos* brother] Joined together in bundles, as filaments of stamens; cf monadelphous, diadelphous.
- dendritic** (ádéndrit'ík) *a*. [Gk. *a*, not *dendron* tree.] Adendric without dendrites = branches *appl* cells.
- dendoglia** (ádéndróglíá) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *dendron* tree *glia* glue.] A type of neuroglia lacking processes.

■ **adine** (ád'ēdn) = [Gk. *aden* gland.] A compound occurring in many cells hydrolysed by adenase to hypoxanthine $C_5H_7N_5$.

adenoblast (ád'ēnōblást) = [Gk. *aden* gland *blastos* bud] Embryonic glandular cell.

adenocheliri (ád'ēnōkē'ri) = *plu* [Gk. *aden* gland *cheir* hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of atrial walls in Turbellaria.

adenocyte (ád'ēnōsēt) = [Gk. *aden* gland *kyte* hollow] Secretory cell of a gland.

adenodactyli (ád'ēnōdák'tul) = *plu* [Gk. *aden* gland *daktylos* finger] Adenocheliri, *q.v.*

aden hypophysis (ád'ēnōhipō'fisis) = [Gk. *aden* gland *kyte* under *physis* growth] The glandular lobe portions of the pituitary body derived from Rathke's pouch.

adenoid (ád'ēnōid) = [Gk. *aden* gland *eidos* shape] Pert or resembling a gland or lymphoid tissue.

adenophor (ád'ēnōphōr) = [Gk. *aden* gland *phorō* to carry] The stalk of a nectar gland.

adenophyllous (ád'ēnōfil'ōs) = [Gk. *aden* gland *phylon* leaf] Bearing glands on leaves.

adenopod = (ád'ēnōpōdō) = [Gk. *aden* gland *podos* foot] Bearing glands on peduncles or petioles.

adenose (ád'ēnōsē) = [Gk. *aden* gland] Glandular.

ad costaeous (ád'ēnōstēs'ōnōs) = [Gk. *aden* gland *stomē* spun thread] Having glands on stamens.

ad quate,—*app* stimulus which normally acts on given receptor and induces the appropriate sensation.

adermin,—vitamin B₄ rat anti-dermatitis factor pyridoxine.

adermi (ád's, mīk) = [Gk. *adermes* unfettered] *App* cyclomerial scales mad up of separat lepadomerial unit / monodermic, polydermic.

adeary (ád's, mī) = [Gk. *adermes* unfettered] A break or division in an organ usually entire.

adetopneustic (ád'ēnōstīk) = [Gk. *adeter* free; *pneustō* to breathe.] Having dermal gills occurring beyond buccal surface as in certain stelleroids.

adfrontal (ád'frōn'tāl) = [L. *ad* to *frons* forehead.] *App* oblique plates beside frons of certain insect larvae.

adherent (ád'hē'rēt) = [L. *ad* to *haerere* to stick.] Exhibiting adhesion, *q.v.* attached to substratum *app* societa of polyzoon colony.

adhesion (ád'hā'zhōn) = [L. *ad* to *haerere* to stick.] Condition of touching without growing together of parts normally separate, as between members of different series of floral leaves of cohesion.

adhesive cells,—various glandular specialised cells for purposes of attachment as on tentacles of Ctenophora, on epidermis of Turbellaria, on pedal disc of Hydra.

adine (ád'īnē) = [L. *adire* to approach.] Urge or advance towards stimulus approaching reaction. *Opp* abience.

adient (ád'īnē) = [L. *adire* to approach.] Approaching the source of stimulation. *Opp* bent.

adipocellulose (ád'ipōsē'lōsē) = [L. *adeps* fat *cellula* small cell] Cellulose with large amount of suberin, as in cork tissue.

adipocyte (ád'ipōsēt) = [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *kyte* hollow] One of the cells forming the fat-body in insects.

adipoleucocyte (ád'ipōlū'kōsēt loo-) = [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *leukos* white *kyte* hollow] A leucocyte containing fat droplets or wax, in insects.

dipolys (ád'ipōlīs) = [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *lysis* loosening] Splitting or hydrolysis of fat by enzymes, as during digestion lipolysis.

adipose (ád'ipōsē) = [L. *adeps* fat.] Pert animal fat fatty.

A-diac,—doubly refracting or anisotropic band in myofibrillae Q-diac.

- aditus** (ád'títus) *n.* [L. *aditus* entrance] Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance : part *g* to antrum, larynx, etc.
- adjustor** (ád'jús'tör) *n.* [L. *ad* to *justare* to adjust from L. *ad* to *justus* just.] A muscle connecting stalk and valve in Brachiopoda ganglionic part of a reflex arc, connecting receptor and effector
- adlacrima** (ád'lák'rimál) *n.* [L. *ad* to *lacrima* tear] Lacrimal bone of reptiles.
- admedial** (ád'mé'diál) *a.* [L. *ad* toward *medius* middle] Near the middle medial near the median plane admedian.
- adminiculum** (ád'míník'úlium) *n.* [L. *administrari* to support] A locomotory spine of certain pupae posterior fibres of linea alba attached to os pubes.
- adnasal** (ád'nás'al) *n.* [L. *ad* to *nasus* nose] A small bone front of each nasal in certain fishes
- adnat** (ád'nát) [L. *ad* to *gnatus* born] Part or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk as stipules or leaves designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament or to its attachment the connective conjoined
- adnephria** —adrenaline.
- adnexa** (ád'nék'sá) *n. pl.* [L. *ad* to *nectere* to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ extra-embryonic structures as foetal membranes, placenta.
- adnex** (ád'nék'st) [L. *ad* to *nectere* to bind.] Reaching to the stem only
- adolecencia** (ád'ólé'ská'riá) *n.* [L. *adolescere* to grow p.] Encysted stage between cercaria and miracidia, in trematodes metacercaria.
- adoral** (ád'ó'rál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *os* mouth.] Near part mouth.
- adpressed** (ád'prést) [L. *ad* to *pressus* pressed.] Closely applied to a surface appressed.
- adradius** (ád'rádi'ús) *n.* [L. *ad* to

radius radius.] In coelenterates, the radius midway between periradius and interradius, a radius of third order

- adrectal** (ád'rék'tál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *rectum* rectum] Near to or closely connected with rectum.
- adrenal** (ád'rén'al) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] Situated near kidneys & suprarenal *appl* glands, the endocrines secreting hormones affecting the sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure *appl* organs, the suprarenal and interrenal glands, and chromophil bodies.
- adrenalin** (ád'rén'alín, ádrén'alín) *n.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] A hormone obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla adrenalin, adrenum suprarenum, epinephrin $C_{12}H_{17}NO_3$
- adrenergic** (ád'rénér'jík) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *ergon* work.] *Appl* sympathetic nerves, which liberate sympathin or an adrenaline-like principle from their terminations adrenalergic / cholergic.
- adrenin(e)** —adrenaline
- adrenocortical** (ád'rén'ókór'tikál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys *cortex* bark] Part or secreted in the adrenal cortex.
- adrenocorticotrophic** (ád'rén'ókór'tikór'fík) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys *cortex* bark Gk. *trophos* nourishment.] *Appl* hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland and which controls activity of adrenal cortex ACTH
- adrenotropic** (ád'rén'ótróp'ík) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *trope* turn.] Adrenotrophic *appl* pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.
- adrostral** (ád'rós'trál) *a.* [L. *ad*, to *rostrum* beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.
- adsorption** (ád'sörp'shún) *n.* [L. *ad*, to *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies formation of unimolecular surface layer

adtidal (ăd tîdăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to A.S. *tîd* time.] *Appl* organisms living just below low tide mark.

adultoid—*appt* nymph having imaginal characters differentiated further than in normal nymph

aduncate (ădŭng'kăt) *a.* [L. *aduncus* hooked.] Crooked bent in the form of a hook.

advent (ăd vĕhănt) *a.* [L. *advenire* to carry to.] Advent carrying to an organ.

adventitia (ădvĕntsh'itā) *n.* [L. *adventitius* extraordinary.] External connective tissue layer of blood vessels; also adventitia.

adventitious (ădvĕntsh'itsh) *a.* [L. *adventitius* extraordinary.] Accidental found in an unusual place

appt tissues and organs arising in abnormal positions secondary *appt* dentine.

aeolia,—*pl* of aeolium.

aeolal,—aeolial

aeolia,—*pl* of aeolium.

aeolial (ăd'itāl) *a.* [L. *aeolium* cup] *Peri* aeolia, or aeolium *appt* primordium.

aeoliosorus (ăd'itsh'ōs ūs) *n.* [L. *aeolium* cup Gk. *soros* heap.] A cluster or row of aeoliospores.

aeoliospores (ăd'itsh'ōspōr'ēz) *n. pl* [L. *aeolium* cup Gk. *poros* seed] The pores produced in an aeolium spring-spores.

aeolium (ăd'itsh'ūm) *n.* [L. *aeolium* cup] A cup-shaped structure containing simple porophores bearing rows of pores cluster-cup of rusts

a ciospores,—aeoliospores, *g* *aeolium*,—aeolium, *g* *aeolus* (ăd'itsh'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *aeolus* gentils] The male intermittent organ of insects also aedeagus.

aeolithognathous (ă'itsh'ōg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aeolus* hedge-sparrow *gnathos* jaw] With maxillo-palates separate rovers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind *appt* a type of palat found in Passeres.

aeolian (ăd'itsh'ian) *a.* [L. *aeolus* god of the wind] Wind-borne *appt* deposits.

aer achyma (ăer'ŏg'kīmā) *n.* [Gk.

aer air *appt* infusion.] Tissue between spore mass and capsule wall in mosses; cortex of submerged roots of certain swamp plants aerating cortical tissue in floating portions of some aquatic plants.

aerial (ăer'itāl) *a.* [L. *aer* air] Inhabiting the air *appt* roots growing above ground *g* from stems of ivy for purposes of climbing also to small bulbs appearing in leaf-axils.

aero-aquatic (ăer'ŏk'wăt'ik) *a.* [L. *aer* air *appt* water] *appt* or *peri* fungi growing in water and liberating spores in the air

aerobe (ăer'ŏb) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *bios* life] An aerobic organism, capable of living in presence of oxygen *Opp* anaerobe.

aerobi (ăer'ŏb'ik) *a.* [Gk. *aer* air *bios* life] Thriving only in presence of free oxygen.

aerobiology (ăer'ŏb'itsh'ŏl'ŏj) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *bios* life *logos* discourse.] The study of airborne organisms and their distribution biology of aeroplankton.

aerobi (ăer'ŏb'itsh'ŏl'ŏj) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *bios* life] Existence in presence of oxygen.

aerocyst (ăer'ŏk'st) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *kytos* bladder] An air vesicle of algae.

aerogenic (ăer'ŏjĕn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *aer* air *gennao* to produce.] Gas-producing *appt* certain bacteria.

aeromorphosis (ăer'ŏm'ŏr'f'ŏs'is) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *morphe* form.] Modification of form or structure owing to exposure to air or ind.

aerophora (ăer'ŏf'ŏr'is) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *phero* to bear] Aerating outgrowth or pneumatophore in certain ferns.

aerophyte (ăer'ŏf'it) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *phyton* plant.] A plant growing attached to an aerial portion of another plant epiphyte.

aeroplankton (ăer'ŏplăng'k'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *plankton* wandering] Living particles drifting in the air spores pollen, bacteria, etc. also applied to non-living particles.

- aditus** (ád'títós) *n.* [L. *aditus* entrance] : Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance to a part, *eg* to antrum larynx etc.
- adjustor** (ád'yús'tór) *n.* [L.L. *ad* *justare* to adjust, from L. *ad* to *justus* just.] A muscle connecting stalk and valve in Brachiopoda ganglionic part of a reflex arc connecting receptor and effector
- adlacrima** (ád'lák rí-míl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to *lacrima*, tear] Lacrimal bone of reptiles.
- admedial** (ádmé díál) *a.* [L. *ad* towards *medius* middle] Near the middle medial near the median plane dmedian.
- admiriculum** (ád mīn'ík ūlūm) *n.* [L. *admiriculum* support.] A locomotory spine of certain pupae posterior fibres of linea alba attached to os pubis.
- adnasal** (ád'ná zál) *n.* [L. *ad* to *nasus* nose] A small bone in front of each nasal in certain fishes.
- adnate** (ád'nát') *a.* [L. *ad* to *gnatus* born] *Part* or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk, as stipules leaves designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament, or to its continuation the connective co joined.
- dn phrine*,—adrenaline.
- adnexa** (ád'nék sá) *n. plu* [L. *ad* to *nectere* to bind] Structures or parts closely related to an organ extra-embryonic structures as foetal membranes, placenta.
- adnexed** (ád'néks't) *a.* [L. *ad* to *necter* to bind.] Reaching to the stem only
- adolescencia** (ád'óléská n'á) *n.* [L. *adolescere* to grow up] Encysted stage, between cercaria and miracidia, in trematodes metacercaria.
- adoral** (ád'ór'ál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *os* mouth.] Near *part* mouth.
- adpressed** (ád prén) *a.* [L. *ad* to *pressus* pressed] Closely applied to a surface appressed.
- adradius** (ád'râ dí'ús) *n.* [L. *ad* to

radius radius.] In coelenterates, the radius midway between per radius and interradius, a radius of third order

- adrectal** (ád'rék'tál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *rectum* rectum.] ear to or closely connected with rectum.
- adrenal** (ád'rē nál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] Situated near kidneys suprarenal, *appl.* glands, the endocrines secreting hormones affecting the sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure *appl.* organs, the suprarenal and interrenal glands, and chromaffin bodies
- adrenaline** (ád'rēn'álin, ádrēn'álin) *n.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] A hormone obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla adrenalin, adrenin, suparenin, epinephrin; $C_9H_{13}NO_3$
- adrenergic** (ád'rēn'ér'jík) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *ergon*, work.] *Appl.* sympathetic nerves, which liberate sympathin or an adrenaline-like principle from their terminations adrenergic of cholnergic.
- adrenin** ()—adrenaline
- adrenocortical** (ád'rē nōk'ór'tíkál) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys *cortex* bark.] *Part* or secreted in, the adrenal cortex.
- adrenocorticotrophic** (ád'rē nōk'ór'tík'ót'rōf'ík) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys *cortex* bark Gk. *trophos* nourishment.] *Appl.* hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland and which controls activity of adrenal cortex ACTH
- adrenotropic** (ád'rēn'ót'rōp'ík) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *trophos* turn.] Adrenotrophic *appl.* pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.
- adrostral** (ád'rōs'trál) *a.* [L. *ad*, to *rostrum*, beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.
- adsorption** (ád'sōrp shōn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies formation of unimolecular surface layer

agamospores (ag'amosp'ahs) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *gamos* marriage L. *spora* particular kind.] Species without sexual reproduction, as in parthenogenetic aneuploids.

agamos,—**agamic**, *pp*

agar (ag'ar a'gar) *n.* [Mal. *agar-agar* a sea-weed.] A medium for bacterial and other cultures prepared from agar-agar a gelatinous substance, also of dietary utility yielded by red algae.

age and area,—**hypothesis** of Willis that older species occur in a more extensive area than that occupied by more recent species.

ag uelia (ayn'ehs) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *gennai* origin.] Failure to develop agenesia.

agenesia (ayn'ehs) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *gennai* an engendering] Sterility

ageotropic,—**apogeotropic** *pp*

agglomerat (aglom'ehs) *n.* [L. *ad* to *glomer* ball] Clustered as a head of flowers *appl.* adhering mass of protozoa, as in agglomeration of trypanosomes

agglutinins (agloo'tins) *v.* [L. *agglutino* to glue on.] T cause *eri* undergo agglutination *n.* The mass formed by agglutination. *a.* stick together object, *pp*

agglutination (ag'loo'tin a'shon) *n.* [L. *ad* to *glutino* to glue] The formation of clumps or flocules by pollen, bacteria, erythrocytes, spermatozoa, and some protozoa.

agglutinin (agloo'tin) *n.* [L. *ad* to *glutino* to glue] A substance or specific antibody which causes agglutination

agglutinogen (agloo'tin'jén) *n.* [L. *ad* to *glutino* to glue Gk. *gennao* to produce.] Substance or antigen that produces agglutinin.

aggregate (ag'egit) *n.* [L. *ad* to *gregere* to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster *appl.* a fruit or rhizome formed from apocarpous gynoecium of a single flower as raspberry *appl.* certain medullary rays *appl.* a type of silk gland in certain spiders.

aggregation (agreg'ahshn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *gr gree* to collect.] A grouping or crowding of separate organisms movement of protoplasm in contact of tendrils cells of sensitive plants which causes tendril or tendril to bend towards the point stimulated.

agressin (agres'in) *n.* [L. *aggressus* attacked.] Toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms, inhibiting defensive reactions of host.

aglomerular (aglom'er'ular) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without L. *glomerare* to form into a ball.] Devoid of glomeruli, as kidney in certain fishes.

aglossate (aglos'st) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *glossa* tongue.] Having no tongue.

agminated (ag'minated) *n.* [L. *agmen* crowd.] Clustered *appl.* glands, Peyer's patches.

agnathostomatous (agnith'tatshn'atsh) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *gnathos* jaw *stoma* mouth.] Having mouth unarmament with jaws as lamprey agnathous.

agon (ag'on) *n.* [Gk. *agon* contest.] The active principle of an enzyme of phoron myxoz.

agonist (ag'onist) *n.* [Gk. *agonistes* champion.] A prime mover or muscle directly responsible for change in position of a part.

agranular (agran'ular) *n.* [L. *a* *ava* *granulum* small gran.] Without granules without conspicuous layer of granular cells, *appl.* cortex of brain the motor areas.

agranulocytes (agran'ulohs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without L. *granulum* small gran Gk. *apros* hollow] A non-granular or lymphoid leucocyte. **agrestal** (agres'tal) *n.* [L. *agrestis* rural.] *Appl.* plants growing on scrub land.

agriotype (ag'riohp) *n.* [Gk. *agros* wild *typos* image.] Wild or ancestral type.

agrostology (ag'rost'ohj) *n.* [Gk. *agrostis* grass *logos* discourse.] That part of botany dealing with grasses.

abiotropism,—aphelotropism, &c.
A horizon—the upper or leached, soil layer.

air bladder (ár-blád'it) *n.* [*L. aer* as *A.S. fæder* bladder] The un-bladder in fishes hollow dilatation of thallus in bladder wrack.

air-cells—thin walled cavities in ethmoidal labyrinth numerous cavities in mastoid areoli of lungs as pores in plant tissue.

air chamber—gas filled compartment of unius shell previously occupied by the animal.

air-d ct,—duct connecting the swim-bladder and gut of certain fishes.

al pot —stoma, &c. *f* plastrum.

air sacs,—spaces filled with air and connected with lungs in birds dilatations of tracheae in many insects sacs representing tracheal system and having hydrostatic function in certain insect larvae.

air sinuses,—cavities in frontal ethmoid, sphenoid and maxillary bones with passages to nasal cavities.

allogenic (ál-ló-jén'ik) *a.* [*Gk. allos* causing *genesis* to generate.] Resulting from causation of *L. reaction*, as movement induced by an external agent.

altonastic (ál-tónás'tik) *a.* [*Gk. allos* causing *nastis* close-pressed.] *Alf.* curvature of part of plant and induced by a diffuse stimulus.

akanth—see acanth.

akaryocyte—akaryon—*n.* an erythrocyte.

akaryot (ákár'yot) *n.* [*Gk. a*, without *karyon* nut.] A cell in which nucleoplasm has not collected together to form a nucleus a non-nucleated cell, condition present in many protista *a.* *n* non-nucleated.

aken—achene.

akinesis (ákínē'sis) *n.* [*Gk. a* not *kinesis* movement.] Absence of motion.

akinet (ák'inēt) *n.* [*Gk. a*, not *kinesis* to move.] A resting cell

in certain green alga which will later reproduce.

al (ál'i, ál'i) *n.* [*L. ala* wing] Any winglike protection or structure lateral petal of papilionaceous flowers membranous expansion on some seeds basal lobe of moss leaves. *Plu* alar.

alar (ál'ar) *a.* [*L. ala* wing] Wing like *fori* wings or alar axillary *offi* ligaments cartilages, etc.

alary (ál'ar) *a.* [*L. ala*, wing] Wing like *fori* wings.

alat (ál'at) *a.* [*L. alatus* winged.] Having a wing-like expansion, as of petiole or stem broad-tipped *offi* shells *offi* a specular system in Calcareo which is sagittal because of inequality of angles winged.

alb do (álb'ed) *n.* [*L. albus* white.] Diffused reflection, the ratio of the amount of light reflected by surface to the amount of incident light mesocarp of hesperidium, of *Ervedo*.

albescent (álbēs'ent) *a.* [*L. albis* or to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albican (ál'bikant) *a.* [*L. albicare* to be white.] Tending to become white.

albinism (ál'bínizm) *n.* [*L. albus* white.] Absence of pigmentation in animals normally pigmented state of having colourless chromatophores.

albino (álbē'nō, ál'bī'nō) *n.* [*Sp. alba* white, from *L. albus*] Any animal with congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair eyes, etc. a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absence of chloroplasts or undeveloped chromatoplasts.

albinea (álbē'in'ia) *n.* [*L. albus* white *gignis* to beget.] *Tunica albuginea* white dense connective tissue surrounding testis, ovary corpora cavernosa, spleen, or eye.

album *n.* (álbū'mēn) *n.* [*L. albumen*, white of egg] White of egg nutritive material stored in seed.

albumin (ălbû mîn) *n.* [*L. albumen* white of egg] One of a group of heat-coagulable water-soluble proteins occurring in egg-white, blood serum, milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues.

albuminoids (ălbû mîvîds) *n. pl.* [*L. albumen* white of egg *Gk. sider* form.] Scleroproteins, *g.s.*

albuminous (ălbû mînds) *a.* [*L. albumen* white of egg] *Pert.* containing or of nature of, albumen or an albumin.

albuminous cells, — parenchyma cells associated with sieve cells, as in pteridophytes and gymnosperms.

alburnum (ălbûr'num) *n.* [*L. albus* white.] Sap-wood or splint wood, soft white substance between inner bark and true wood outer young wood of dicotyledon.

alecithal (ălê'thăl) *a.* [*Gk. a* without *lekithos* yolk] With little or no yolk *appl. ova* alecithic.

alepidota (ălêp'idô) *a.* [*Gk. a* not *lepidota* scaly] Without scales.

alocyst (ălê'tôsh) *n.* [*Gk. alios* wanderer *kytos* hollow] Wanderling cell.

aleurisper — aleurospor

aleurum (ălêr'us) *n.* [*Gk. aleuron* flow] *Appl.* protein grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food material *appl.* layer containing protein, of endosperm in monocotyledons aleurone.

aleurospor (ălêr'ôspôr) *n.* [*Gk. aleuron* flow; *sporos* seed. A lateral conidium of certain fungous parasites of skin, spor or tip early separated from hypha by a septum or by contraction of protoplasm aleurospore aleuriporum aleurum.

alexin (ălêk'sin) *n.* [*Gk. alexis* to ward off.] A substance in blood serum which combines with an amoebocyte to produce lysins alexin complement.

algæis (ălîs'sis) *n.* [*Gk. algos* sense of pain.] The sense of pain.

algalous (ălîk'dîs) *a.* [*L. alga* seaweed *celery* to inhabit.] Living on algae

algin (ălîjin) *n.* [*L. alga* sea weed.] A mucilaginous substance alginic acid obtained from certain algae

algoid (ăl'goid) *a.* [*L. alga* seaweed *Gk. eidos* shape.] *Pert.* resembling or of the nature of an alga.

algology (ălîg'ôlîj) *n.* [*L. alga* sea weed *Gk. logos* discourse.] The study of algae phycology

Algonkian (ălgông'kîan) *a.* [*Algonquians* tribe of Indians.] *Pert.* late Proterozoic era.

aliform (ăl'itôrm) *a.* [*L. ala* wing *formis* shape] Wing-shaped *appl.* muscles as in insects

alima (ăl'imă) *n.* [*Gk. alimos* *pert.* sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea.

alimentary (ăl'mên'târî) *a.* [*L. alimentarius* *pert.* sustenance] *Pert.* nutritive functions *appl.* system, canal tract, etc.

alimentation (ăl'mên'tă hîn) *n.* [*L. alimentum* nourishment.] The process of nourishing or of being nourished

aliph noid (ăl'is'fă noid) *n.* [*L. ala* wing *Gk. phron* wedge *eidos* form.] Wedge-like portion of sphenoid forming part of cranium ala temporalis.

alitrunk (ăl'it'rûngk) *n.* [*L. ala*, wing *truncus* trunk] Thorax of insect when used with first segment of abdomen

alkalia gland, — gland opening at base of sting of certain Hymenoptera Dufour's gland

alkaloid (ăl'kăld) *n.* [*A. al* the pale ash *Gk. eidos* form.] Basic nitrogenous organic substance with poisonous or medicinal properties, as caffeine morphine nicotine strychnine ptomaine etc.

allæsth II (ăl'êstê'tîk) *a.* [*Gk. allos* other *æsthêtos* perceiver] *Appl.* characters effective when perceived by other organisms.

allantochois n (ălîn'tôkô'shôn) *n.* [*Gk. allos* sausage *choron* skin.] Foetal membrane formed of outer all of allantons and the primitive chorion true chorion.

allantoid (ālīn'toid) *n*. [Gk. *allas* sausage; *eidas* form.] Sausage-shaped bot liform.

allantoin (ālīn'tōin) *n*. [Gk. *allas* sausage] The end product of purine metabolism, occurring in allantioic fluid and urine of certain mammals $C_4H_4O_6N_4$.

allant is (ālīn'tōis) *n*. [Gk. *allas* sausage] An embryonic organ a membranous sac arising from posterior part of alimentary canal in higher vertebrates and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both.

allastotonic (ālīs'tōis tōn) *a*. [Gk. *allastōn* to change same strain.] Induced by stimulus *appl* movements of grow plants *f* xotonic.

allatotomy (ālīl'ēktōmī) *n*. [L. *allatum* ided Gk. *ektōmē* a cutting out.] Excision or removal of corpora allata.

allele (ālēl') *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one another] All isomorph.

all ism (ālēl'izm) *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one another] The relationship between two alleles allelomorphism.

allel catalysis (ālēl'ōlātāl'īdis) *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one other *katalysis* dissolution] Allelocatalytic mutually accelerating retarding effect of contiguous cells *e.g.* acceleration of rate of fission with increase in number of individual protozoa present.

allel morph (ālēl'ōmōrf) *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one another *morphe* form] One of any pair of alternative hereditary characters gene which can occupy the same locus as another gene in a particular chromosome allele.

allelopathy (ālēl'ōpāthī) *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one another *pathos* suffering] The influence or effect of one living plant upon another.

allergen (āl ērfēn) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other *ergon* activity *genes* producing] A substance which induces allergy *topon*.

allergy (āl ērfī) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other

ergon activity] Changed reactivity on second or subsequent infection or poison *||* exaggerated or unusual susceptibility anaphylaxis; atopy *q.v.*

alliesthetic,—**alliesthetic** *q.v.*

allaceous (ālīs shūs) *a*. [L. *allium* garlic.] *Peri.* or like garlic; *appl.* a class of odours.

allobiosis (āl'ōlēōis shī) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other *biosis* manner of life.] This *ged* reactivity of an organism in a changed internal or external environment.

allocarpy (āl'ōlārfī) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other *karpos* fruit.] The production of fruit after cross-fertilisation.

allocheiral (āl'ōl'ērāl) *a*. [Gk. *allas* other *cheir* hand] Having right and left sides reversed *peri* reversed symmetry.

allochroic (āl'ōl'krō'ik) *a*. [Gk. *allas* oth *chroma* colour] Able to change colour with colour variation.

allochronic (āl'ēl'rōn'ik) *a*. [Gk. *all* other *chronos* time] Not contemporary *appl.* species, etc. *Opp.* synchronic.

allochthonous (āl'ōl'kthōnūs) *a*. [Gk. *allas* other *khōnē* the ground.] Exotic not aboriginal acquired *Opp.* autochthonous.

allocort *x* (āl'ōl'kōr'tēks) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other L. *cortex* bark.] The primitive cortical areas or cortex of olfactory brain. *Opp.* isocortex.

all gamous (āl'ōg āmūs) *a*. [Gk. *allas* other *gamos* marriage] Reproducing by cross-fertilisation, *Opp.* autogamous.

alogamy (āl'ōg āmī) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other *gamos* marriage] Cross-fertilisation *Opp.* autogamy.

alogene (āl'ōfēn) *n*. [Gk. *allas* other *genes* descent] A recessive allele *Opp.* protogene.

alogenic (āl'ōjēn'ik) *a*. [Gk. *allas* other *genes* descent.] Caused by external factors *Opp.* plant successions *peri* allogenes derived from elsewhere *Opp.* utogenic. *allogeneus* or *exogeneus*, *Opp.* *endogeneus* allochronic, *q.v.*

- alloheter ploid** (al'ohet'ēd'ploid) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *heter* other *phleas* onefold *side* form.] Heteroploid derived from specifically distinct genomes.
- allogeneisis** (al'oljēn'ēsis) *n*. [Gk. *allos* different; *genesis* descent.] The alternation, in a life history of a sexual and a non-sexual form alternation of generations.
- allometron** (al'olēm'ēt'ron) *n*. [Gk. *allos* different; *metron* measure.] Measurable change of proportion or intensity of development within species or races, *g* head, limb, tooth etc. proportions.
- allokin** (al'ol'p'is) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *kinēsis* movement.] Reflex or passive movement involuntary movement.
- allometry** (al'olēm'ētri) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *metron* measure.] Study of relative growth changes of proportions with increase of size growth rate of a part differing from a standard growth rate or from the growth rate of the whole.
- alloparal ciotyp** (al'opārāl'ēiotip) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *para* beside *iotipos* chosen type pattern.] Specimen from the original collection (the sex opposite to that of the holotype and described subsequently).
- allopatric** (al'lopāt'rik) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *patris* native land.] Having separate and mutually exclusive areas of geographical distribution. *Opp* sympatric.
- all pelagic** (al'pēl'ēj'ik) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* organisms found at any depth of the sea.
- allophore** (al'of'or) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *phorēn* (bear).] A cell or chromatophore containing red pigment in skin of fishes amphibians and reptiles.
- all phytoid** (al'ol'f'itoid) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *phytos* growing *side* form.] A propagative bud, differing from vegetative bud bulbil in some lilies.
- alloplasm** (al'ol'plazm) *n*. [Gk. *allos*

- other; *plasma*, mould.] The differentiated portion of cell-substance not forming independent organelles.
- alloplasmatic** (al'ol'plazmāt'ik) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *plasma*, mould.] *App* differentiated portion of cell protoplasm alloplasmic.
- alloplast** (al'ol'plast) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *plastēs* formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue. *Opp* homoplast.
- all polyploid** (al'ol'pōi'ploid) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *poly* many; *epileas* onefold *side* form.] An organism with more than two sets of chromosomes derived from different species by hybridization.
- allorhizal** (al'it'izl) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *rhizōs*, root.] Having opposed root and shoot poles. *Opp* homorhizal.
- all-or none** —principle that response to a stimulus is either completely effected or is absent, first observed in heart muscle (Bowditch's law).
- alloecutum** (al'ol'ēkutim) *n*. [Gk. *allos* another *l. scutum* shield.] Dorsal area or sclerite behind scutum in larval ticks of coxscutum.
- allometric** (al'ol'ēmēt'ik) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *metron*, sign.] Having markings or coloration imitating warning signs in other usually dangerous species.
- allosomal** (al'ol'sōmāl) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *sōma* body.] *Pert* allosome *app* inheritance of characters controlled by genes located in an allosome.
- allosome** (al'ol'sōm) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *sōma* body.] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one heterochromosome *app* utosome.
- allotones** (al'ol'stōn'ēs) *n* *plur*. [Gk. *allos* other *aitōn* bone.] Bones formed in membrane of uterines.
- allotynap** is. — allotynap *g*.
- allotynadesis** (al'ol'in'dēsis) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *tynadēsis* binding together.] Pairing of homologous chromosomes from opposite parents in polyploid of autotynadesis.

- allotetraploid,—amphidiploid *q.v.*
- allotherm (al'ôthêrm) *n.* [Gk. *alles* other *therme* heat.] An organism with body temperature dependent on environmental temperature.
- allotrophic (al'ôtrôf'ik) *n.* [Gk. *alles* other *trophe* nourishment.] Obtaining nourishment from other organisms saprophytic, or saprozoic heterotrophic.
- allotropic (alôtrôp'ik) *n.* [Gk. *alles* other *trophe* turning.] Exhibiting mutual tropism between gametes.
- allotropous (alôtrôp'us) *n.* [Gk. *alles* any other *tropes* direction.] Not limited to or adapted to visiting special kinds of flowers, as certain insects. *Opp.* eutropous.
- allotype (al'ôlîp) *n.* [Gk. *alles* other *typos* pattern.] Paratype of the sex opposite to that of the holotype.
- alloxygote (al'ôal'gô) *n.* [Gk. *alles* other *xygos* yok.] A homozygote having recessive characters *opp.* protoxygote.
- alluvial (al'û alloo-) *n.* [L. *alluvio* to wash to.] *Foss.* deposits formed by finely divided material laid down by running water.
- alpha (α) cells,—oxyphilic cells in parathyroids of pituitary gland cells with granules soluble in alcohol in islets of Langerhans A-cells.
- alpha (α) granules,—metachromatic granules in central region of protoplast, as in blue-green algae.
- alpha (α) tocopherol—vitamin E.
- aliphomorphous (al'istôndr'fô) *n.* [Gk. *aliphos* pearl-barley *morphe* form.] Having the appearance of peeled barley *appl.* certain fungi.
- alsinaceous (alsin'ashûs) [Gk. *alsine* chickweed.] *Appl.* polypetalous corolla where intervals occur between petals as in chickweed.
- alteration theory—explains electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in chemical composition of tissue at cross-section.
- alternate (ôlter'nât al-) *n.* [L.

- alternus* one after another] Not opposite *appl.* leaves branches, etc. occurring at different levels successively on opposite sides of stem every other taking turns.
- alternating cleavage—spiral cleavage *q.v.*
- alternation of generations,—the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differently produced usually an alternation of a sexual with an asexual form allogeneses; metagenesis digenesis; heterogamy; heterogamous heterogony.
- alternation of parts,—general rule that leaves of different whorls alternate in position with each other sepals with petals, stamens with petals.
- alternative inheritance—allelism, allelomorphism.
- alterne (âltern ôl-) *n.* [L. *alternus* one after another] Vegetation exhibiting disturbed zonation due to abrupt change in environment or interference with normal plant succession.
- alternipinnate (âlter'nîpîn'it ôl-) *n.* [L. *alternus* one after another; *pinnis* wing.] *Appl.* leaflets or pinnae arising alternately on each side of mid-rib.
- altrices (âltri'sêz) *n. pl.* [L. *altris* nourisher.] Birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition of precoces.
- altricial (âltri'shîl) *n.* [L. *altris* nourisher.] Requiring care or nursing after hatching or birth.
- alula (al'ûla) *n.* [L. *alula*, dim. of *ala* wing.] A small lobe separated off from wing-base on its posterior edge in certain insects lower tegula or squama thoracalis of Diptera spurious or bastard wing of birds.
- alutaceous (âlûtâ'ahûs) *n.* [L. *aluta*, alum-dressed leather.] Tan-coloured leathery having appearance of minute cracks, *appl.* markings on elytra of certain beetles.
- alveola (âl'veôla) *n.* [L. *alveolus* small cavity.] A pit on the surface of an organ alveolus, *q.v.*

alveolar (ál'veólár) *a.* [L. *alveolus* small pit.] *Part.* an alveolus *part.* tooth socket *appl.* artery nerve process, canal, in connection with the jawbone *appl.* small cavities in lungs, glands, etc. *appl.* pores connecting adjacent air-cells or pulmonary alveoli *appl.* a theory of structure of protoplasm.

alveolate (ál'veólat ál'veólat) *a.* [L. *alveolatus* pitted.] Deeply pitted or honey-combed.

alveolation (ál'veólatshún) *n.* [L. *alveolatus* pitted.] The formation of alveoli; alveolate appearance.

alveolus (ál'veólds) *n.* [L. *alveolus* small pit.] A small pit or depression, tooth socket pyramidal ossicle, supporting tooth in sea urchin air-cell of lung a cavity in glands cavity in tarsus of spiders, receptacle for haematodocha; pit for articulation of macrotrichia.

alveus (ál'veús) *n.* [L. *alveus* cavity.] A white layer of fibres on entricular surface of hippocampus utricle of ear dilatation of thoracic duct.

maculae (ám'íkrln) *a.* [Gk. *a.* not *macula* long is fibre.] Having no conspicuous axon *appl.* cells in inner nuclear layer of retina, with dendrites in inner plexiform layer.

amb (ám) *a.* [L. *ambular* to walk.] Ambulacral area.

amb (ám) *n.* [L. *ambulare* to go round.] A thigh muscle in certain birds, the action of which causes the toes to maintain grasp on perch.

ambient (ám'bént) *a.* [L. *ambire* to go round.] Surrounding *appl.* eum, the costal nerve when encircling insect wing

ambilateral (ám'bítál'tríll) [L. *ambo* both *latus* side] *Part.* both sides.

ambiparous (ám'bíp'ánts) *a.* [L. *ambo* both *parere* to produce.] Containing the beginnings of both flowers and leaves *appl.* buds.

ambisexual (ám'bísk'séál) *a.* [L.

ambo both *sexus* sex.] *Part.* both sexes ambisexual; monocious, *g.v.*

ambisporangiate (ám'bíspórín'jít) *a.* [L. *ambo* both Gk. *spora* seed *anggeion* vessel.] Amphiporangiate, *g.v.*

ambital (ám'bítál) *a.* [L. *ambire* to go round.] *Appl.* interambulacral and antambulacral plates of asteroids outer skeleton of ophiuroid arm.

ambitus (ám'bítús) *n.* [L. *ambire* going around.] The outer edge or margin outline of echinoid shell viewed from apical pole.

amblychromatic (ám'bíkrómát'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ambly* dull *chroma*, colour.] Staining or stained slightly *Opp.* trachychromatic.

amboceptor (ám'bósep'tór) *n.* [L. *ambo* both *capere* to take.] A specific antibody or immune body necessary for ferment-like action of complement on a toxin a red blood corpuscle lysin.

ambon (ám'bón) *n.* [Gk. *ambon* raised platform.] Fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular socket as around acetabulum circumferential fibrocartilage labrum.

ambosexual (ám'bósk'séál) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both *sexus* sex.] Common to or *part.* both sexes activated by both male and female hormones.

ambulacra (ám'búll'krá) *n. pl.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Locomotor tube feet of echinodermata.

ambulacral,—*part.* or used for walking *appl.* limbs of arthropods *part.* ambulacra

ambulacralla (ám'búll'krá'la) *n. pl.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] Ambulacral plates, *i.* plates through which tube-feet protrude.

ambulacriform (ám'búll'krá'fórm) *a.* [L. *ambulare* to walk *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of ambulacra.

am ba,—amoeba.

amelosis (ám'ó'sis) *n.* [Gk. *a.* without *melas* diminution.] Occurrence of only one division in meiosis instead of two.

amelotic (ámel'ótík) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *men* smaller] *appl.* parthenogenesis in which meiosis is suppressed.

amelification (ámel'ífikáshn) *n.* [M.E. *amell* enamel *L. facere* to make.] Formation of tooth enamel.

amel blast (ámel'óblast) *n.* [M.E. *amell* enamel Gk. *blast* bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell of internal epithelium of enamel organ enamel cell, adamantoblast, ganoblast.

amentaceous (áménit'shús) *amen tiferous* (áménit'érús) *a.* [L. *amentum* thong *ferre* to carry] *Appl.* plants bearing aments or catkins.

amentum (ámén'túm) *n.* [L. *amentum*, thong] A catkin, consisting of bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers, as in poplar and willow ament.

améri ti (ámérít'ík) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *meris* divided] Not divided into parts unsegmented

ametabolic (ámét'ábótík) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *metabole* change] Not changing form *appl.* ciliates *appl.* insects that do not pass through marked metamorphoses

ameteocious (ámét'síús) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *meta* after *oikos* house] Parasitic on one host during one life cycle *appl.* metecoious ut oecious, autoecious.

amícron (ámí'krón) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *micras* small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as a diffuse illumination in the track of the beam of submicron.

amícronucleate (ámí'krónú'kléat) [Gk. *a* without *micras* small *L. nucleus* kernel.] *Appl.* fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus.

amín (ám'ín) *n.* [Gk. *ammoniakos* redinous gum.] A nitrogen compound formed in plants also produced by bacterial action on amino acids, a derivative from ammonia by hydrogen replacement.

amino acids,—compounds containing amino (NH₂) and carboxyl (COOH) groups, and produced from proteins by hydrolysis.

amitosis (ámít'ósís) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *mitos* thread.] Direct cell-division and cleavage of nucleus without thread-like formation of nuclear material. *Opp.* mitosis.

ammocharista (ámók'érítá) *n.* [Gk. *ammos* sand *charis* hair] Bristle on head of desert ants, arranged in groups and used for removal of sand from forelegs.

ammonitiferous (ám ónit'í'érús) *a.* [Gk. *Ammon* Jupiter *L. ferre* to carry] Containing fossil remains of ammonites.

amniion (ám'níón) *n.* [Gk. *amniion*, foetal membrane.] A foetal membrane of reptiles, birds, and mammals inner embryonic membrane of insects viscus envelope of certain orules.

amniotic,—amniotic

amniot (ám'níót) *n.* [Gk. *amniion*, foetal membrane.] An animal characterized by possession of amniion = foetal

amniotic (ám'níótík) *a.* [Gk. *amniion* foetal membrane.] *Part* amniion *appl.* folds, sac, cavity fluid amniotic.

amoeba (ámé'bá) *n.* [Gk. *amoebe* change.] A protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to formation and retraction of pseudopodia generally used to typify most primitive animal commonly known.

amoebadiastase (ámé'bádi'ástís) *n.* [Gk. *amoebe* change *diastase* to set.] The digestive ferment secreted by amoebae.

amoebiform (ámé'bí'fórm) *n.* [Gk. *amoebe* change *L. forma* shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba.

amoebism (ámé'bízím) *n.* [Gk. *amoebe* change.] Amoeboid form or behaviour as of leucocytes.

amoebocyt (ámé'bósít) *n.* [Gk. *amoebe* change *kysis* hollow] Any cell having the shape or

- properties of an amoeba one of certain cells in coelom of echinoderms a leucocyte *g*.
- amoeboid (ām'ēb'oid) *n*. [Gk. *amoebe* change *eidos* shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape, in properties, or in locomotion.
- amoebula (ām'ēb'ūlā) *n*. [Gk. *amoebe* change.] The swarm-spore of a protist when furnished with pseudopodia; pseudopodiospore.
- amorphous (ām'ōr'fūs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *morphe* shape.] Of indefinite or irregular form with no visible differentiation in structure.
- amphiclerix (ām'fēk'ēk'ēdīs) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *ellexis* choice.] Sexual selection.
- ampherotoky.—amphitoky *g*.
- amphipomict (ām'fīp'ōmīkt) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both; *ephe* away *mixto* mixed.] A biotype reproduced from facultative sexual forms.
- amphiarthrosis (ām'fīārthrō'sīs) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both; *arthron* joint.] A slightly movable articulation as symphysis or a syndesmosis.
- amphistate (ām'fīstāt'ēr) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *stater* star.] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division a sponge picule star shaped at both ends.
- amphistral (ām'fīst'rāl) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *stater* star.] *Appl* a type of mitosis in which true asters are present at the spindle poles.
- amphibian (ām'fīb'iān) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *bios* life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water emerged, *g*.
- amphibiotic (ām'fīb'ōt'ik) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *bios* life *phos* part of.] Living in water as a larva on land in the adult stage.
- amphibious.—amphibian amphibiotic
- amphiblastic (ām'fīb'lāst'ik) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *blastos* bud.] *Appl* telolecithal ova with complete but unequal segmentation.
- amphiblastula (ām'fīb'lāst'ulā) *n*

- [Gk. *amphi* both *blastos* bud.] Stage in development of certain sponges in which posterior end of embryo is composed of granular archaocytes, and anterior end of flagellate cells.
- amphibolic (ām'fīb'ōl'ik) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *bale* throw.] Capable of turning backwards or forwards as outer toe of certain birds.
- amphicarpous (ām'fīkār'pūs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *karpos* fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds, amphicarpic.
- amphicoelous (ām'fīkō'ēlūs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *keles* hollow.] Concave on both surfaces. *appl* biconcave vertebral centra amphicoelous.
- amphicondylous (ām'fīkōn'dīlūs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both, *condylus* knuckle.] Having two occipital condyles.
- amphicone (ām'fīkōn) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *konos* cone.] Cusp of molar of extinct mammals, believed to have evolved into metacone and paracone.
- amphicribal.—amphiphloc.
- amphicytes (ām'fīstīs) *n*. *pl* *pl* [Gk. *amphi* both *kytos* hollow.] Endothelial cells surrounding or forming capsules of cells of a dorsal root ganglion capsule cells.
- amphidelphic (ām'fīdēl'fīk) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *delphy* womb.] Having paired uterus as in certain nematodes didelphic.
- amphidetic (ām'fīdēt'ik) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *detes* bound.] Extending behind and in front of umbo *appl* hinge ligaments of some bivalve shells of opisthodontic.
- amphidial (ām'fīdīāl) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both] *Part* amphids *appl* a unicellular gland in nematodes.
- amphidiploid (ām'fīdīp'loid) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *diploos* double.] Doubt diploid allotetraploid. *n* A hybrid having diploid genomes of both parental species.
- amphidisc (ām'fīdīsk) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *diskos* round plate.] A grape-like-shaped picule of some freshwater pongs.

- amphids** (ám'tídiz) *n. pl.* [Gk. *amphí* both] Two anterior lateral chemoreceptive organs in nematodes.
- amphigastria** (ám'figlá'tríá) *n. pl.* [Gk. *amphí* both *gaster* stomach.] Rudimentary leaves, or scales, on under surface of foliose liver warts.
- amphigensis** (ám'fijén'sis) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *genesis* descent.] Amphigony sexual reproduction.
- amphigenous** (ám'fijí'tú) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *gene* producing.] Borne or growing on both sides of structure as leaf perigenous.
- amphigonic** (ám'figón'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *goné* seed.] Producing male and female gametes separate genes in different individuals. bisexual *amphigony* of digonic syngonic.
- amphigony** (ám'fig'ní) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *goné* offspring.] Reproduction of two in individual amphigenesis.
- amphigynous** (ám'fijín'ús) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *gyné* female.] *apophysis* antheridium surrounding the base of the oogonium as in some Peronosporales.
- amphikaryon** (ám'tíkár'íón) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *karyon* n.t.] An amphinucleus or nucleus with large karyosome (in reference to supposed encasement of kinetoc nucleus by trophic oleum) nucleus with two haploid sets of chromosomes.
- amphimict** (ám'tíníkt) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *míctes* mixed.] A biotype resulting from sexual reproduction an obligate sexual organism.
- amphimixis** (ám'tíníks'is) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *míxis* mingling.] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilisation *Ophiopomixis*.
- amphinucleolus** (ám'tíníkl'ólús) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *L. nucleolus* small kernel.] A double nucleolus comprising basophil and oxyphil components.

- amphinuclous**,—**amphikaryon**, *q.v.*
- amphiodont** (ám'tíodónt) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *odon* tooth] *Appl.* an intermediate type of mandible development in stag beetles.
- amphiont** (ám'tíon't) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *on* being] Zygote or sporont formed by coming together of two individuals.
- amphiphilic**,—**periphilic**, *q.v.*
- amphiplatyan** (ám'típlátián) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *platys* flat.] Flat on both ends; *apophysis* cerebral centra.
- amphipneustic** (ám'tíní'stík, pñ-) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *pnein* to breathe] Having both gills and lungs throughout life-history with only anterior and posterior pairs of spiracles functioning as in most dipneustic larvae *amphipneustous*.
- amphipodous** (ám'típ'ódús) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *pous* foot.] Having feet for walking and feet for swimming.
- amphipyrenin** (ám'típir'éní) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *pyren* fruit-stone.] Substance of which nuclear membrane is composed.
- amphirrhinal** (ám'tír'ínál) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *rhis* nose.] Having or *apophysis* to nostrils.
- amphisarca** (ám'tíár'ká) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *sarc* flesh.] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior.
- amphispermous** (ám'tíspér'mús) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *sperma* seed.] Having seed closely surrounded by pericarp.
- amphisporangiate** (ám'tíspórán'jiát) *a.* [Gk. *amphí* both *sporos* seed *angereion* vessel.] Having sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia hermaphroditic *apophysis* flowers.
- amphisporous** (ám'tíspór'ús) *n.* [Gk. *amphí* both *spor* seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain algae mesospore a uredospore modified to withstand dry environment.

amphisternous (ám'tstér'nús) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *sternon*, breast bone.] *Appl.* type of sternum structure in Atelestomata.

amphistomatic (ám'tstémát'ík) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *stoma* mouth.] Having stomata on both surfaces, *appl.* certain types of leaves.

amphistomous (ám'tstómús) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *stoma* mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of body as certain worms.

amphistyllic (ám'tstíl'ík) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *styla* pillar] Having jaw arch connected with skull by both hyoid and quadrate, or by both hyoid and palato-quadrate exhibiting condition of amphistylly.

amphitene (ám'tén) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *tenes* band.] Stage of meiosis in which extreme threads are uniting in pairs *zygotene*.

amphithecium (ám'thét'íúm) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *thekos* box.] Peripheral layer of cells in sporangia of liverworts and mosses.

amphitoky (ám'tík) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *tokos* birth] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females.

amphitrisane (ám'trít'sén) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trisos* trident.] A double trident-shaped spine.

amphitrichous (ám'trík'ús) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trichos* hair] With a flagellum at each pole *appl.* bacteria *amphitrichate* *amphitrichic*.

amphitrocha (ám'tróká) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *troche* wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia.

amphitropous (ám'tróp'ús) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trope* turning] Having the ovule inverted, with hilum in middle of one side.

amphivasal (ám'tváz'al, -ál) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *L. vas* vessel] With primary xylem surrounding or on two sides of centric phloem, *appl.* vascular bundle *amphixyle*, *perixyle* *Opp.* *amphiscirbal* *amphiphloic* *periphloic*.

amphixyle, —*perixyle*, *per*

amphocyte (ám'fóit) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both of two *kyte* hollow] An amphoblast cell.

amphogeni (ám'fójen'ík) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both { two *genes* producing } Producing offspring consisting of both males and females.

amphophil (ám'fófil) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both of two *philein* to love.] *Appl.* cells staining with basic and acid dyes *amphochromatophil* *neutrophil*. *n.* *Amphocyte*.

amphoteric (ám'fótr'ík) *a.* [Gk. *amphoteris* in both ways] With opposite characters *acidic* and *also* *basic*.

amplectant (ám'plék'tánt) *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace.] Claspings or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils.

amplexicanal (ám'plék'síkál) *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace *caulis* stem.] Claspings or surrounding the stem, as base of leaf.

amplexus (ám'plék'stis) *n.* [L. *amplexus* embrace.] Sexual embrace in batrachians.

ampliate (ám'plít) *a.* [L. *ampliatu* made wider] Having outer edge of wing prominent, as in certain insects.

amplification (ám'plífík'ashún) *n.* [L. *amplificatio* enlargement.] Changes towards increased structural or functional complexity in ontogeny or phylogeny *Opp.* *reduction*.

ampulla (ám'pool'a, -púl') *n.* [L. *ampulla* flask.] A membranous vesicle dilatation of lactiferous tubul beneath arctoid dilated portion at one end of each semi-circular canal of ear dilatation of unsted common bil.-duct and pancreatic duct part of oviduct between unfundulum and isthmus dilated portion of vas deferens at fundus of urinary bladder terminal dilatation of rectum pet in skeleton of Hydrocorallina, for medusa; internal reservoir on ring canal of water-vascular system in echinoderms terminal vesicle of sensory canals of elasmobranchs suberoged bladder of Uricutina.

ampullaceal (ámpóllá sál) *a* [L. *ampulla* flask.] Flask-shaped *appl* arachnid pinning glands which furnish silk f foundations lines, nd radi *appl* sensilla

ampullaceous (ámpóllá sáo) *a* [L. *ampulla*, flask] Fla k-shaped *appl* sensillae.

ampullary (ámpoolári pól) *a* [L. *ampulla* flask] *Peri* or resembling an ampulla.

ampullula (ámpoolá pól) *n* [*Dim* of L. *ampulla* flask] A small ampulla, as of some hydropathic vesicle.

ampyx (ámpiks) *n* [Gk. *ampyx* fillet.] A transverse bar connecting the rostralia of Palaeospondylion.

amyelinic (ámi lí tk) *a* [Gk. *a* without *myelo* marrow] Without myelin *appl* non-m. dulled or grey nerv. fibres amyelinat

amygdal (ámig'dálá) *n* [L. from Gk. *amygdal* almond] Almond one of palatal tonsils rounded lobe at ude f. allicula of cerebellum

amygdalin (ámig dáll) *n* [Gk. *amygdal* almond] A compound occurring in fruit kernels of bitter almonds and other Rosaceae and producing hydrocyanic acid glucose and benzaldehyd upon hydrolysis $C_{20}H_{27}O_7N$

amylase (ámTlá) *n*. [L. *amylum* starch] An enzyme which converts () starch into dextrin. (ß) dextrin to maltose amylolytic enzyme.

amyliferous (ámTlíferós) *a* [L. *amylum* starch *ferre* t carry] Containing or producing starch myeloclastic, -amylolytic *q* *o*

amylid (ámTlíd) *a* [Gk. *amylum* starch *eidos* form] Starch-like *n* Starch-like substance

amyloid bodies—concretions found in alveol of duct prostatic gland.

amylolytic (ámTlólík) [Gk. *amylum* starch *lysis* loosing] Starch-digesting *appl* enzymes.

amylome (ámTlóm) *n*. [Gk. *amylum* starch.] Starch-containing wood

parenchyma layer of starch-containing cells between central cylinder and leptoids of certain moss rhizomes.

amyloplast (ámTlópást) *n* [Gk. *amylum* starch *phastos* formed.] A leucoplast r colourless starch-forming granule in plants amyloplastid

amylase (ámTlós) *n* [L. *amylum*, starch.] The substance forming starch.

mylostolith (ámTlóstáTlith) *n*. [Gk. *amylum* starch *stathos* stationary *lithos* stone] A starch grain which moves under the influence of gravity in a statocyst f statolith.

amylum (ámTlúm) *n* [L. *amylum* starch] Vegetable starch ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$)

anabiosis (ánábíós) *n* [Gk. *ana*, up *bios* life] Resuscitation after apparent death power of revivification as seen in certain Tardigrada.

anabolism (ánábóflsm) *n* [Gk. *ana* p *bale* throw] The constructive chemical processes in living organisms, *opp* katabolism

anabolite (ánábólit) *n* [Gk. *ana* p *bale* throw] A substance participating in anabolism.

anacanthous (ánákáThtós) *a* [Gk. *ana* not *acantha* prickle] Without spines or thorns.

anacarynous (ánákároTnú) *a*. [Gk. *ana* not *akros* apex *gyné* female] *Appl* certain liverworts in which female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near apex of shoot *Opp* acarynous.

anacromyoidian (ánák rómióidTán) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, p *akros* per my muscle *eidos* form.] With yringeal muscles attached at dorsal ends of bronchial semi-rings.

anadromous (ánád'rómús) *a*. [Gk. *ana* up *dromos*, to run.] *Appl* fishes which migrate from salt to fresh water annually *Opp* catadromous

anaerobe (án'ér'ób) *n* [Gk. *an* without *aer* air *bios* life.] An anaerobic organism capable of living in absence of free oxygen. *Off* aerobe. *s* Anaerobic.

anaerobiosis (án'ér'ób'is) *n* [Gk. *an* without *aer* air *biosis* manner of life.] Existence in absence of free oxygen.

anaesthesia (án'és'th'is) *n*. [Gk. *an* without *aisthesis* feeling.] Local or general insensibility

anagenesis (án'á'én'és'is) *n*. [Gk. *ana* again *genesis* origin.] Regeneration of tissue progressive erosion.

anasepsin (án'és'p'sin) *n* [Gk. *ana* again *anaim* blood.] A protein substance of liver acting in regeneration of erythrocytes haemopoietic principle

anakinetic (án'ák'ín'et'ik) *a* [Gk. *ana*, up *kinesis* to move.] *App* process which restores energy of katekinetic.

anakisatomeres (án'ák'is'át'óm'ér'es) *n. pl* [Gk. *ana* up *akain* to move *meros* part.] Energy rich reactive atoms or molecules.

anal (á'nál) *a* [*l.* *anus* anus] *Part* or situated at or near the *anus* *app* posterior median ventral fin of fishes margin and vent of insect wing posterior ventral acro of reptiles, etc.

analogous (án'ál'óg's) *n. pl* [Gk. *analogos* proportion.] Organs of different plants or animals with like function but of unlike origin

analogy (án'ál'óg'i) *n* [G. *analogos*, proportion] Resemblance in function though not in structure or development.

anamniote (án'am'n'iot) *a*. [Gk. *ana* up *mnos* filled.] *App* small variable bones filling spaces between larger bones of more fixed position in fish skulls

anamniote (án'am'n'iot) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *amnion* foetal membrane.] An animal which has no amnion in embryonic life.

anamorpha (án'am'ór'f'a) *n. pl* [Gk. *ana*, back *d* *morphe* form.]

Larvae hatched with incomplete number of segments of tpi morpha.

anamorphosis (án'am'ór'f'is) *n* [Gk. *ana* throughout *morphe* shaping] Evolution from one type to another through a series of gradual changes excessive or abnormal formation of a plant organ.

anandrous (án'an'dr'us) *n* [Gk. *a* without *aner* mal] Without stamens.

anangian (án'an'j'ian) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *angion* vessel.] *App* worms without a vascular system.

anantherous (án'an'th'ér'us) *n* [Gk. *a* without *anther* flowering] Without anthers.

ananthous (án'an'th'us) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *antha* flower] Not flowering without inflorescence

anaphase (án'áf'is) *n* [Gk. *ana* up *phasis* appearance.] A stage in mitosis during divergence of daughter chromosomes the stages of mitosis up to division of chromatin into chromosomes of katephase

anaphylaxis (án'áf'il'ik'sis) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up *phylax* guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to a serum or foreign protein caused by first or sensitizing dose.

anaphysis (án'áf'is'is) *n* [Gk. *ana* up *physis* to grow] An out-growth a stigma-like filament in apothecium of certain lichens.

anaphyte (án'áf'it) *n* [Gk. *ana* up *physis* plant.] Transverse segment of a shoot an internode.

anaplasia (án'áp'l'sia) *n* [Gk. *ana* again *plasis* to form.] Undifferentiation reversion to a less differentiated structure.

anaplast (án'áp'lást) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up; *plastes* formed.] A leucoplastid anaplastid.

anapleurite (án'áp'loor'it) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up *pleura*, side.] Upper thoracic pleurite as in certain Thysanura.

anapophysis (ánápó'físis) *n.* [Gk. *ana* up; *apo* from *physis* origin.] A small dorsal projection rising near transverse process in lumbar vertebrae.

anapsid (ánáp'síd) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *apsis* arch.] With skull wholly imperforate or completely roofed over stegocrotaphic.

anaptychus (ánáp'tík'ús) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, throughout; *ptyche* plate.] Aptychus or operculum consisting of a single plate as in certain ammonites / synaptychus.

anarthrous (ánár'thrús) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *arthron* joint.] Having no distinct joints.

anaschistic (ánásk'stik) *a.* [Gk. *ana* up to; *schistos* split.] Appl. type of tetrads which divide twice longitudinally in meiosis of dischistic.

anastates (áná'státs) *n. pl.* [Gk. *ana*, up to; *stas* standing.] Various materials that arise owing to metabolism in a cell, in formation of complex from simple substances. *Opp.* katabates.

anastomosis (ánás'tómō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up to; *stoma*, mouth.] Union of ramifications of leaf veins; union of blood-vessels arising from a common trunk; union of nerves; fin threads joining chromatophores in resting ucleus; formation of network or anastomotic meshwork.

anastral (ánás'trál) *a.* [Gk. *an* not; *aster* star.] Appl. type of mitosis without aster formation.

anatmy (ánát'mí) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, p; *teme* cutting.] The science which treats of the structure of plants and of animals, as determined by dissection usually human anatomy.

anatoxin,—toxoid, *q.v.*
anatrapsis (ánátrē'psis) *n.* [Gk. *anatrepein* to turn over.] Stage of increasing movement in blastokinesis.

anatriacene (ánátrí'ān) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *triacene*, trident.] Triacene with backwardly directed branches.

anatripous (ánátrē'pōs) *a.* [Gk. *anatrepe* overturning.] Inverted

appl. ovules with hilum and micropyle close together and chalazae at other end anatropal.

anaxial (ánák'siál) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *axis* axle.] Having no distinct axis asymmetrical.

naxon (ánák'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *axon* axis.] A nerve cell having no evident axon anaxone.

ancestrula (án'sē'strōolá) *n.* [L. *ancestrum* to go before.] First zoecium of polystoma colony.

anchor (áng'kōr) *n.* [L. *ancora*, anchor.] Anchor-shaped spicule found in skin of Holothuria.

anchylosis (áng'kō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *angchēn* to press tight.] Union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, e.g. of bone to bone or tooth to bone ankylosis.

ancipital (ánásp'tiál) *a.* [L. *aniceps* double.] Flattened and having two edges.

ancistroid,—*ankistroid*.

anconeal (ángkō'nēál) *a.* [Gk. *ankōn* elbow.] Pert. the elbow.

anconeus (ángkō'nē'ta) *n.* [Gk. *ankōn* elbow.] Small extensor muscle situated over elbow anconaeus.

andrase (ándrās) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] A male-determining factor in form of an enzyme or hormone.

andric (ándr'ík) *a.* [Gk. *andribas* masculine.] Male, *opp.* gynec.

andrin (ándr'in) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] The testicular androgens.

androclitulum,—*climandrium*.

androconia (ándrōkō'níá) *n. pl.* [Gk. *aner* male; *konis*, dust.]

Modified wing-scales producing a sexually attractive scent in certain male butterflies.

androcyt (ándrō'sh) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *kytos* hollow.] A cell arising by growth from an androgonium and giving rise to antherozoid.

androdioecious (ándrōdīō'siōs) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *di* two; *oikos* house.] Having male and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants.

androecium (And'ē-sium) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *anēr* house.] Male reproductive organs of a plant stamens taken collectively

androgametangium (An'drō-gām'ētān-jium) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *gamētēr* spouse; *anggelos* vessel.] A structure producing male sexual cells antherid. um.

androgen (An'drō-jen) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *genes* descent.] A male hormone a masculinising substance.

androgensis (An'drō-jen'ē-sh) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *genesis* descent.] Development of egg furnished with paternal chromosomes only male parthenogenesis.

androgætic (An'drō-jen'tik) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *genesis* descent.] Having paternal chromosomes only

androgeni (An'drō-jen'tik) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *genesis*, to produce.] Stimulating male characters masculinising *apple* hormones *apple* tissue capable of elaborating an androgenic hormone androgenous.

Androgenous (Andrō-jen'ē-sh) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *genes* descent.] Producing only male offspring

androgonidia (An'drō-jen'idia) *n. pl.* [Gk. *aner* male; *gonis* offspring; *idion* division.] Male sexual elements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia of Volvox.

androgonium (An'drō-jen'ō-nium) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *gonis* offspring.] A early stage in formation of germ-cells of plants.

androgynal (Andrō-jen'al) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *gynē* female.] Her maph. odia bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same flower with antheridium and oogonium on the same biph. androgynous.

androgynary (Andrō-jen'al) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *gynē* female.] Having stamens and pistils developed into petals.

androgyn (An'drō-jen An'drō-jen'ē) *n.* Hermaphrodite

androgynism (Andrō-jen'izim) *n.* [Gk.

aner male; *gynē* female.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils hermaphroditism.

andromerogony (An'drō-mērōg'ō-ni) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *meros* part; *gonē* generation.] The development of an egg fragment with only paternal chromosomes.

andromonoecious (An'drō-mō-nē-sh'ē-sh) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *monos* alone; *ēkos* house.] Having male and hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant.

andropetalous (An'drō-pet'ā-lē-sh) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *petalon* leaf.] Having petaloid stamens.

androphore (An'drō-fōr) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *phōrōs* carrying.] Stalk supporting androecium or stamens stalk carrying male gonophores in Siphonophora.

andr. phyll (An'drō-fil) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *phyllon* leaf.] The leaf bearing microspores; the microsporangium.

androsome (An'drō-shē-m) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *sōma* body.] A male limited chromosome.

androsporangium (An'drō-spōr'an-jium) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *spōrōs* seed; *anggelos* vessel.] A sporangium containing androspores.

androspor (An'drō-spōr) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *spōrōs* seed.] An asexual zoospore which gives rise to a male dwarf plant male spore microspore pollen grain.

androste one (An'drō-stē'ō-nē) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *steōn* sweat.] Mactro-mone present in adrenal cortex obtained from urine $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$

and otype (An'drō-p) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *typos* pattern.] Type of men of the male of a species.

anobous (An'ē-bō-sh, an'ē-bō) *n.* [Gk. *anōs* before manhood.] Pubertal before puberty

anelectrotonus (An'ē-lēk'trō-tō-nus) *n.* [Gk. *anōs* before; *lēktros* amber; *tōnos*, tension.] Decrease in irritability of a nerve under influence of a non-polarizing electric current.

anellus (ánél'ús) *n.* [*L. anellus* little ring] A small ring-shaped or triangular plate supported by valves and vinculum, in Lepidoptera.

anemochorous (ánemókú'ús) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *choros* to spread] Dispersed by wind with seed so dispersed anemochoric.
anemophilous (ánemófil'ús) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *philein* to love.] Wind-pollinated.

anemophily (ánemófil'ia) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *philein* to love.] Plant fertilisation by agency of wind.
anemoplankton (ánem'óplíngk'tón) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *planktos* wandering] Wind borne organisms and living particles acrop plankton.

anemospore (ánem'ópór'ík) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *spora* seed] Having spores & seeds disseminated by air currents.

anemotaxis (ánem'óták'sis) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *taxis* arrangement.] Directed movement response to air currents.

anemotropism (ánemót'rópizm) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *tropos* turn.] Orientation of body or plant curvature in response to air currents.

anencephaly (ánenkéf'ál' -séf') *n.* [Gk. *en*, not *enkephalon* brain.] Condition of having no brain.

anenterous (ánén'térús) [Gk. *an* without *enteron* gut.] Having no alimentary tract anenteric.

aner (án'ér' ánr) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] The male of insects, especially of ants.

aneurism,—**aneurysm**, *g.s.*

anencentri (ánén'sén'trík) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *en* well *kentron* centre.] Acentric and dicentric, resulting from translocation involving centromere of chromosome.

aneuploid (án'ópíold) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *eu* well *aploos* onefold] Having fewer or more chromosomes than an exact multiple of the haploid number *aplo* euploid.

an urin (án'úrin) *n.* [Gk. *a*,

without *neuron* nerve.] Vitamin B the anti-beri beri factor in yeast, legumes, cereals, and other foods aneurin thiamine (U.S.A.)

$C_1 H_5 ON_2 SCl_2$.

aneuronic (ánúrón'ík) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *neuron* nerve.] Without innervation *aplo* chromatophores controlled by hormones.

anfractuose (ánfrák'túús) *a.* [*L. anfractus* bending] Wavy sinuous.

angienchyma (án'jéng'kímá) *n.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *enchyma* to pour] Vascular tissue.

angiolast (án'ióblás) *n.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *lastos* bud.] One of cells from which lining of blood vessels is derived *vaso* formative cell.

angiocarpic (án'iókár'pík) *a.* [Gk. *angion* vessel; *karpos* fruit.] Having fruit enclosed *angio* carpicus *aplo* fungi. *Opp* gymnocarpic.

angiology (án'iól'ógí) *n.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *logos* discourse] Anatomy of blood and lymph vascular systems.

angiospermous (án'ióspér'mús) *a.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *spérma*, seed.] Having seeds in closed case the ovary.

angiosporous (án'ióspór'ús) *a.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *spora* seed.] Having spores contained in a theca or spore capsule.

anglostomatous (án'ióstóm'átús) *a.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *stoma* mouth.] Narrow mouthed *aplo* an order of molluscs, and to a sub-order of snakes, with non-distensible mouth.

angiotonin (án'iót'ónín) *n.* [Gk. *angion* vessel *tonos* tension.] Substance in circulating blood formed by reaction between hypertensinogen elaborated in the liver and renin, causing constriction of arterioles *hypertensin*.

Ångström (áng'strém) *n.* [*A. J. Ångström* Swedish physicist.] One ten millionth part of a millimetre symbol Å.

angular (áng'gúlar) *n* [L. *angulus* corner] A membrane bone of lower jaw in most vertebrates. *a*. Having or *port* an angle *appl* leaf originating at forking of stem as in many ferns *appl* collenchyma with cell-walls thickened in the angles of the cells *appl* line of junction, or collarette between papillary and ciliary zones of m.

angularsplenial (áng'gúlsplē nāl) *n* [L. *angulus* corner *splenium* patch.] Bone forming most of lower and inner part of mandible in Amphibia.

angulus (áng'gúls) *n* [L. *angulus* angle.] An angle as that formed by junction of manubrium and body of sternum (angle of Louis).

angustifoliat (áng'gúts'fólíat) *a*. [L. *angustus* narrow *folium* leaf.] With narrow leaves.

angustirostrate (áng'gúts'íróstrāt) *a*. [L. *angustus* narrow *r* *strum* beak.] With narrow beak or snout.

anulocycle (án'húlséik'fík) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *holos* whole *kyklos* circle.] *Port* alternation of generations with suppression of sexual part of cycle permanently parthenogenetic.

anulian (án'lí'an) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *eklos* form.] Formless *appl* blastoderm without apparent embryonic axis.

animal pole,—the upper more rapidly segmenting portion of a teleostean egg *Opp* vegetal pole.

animal starch,—glycogen.

anion (án'íon, án'yón) *n* [Gk. *an*, up; *ion* to go.] A negatively charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode or positive pole.

anisocarpous (ánísókár'pós) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *karpos* fruit.] Having number of carpels less than that of other floral whorls.

anisocercal (ánísóser'kál) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *kerkos* tail.] With lobes of tail-fin unequal

anisochela (ánísóké'la) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *chele* claw.] A chela with the two parts unequally developed.

anisodactylous (ánísódák'tílos) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *daktylos* finger.] Having unequal toes three toes forward, one backward.

anisodont (án'ísódónt) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *odous* tooth.] Having differentiated teeth heterodont *Opp* monodont

anisogamete (án'hógámēt) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gametes* spouse.] One of two conjugating gametes differing in form or size.

anisogametism,—the production of anisogametes as of macrogametes and microgametes anisogamety

anisogamous (ánísóg'ámós) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gamos* marriage.] *Appl* differentiated gametes or conjugating bodies.

anisogamy (án'hóg'ámí) *n*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gametes* spouse.] Conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes heterogamy

anisognathous (án'ísóg'náthós) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gnathos* jaw.] With jaws of unequal width having teeth in upper and lower jaws unlike.

anisome *es* (án'ísómē's) *n* *plu* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *meros* part.] Homologous parts or polysomeres when differing amongst themselves of polyanomere.

anisomerogamy,—anogamy

anisomerous (ánísóm'erós) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *meros* part.] Having unequal numbers of parts in floral whorls

anisomorphi (án'ísómór'fík) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *morphe* form.] Differing in shape size, structure

anisophyllly (án'ísófil'í) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *phylon* leaf.] Condition of having leaves of two or more sizes or shapes, as in some conifers and aquatic plants.

anisopleural (ánísóplóo'rál) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *pleura* side.] Asymmetrical bilaterally

anterolateral,—ventrolateral.
 antesternite (An'tis'tēr nī) *n* [L. *an't* before *sternum* breast bone]
 Anterior sternal sclerite of insects;
basisternum costernum.
 anthera (An'thēr'ā) *n* [Gk. *anthērā* to bloom.] The cymose inflorescence
 of the rush family
 a thelix,—a theli
 anther (An'thēr) *n* [Gk. *anthērōs*
 flowering] The part of a stamen
 which produces pollen.
 antherid,—antheridium.
 antheridia—*pl* of antheridium
 antheridial cell—the larger of two
 cells derived from a microspore and
 giving rise to an antheridium or to
 a cell representing an antheridium.
 antheridiphore (An'thēr'id'īōs) *n*.
 [Gk. *anthērā* flower *phōrōs* from.
phōrōs to bear] A gametophore
 bearing antheridia.
 antheridium (An'thēr'id'īōm) *n* [Gk.
anthērā flower *dīōm* from] An
 organ or receptacle which male
 sexual cells are produced in many
 cryptogams male gametangium
 cluster of microgametes, as in cer-
 tain Flagellata.
 antherophore (An'thēr'ōf'ōr) *n* [Gk.
anthērōs flower *phōrōs* to bear]
 The stalk of stamen bearing
 several anthers in male cone of
 certain gymnosperms.
 atherozoids (ā'thērōz'ōids), an-
 therozoids (An'thērōz'ōids) *n*.
pl [Gk. *anthērā* flower *zōōs*
 animal *eidos* form.] Male sexual
 cells; antheridia.
 anthesis (An'thē'sis) *n*. [Gk. *anthēs*
 flower] Stage or period at which
 flower bud opens flowering period
 flowering
 anthoblast (An'thōblāst) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *blastos* bud.] In
 Al dreporana young seedling polyp
 producing anthocyathus
 anthocarpon (An'thōkār'pōs) *n*.
 [Gk. *anthērā* flower *karpos* fruit]
 Agg. aggregated fruit products of
 fusion of several flowers, as sorosis
 and syconus
 anthocaulis (An'thōkāl'is) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower L. *caulis* stem]

The pedicle of a late trophozooid
 stage of madrepor development.
 anthochloro (An'thōk'lōr) *n* [Gk.
anthērā flower *chlōrōs* yellow]
 A yellow pigment dissolved in
 cell-sap of corolla, as of primrose
 anthocodia (An'thōkō'dia) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *codia* head.] The
 distal portion of a rooid bearing
 mouth and tentacles, in Alcyonaria.
 anthocyanin (An'thōs'ān'n) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *kyanos* dark blue.]
 One of the blue or violet pigments
 of flowers, leaves and stems.
 anthocyathus (An'thōs'āth'ōs) *n*.
 [Gk. *anthērā* flower *kyathos* cup.]
 The discoid crown of trophozooid
 stage in madrepor development.
 anthodium (An'thō'diōm) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *eidos* form.]
 Capitulum or head of Composita
 anthogenesis (An'thōjē'n'ē'sis) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *genesis* descent.]
 In certain aphids production of
 both males and females by asexual
 forms.
 anthophilous (An'thōf'īl'ōs) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *phīlōs* to love.]
 Attracted by flowers feeding on
 flowers.
 anthophor (An'thōf'ōr) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *phōrōs* to bear]
 Elongation of thalamus between
 calyx and corolla.
 anthophyte (An'thōf'ī) *n* [Gk.
anthērā flower *phyton* plant.]
 A flowering plant phænogam,
 phanerogam, spermatophyte
 anthostrobilus (An'thōstrōb'īl'ōs) *n*.
 [Gk. *anthērā* flower *strobilos* fir-
 cone.] Fructification or flower of
 certain cycads.
 anthotaxis (An'thōtāk'sis) *n*. [Gk.
anthērā flower *taxis* arrangement.]
 Arrangement of flowers on an axis.
 anthoxanthin (An'thōxān'th'īn) *n*.
 [Gk. *anthērā* flower; *xanthos*
 yellow] A yellow pigment of
 flowers.
 anthracoblast (An'thrākōblāst'īk)
 a [Gk. *anthērā* charcoal *blastos*
 bud.] Growing on burned-over
 soil or scorched material appl
 fungi.

anthropic (an'thrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, by human means.] Due to influence of man.

anthropogenesis (an'thrōpōjē'nē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *genesis* descent.] The ontogenesis and phylogenesis of man descent of man.

anthropogenetic (an'thrōpōjē'nē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *genesis* descent.] Pert anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (an'thrōpōjē'n'ik) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *genesis* produced.] Produced or caused by man.

anthropoid (an'thrōp'oid) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *oides* form.] Resembling man *appl* tailless apes.

anthropology (an'thrōpōl'ōj'ē) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *logos* discourse.] The natural history of man.

anthropometry (an'thrōpōm'ē'trē) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *metron* measure.] That part of biology dealing with proportional measurements of parts of the human body.

anthropomorphic (an'thrōpōmōr'fōs) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *morphe* shape.] Resembling man.

anthropotomy (an'thrōpō'tōm'ē) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *tomos* to cut.] Human anatomy.

Anthropozoot.—Psychozoot *q v*

antiae (an'tē) *n. pl.* [L. *antia* forelock.] Feathers at base of bill-ridge of some birds.

anti-ambulacral, — autambulacral *q*

anti-apex, — lower end of axon, as in rootless plants.

antiauxin (an'tiōks'in) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *auxis* to grow.] Any organic compound which regulates or inhibits growth stimulation by auxins.

antibiosis (an'tibē'ōs'is) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *biosis* way of life.] Antagonistic association of organisms as by production of harmful compounds.

antiblastic (an'tiblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *blastos* bud.] *Appl*

immunity due to those which inhibit growth of *myco* — *q v* *apoc* — *ism*.

antibody (an'tibōd'ē) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *A.S. bodi* body.] Any substance formed in *blood* which reacts with a specific *antigen* or inactivates or destroys *toxins*.

antibrachial (an'tibrā'sh'āl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *L. brachium* arm.] Pert forearm *appl* brachio-muscles, ven. nerves *as in* antibrachial.

antibrachium, — antebrachium *q v*

anticipation (an'tisip'e'sh'ēn) *n.* [L. *anti* before *capere* to take.] The manifestation of a condition or disease at a progressively earlier age in successive generations.

anticlinal (an'tiklī'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *klina* to slope.] *Appl* line of division of cells at right angles to surface of apex of a growing point in quadrants *appl* one of lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine toward which those on either side incline.

anticoagulin (an'tikōāg'ūlin) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *L. coagulum* coagulum.] A substance which prevents coagulation of drawn blood as fibrin.

anticryptic (an'tikript'ik) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *cryptos* hidden.] *Appl* protective coloration facilitating attack.

antecubital, — antecubital *q v*

antidiuretic (an'tidiurē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *dia* through *ouros* urine.] Reducing the volume of urine *appl* a hormone of posterior lobe of pituitary gland.

antidromic (antidrōm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *dromos* running.] Contrary to normal direction *appl* conduction of impulse along axon towards body of nerve cell antidromous *appl* stipules with fringed outer margin.

atidromy (antidrōm'ē) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *dromos* running.] Condition of spiral phyllotaxis with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle.

- anti-enzyme (án'tiēn sīn) *n* [Gk. *anti* against *en* within *synn* leaven.] A substance which retards or stops enzyme activity.
- antigen (án'tiēn) *n* [Gk. *anti* against *genes* birth.] Substance which causes a series of physiologico-chemical changes resulting in formation of antibodies.
- antigeny—sexual dimorphism.
- antihelix (án'tihē'lik) *n*. [Gk. *anti* opposite *helix* a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of helix of ear.
- antihormones (án'tihōr'mōēs) *n. pl.* [Gk. *anti* against *hormōn* to excite.] Substances which prevent the effect of hormones. chalone.
- antilibium,—tragus, *g. s.*
- antilysin (án'tilī'sīn) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against *lysin* to dissolve.] A substance which counteracts a lysozyme.
- antimeres (án'timērs) *n. pl.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *meros* part.] Corresponding parts, as left and right limbs, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal; series of equal radial parts or actinomeres of radially symmetrical animal.
- antineuritic (án'tinē'rī'tik) *a*. [Gk. *anti* against *neurōn* nerve.] *Appl.* vitamin B lack of which causes polyneuritis.
- antipepsin (án'tipēpsīn) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against *pepsis* digestion.] A stomach secretion which prevents action of pepsin on tissue proteins.
- antiperistaltic (án'tipērī'stāl'tik) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against *peri* around *staleis* contraction.] Reversed peristaltic peristaltic action in postero-anterior direction.
- anti pernicious anaemia factor—
—scam B₁₂ or cobalamine, *g. s.*
- antipetalous (án'tipēr'ālūs) *a*. [Gk. *anti* opposite *petalon* petal.] With stamens opposite petals.
- antiphyte (án'tifit) *n*. [Gk. *anti* opposite *phyton* plant.] The sporophyte in the antithetic alternation of generations, *opp* protophyte.
- antipodal (ántip'ōdāl) *a* [Gk. *anti* against *pus* foot.] *Appl* group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo-sac *appl* cone of astral rays opposite spindle fibres.
- antipröstate (án'tiprō'stātī) *n*. [Gk. *anti* opposite *pröstatēs* one who stands before.] Bulbo-urethral or Cowper gland.
- antipygidial (án'tipī'dī'al) *a*. [Gk. *anti* against *pygidion*, narrow rump.] *Appl.* bristles of seventh abdominal segment which extend to pygidium, in flea.
- antirachitic (án'tirā'kī'tik) *a*. [Gk. *anti* against; *rachis* spine.] *Appl* vitamin D lack of which causes rickets.
- antiscorbutic (án'tiskōrbūt'ik) *a*. [Gk. *anti* against L.L. *scorbutus* scurvy] *Appl* vitamin C, lack of which causes scurvy.
- antiseptalous (án'tisēp'ālūs) *a*. [Gk. *anti* opposite *F* *sepalō* from L. *separare* to separate.] With stamens opposite sepals.
- antiseptic (án'tisēp'tik) *a*. [Gk. *anti* against *sepsis* putrefaction.] Preventing putrefaction. *n* A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms.
- antispadix (án'tispā'dīks) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against *spadix* palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus.
- antisquama (án'tiskwā'mā) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against L. *squama*, scale.] Basal lobe next squama of insect wing squama alaris or antitregula.
- antisterility factor—vitamin E.
- antistyle (án'tistīl) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against *stylos* pillar.] Basal projection of stylifer in certain insects.
- antitregula (án'titēg'ulā) *n*. [Gk. *anti* against L. *tregula*, tile.] Upper tregula or antibquama *g. s.*
- antithetic (án'tībēt'ik) *a*. [Gk. *antithesis* opposition.] *Appl* alternation of diploid and haploid generations, or of sporophyte and gametophyte generations.

antithrombin (án'thüröm'bín) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *thrombo* clot.] A substance, as formed in liver which prevents clotting of blood.

antitoxin (án'túks'ín) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *toxikon* poison.] A substance or antibody which neutralizes or binds a toxin.

antitragus (án'túrá'güs) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite; *trages* goat.] Prominence opposite tragus of external ear.

antitrochanter (án'türökan'tér) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against *trochanter* a runner.] In birds, an articular surface on humerus against which trochanter of femur plays.

antitropa (án'türöp) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *trope* turn.] Any structure which forms bilaterally symmetrical pair with another antibody *q.v.*

antitropic (án'türöp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *trope* turn.] Turned or arranged in opposite directions; arranged to form bilaterally symmetrical pairs, as ribs of opposite sides of syntropic.

antitropin,—antibody

antitropous (ántit'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *trope* turn.] Inverted *appt.* embryos with radicle directed away from hilum antitropal.

antitype (án'típ) *n.* [Gk. *anti* equal to *typos* pattern.] A specimen of the same type as that chosen for designation of a species, and gathered at the same time and place

antlia (án'tlí) *n.* [L. *antlia* pump.] The spiral suctorial proboscis of Lepidoptera.

antorbital (ántör'bítál) *n.* [L. *anti* before *orb* circle.] Situated in front of orbit *appt.* bone cartilage process.

antrorse (ántrör) *a. adv.* [L. *anti* before *vertere* to turn.] Directed forwards or upwards.

antrum (án'trüm) *n.* [L. *antrum* cavity.] A cavity or sinus *g.* maxillary sinus, cavity of pylorus.

anur us (án'rüs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *oura* tail.] Tailless.

anus (ánüs) *n.* [L. *anus* anus.] Posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

aorta (áörtü) *n.* [Gk. *aorta* the great artery.] The great trunk artery which carries pure blood to the body through arteries and their branches.

aortic (áört'ík) *a.* [Gk. *aorta* the great artery.] *Part.* aorta *appt.* arch, hiatus, isthmus, lymph glands, semilunar valves etc.

aortic body *s.*—two small masses of chromaffin cells in a capillary plexus, one on each side of foetal abdominal aorta, being part of system for controlling oxygen content and acidity of blood "Zuckerkandl" bodies.

apandrous (ápán'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away *aner* male.] Without antheridia parthenogenetic, as oospores in certain Oomycetes.

apandry,—absence or non-function of male organs in plants: apandrous condensation.

apathetic (áp'átét'ík) *a.* [Gk. *apathos* (allactous).] *Appt.* misleading coloration.

aperispermic (ápér'isptér'mík) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *peri* around *sperma* seed.] *Appt.* seeds without nutritive tissue.

apertura piriformis,—anterior nasal aperture of skull.

apetalous (ápér'álüs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *petalon* petal.] Without petals monoclamydeous.

apex (áp'eks) *n.* [L. *apex* summit.] Tip or summit, as of tongue, heart, nose styloid process of fibula tip of epicondyle in Dinoflagellata wing tip in insects.

aphanipterous (áf'ánp'tértüs) *a.* [Gk. *aphanos* unseen *pteron* wing.] Apparently without wings.

aphantoblont (áf'ánt'blót) *n.* [Gk. *aphantos* invisible *blont* to live.] An ultramicroscopic organism a filterable virus.

apheliotropism (áf'él'ót'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *helios* sun *trope* turn.] Tendency to turn away from light phototropism.

- aphlebia** (áfēbyā) *n*. [Gk. *a* without *phleps* vein.] Lateral outgrowth from base of frond-stalk in certain *f* msa.
- aphodal** (áfōdāl) *a*. [Gk. *apo* away; *hodos* path.] *Appl* type of canal system in sponges.
- aphodus** (áfōdūs) *n*. [Gk. *aphodos* departure.] The short *t* be leading from flagellate chamber to excurrent canal in type of canal system in sponges.
- aphotic** (áfōtík) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *phos* light.] *Perit*. bance of light *appl* zone of deep sea where daylight fails to penetrate. *Opp* photic.
- aphyllous** (áfītūs) [Gk. *a* without; *phyllon* leaf] Without foliage leaves.
- aphyllous** (áfīt) *n*. [Gk. *a* without; *phyllon* leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves.
- apical** (ápíkāl) *a*. [L. *apex* summit.] At tip o summit *perit* distal end *appl* cell at tip of growing point *appl* meristem *appl* style arising from summit of ovary *appl* dominance, of terminal bud *appl* aboral plates of echinoderms *appl* neural plat of trochophore and tornaria.
- apicetransverse** (ápíkotrānsvērs) *adv*. [L. *apex* summit *transversus* crosswise.] Situated across *t* or near the tip *appl* mitotic spindle.
- apiculate** (ápík ālīs) *a*. [*Dim.* f L. *apex* summit.] Forming bruply to a small tip as leaf.
- apiculus** (ápíkūlūs) *n*. [*Dim.* f L. *apex* summit.] A small apical termination as in some protozoa or of certain spores reflexed portion f antennal club in some Lepid ptera.
- apilary** (ápīlārī) *a*. [Gk. *a* not *phlos* felt cap] Having upper lip wanting or suppressed in corolla.
- apileant** (ápīcāt) *a*. [L. *a* way *pileatus* wearing a cap.] Without a pileus.
- apitoxin** (ápītōk sīn) *n*. [L. *apex*

- bee Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] Main toxic fraction of bee venom.
- apituitarism** (ápītūtarīzm) *n*. [L. *a* away; *phlema* phlegm.] Absence or deficiency of pituitary gland secretion hypohypophyusm.
- aplacental** (áp'lāsēntāl) *a*. [L. *a* away *placenta*, flat cake.] Having no placenta as monotremes.
- aplanetic** (áp'lānētík) *a*. [Gk. *a* not *planetes* wanderer] Not motile *appl* spores.
- aplanetism** (áp'lānētizm, áp'lānētīzm) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planetes* wanderer] Absence of motil spores.
- aplanogametangium** (áp'lān'gāmētān'jīlūm) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering *gametes* spouse *angyosion* vessel.] Cell in which aplanogametes are formed.
- aplanogamete** (áp'lān'gāmētī) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering; *gametes* spouse.] A non-motile conjugating germ-cell of various plants and animals.
- aplanospora gium** (áp'lān'ōspōrān'jīlūm) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering *sporas* seed *angyosion* vessel] A sporangium producing planosporae.
- aplanospore** (áp'lān'ōspōr) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering *sporas* seed.] A non-motile resting spore of algae an encysted spore of fungi aplanoplaeid. *Opp* planospore.
- aplasia** (áp'lāsīā) *n*. [Gk. *a*, without *plaxen* to mould.] Arrested development non-development.
- aplerotic** (áp'lērōtík) *a*. [Gk. *a* not; *pleros* to fill.] Not entirely filling a space *appl*. oospore not extended to oogonial wall. *Opp* plerotic.
- aploperistomatous** (áp'lōpērīstōmātūs) *a*. [Gk. *aploos* single; *peri* around *stoma* mouth.] Having a peristome with one row of teeth, as mosses.
- aplostemonous** (áp'lōstēm'ōnūs) *a*. [Gk. *aploos* single *stemon*, spun thread.] With a single row of stamens.

apneustic (apnē'wīk) *n.* [Gk. *apnē*, without *pnēuster* breath.] With spiracles closed or absent; *apnē* aquatic larvae of certain insects.

apobasidium (ap'ōbāsid'īlām) *n.* [Gk. *apō* sprung from *basis* base *basid'ium*] Protobasidium, *g.* a basidium having sterigmata with terminal spores, *apō* autobasidium.

apobiotic (ap'ōbīōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *bīō* life.] Causing or *po* decrease in vital energy of cells or tissue *po* apoptosis or physiological death *apō* death of entire body

apocarpous (ap'ōkār'pōs) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *kārpos* fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels. *Apō* syncarpous.

apocary—apocarpous condition.

apocentric (ap'ōsēn'trīk) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away; *trōtron* centre.] Diverging or differing from the original type *apō* archcentric.

apochlorosis (ap'ōklōrōs'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *chlōros* green.] The absence of chlorophyll, in Flagellata.

apocrin (ap'ōkrīn) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *krīno*, to separate] *Appl.* glands secreting only part of cell contents of holocrine microcrine.

apocyte (ap'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *kytos* hollow] A multinucleate cell a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm.

apodal (ap'ōdāl) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *podos* foot.] Having no feet without ventral fin stemless; apodous

apodoma (ap'ōdō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *dōma* body] An internal skeletal projection in Arthropoda

apodeme

apoderma (ap'ōdēr'mā) *n.* [Gk. *apō* here *derma* skin] Enveloping membrane secreted during resting stage between instars by certain Acarina

apodous,—apodal

apo-enzyme (ap'ōēn'sīm) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *en* in *syn* heaven.] Specific protein part of an enzyme requiring co-enzyme for action.

apogamy (ap'ōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *gamos* marriage.] Reproduction without intervention of sexual organs.

apogeotropic (ap'ōjē'trōp'ik) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *gē* earth *trōpē* turn.] Turning away from the earth ageotropic.

apogeotropism (ap'ōjē'trōp'izm) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *gē* earth *trōpē* turn.] Tendency to act contrarily to law of gravity; negative geotropism.

apologamic (ap'ōlōgām'ik) *n.* [Gk. *apōlogos* to choose, *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* mating associated with sexual selection.

apomelosis (ap'ōmēlō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apō* way *melos* smaller] Sporogenesis without haploids.

apomict (ap'ōmīkt) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *mīktos* mixed.] A biotype resulting from apogamy and vegetative propagation.

apomixis (ap'ōmīk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *mīxis* a mixing] A reproductive anomaly in plants akin to parthenogenesis, but including development from cells other than ova. *Apō* amphimixis.

aponurosis (ap'ōnūrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apō* from *nūros* suture] The flattened tendon for insertion of or membrane investing certain muscles.

aponurosis pteranialis,—galea pteranotica.

apopetalous (ap'ōpētālōs) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *petalon* leaf.] With free petals of petals.

apophyllous (ap'ōfīl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *phylon* leaf.] *Appl.* the parts of a single perianth whorl when they are free leaves.

apophysis (ap'ōfīs) *n.* [Gk. *apō* away *physis* to grow] Process from a bone usually for muscle attachment endosternite or sternal apodeme swelling beneath reproductive structure on fungal hyphae photosynthetic region forming swelling at base of capsule in some moths small protuberance at apex of ovuliferous scale in pine.

apoplasmodial (áp'plásmō díál) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away *plasma* something moulded.] Not forming a typical plasmodium.

apoplastid (áp'plá 'tíd) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *plastis* formed *id* *n* *a m*] A plastid having no chromatophores.

apopyle (áp'pýl) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *pyle* gate.] Exhalant pore of sponge.

apogamy (áp'pōg ámí) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *gamos* channel *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation without entry of pollen-tube through micropyle of ovule *opp* parogamy.

aporrhysa (áp'pōr'ísá) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aporrhain* to flow away] Exhalant canals in sponges *opp* epyrhysa.

aposematic (áp'pōsēmá'tík) *a.* [Gk. *apo* way *sema* signal.] *Appl* warning colours which serve to frighten way enemies.

aposporegony (áp'pōspōrōg'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *spora* seed *gony* birth.] Absence of sporogony.

asporory (áp'sá pōr'í) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *spora* seed.] Production of a gametophyte from a sporophyte without intervention of spore-formation.

apostaxis (áp'sōtá'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apo* way *staxis* standing] Condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes separation of perianth whorls from one another.

apostaxis (áp'ōsták'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apostaxis* a dribbling] Excess or abnormal exudation.

apostroph (áp'sōtr'ōf) *n.* [Gk. *apo* way *strophē* turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along lateral walls of leaf cells.

apothecium (áp'ōthē'siŭm -shŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *thekē* cup.] A cup-shaped ascocarp, ascocarp of lichens.

apothelium (áp'ōthē'lŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *thelē* nipple] A secondary tissue derived from primary epithelium.

apotome (áp'ōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *temē* a cutting] A part appearing as if cut off as from episternum trochanter etc., in Arthropoda.

apotracheal (áp'ōtrá'chēal) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away *trachē* L. *trachea* windpipe] With xylem parenchyma independent of vessels, or dispersed *appl* wood.

apotropous (áp'ētrōpōs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away *trope* turn.] Anisotropical and with ventrally situated raphe.

apotype —hypotype *gr*
apotypic (áp'ōtŭp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *apo* way *typos* pattern.] Diverging from type.

apparate reticulare —see Golgi complex.

appendage (áp'ēn dēj) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb, branch, etc. a hyphal or rigid structure for attachment or detachment of perithecium to or from mycelium varying in structure and function in different Ascomycetes.

app. dices —*plu* of appendix.

appendices colli (áp'ēn dŭ's kōl'ŭ) *n. plu.* [L. *ad* to *pendere* to hang *collum* neck.] Exterior throat ppendages or tassels, of goat, sheep, pig, etc.

pendicular (áp'ēndŭk'ŭlār) *a.* [L. *ad* to *pendere* to hang] *Part* ppendages *appl* skeleton of limbs, *opp* axial skeleton *part* uniform appendix *appl* artery.

appendiculate (áp'ēndŭk'ŭlāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to *pendere* to hang] Having small ppendage as stamen or filament.

app. diculum (áp'ēndŭk'ŭlŭm) *n.* [L. *appendiculum*, small ppendage.] Remains of the partial veil on rim of pileus.

ppendix (áp'ēn dŭk) *n.* [L. *ad* to *pendere* to hang] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform ppendix.

pplanate (áp'l'ānāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to *planatus* flattened.] Flattened.

apposition (áp'pózsh én) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *ponere* to place.] The formation of successive layers in growth of a cell wall of intussusception.

appressorium (áp'résh ríúm) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *pressus* to press.] Adhesive disc, as of haustorium or sucker modified hyphal tip which may form haustorium or penetrate substrate, as of parasitic fungi.

aprotodont (áp'rót'éródónt) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *protos* first; *odous* tooth.] Having no premaxillary teeth.

apteria (áp'téríá) *n. pl.* [Gk. *a* without; *pteron* wing.] Naked or down-covered surfaces between pterylae or feather-tracts.

apterous (áp'térús) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *pteron* wing.] Wingless having no wing-like expansions on stems or petioles exalate.

apterygial (áp'térí'gíál) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *pterygon* fin. of *pteron*, wing.] Wingless without fins.

apterygoteous (áp'térí'gótús) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *pterygon* winged.] Resembling or *perit* primitive wingless insects.

aptychia (áp'tíktís) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *ptyche* fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum, of ammonites.

apyrene (áp'í'én) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *pyren* fruit-stone.] *Appl* spermatocoea lacking nucleus of eupyrene, oligopyrene; seedless, *appl* certain cultivated fruits.

aquatic (ák'wátík) *n.* [L. *aquas* water.] *Perit* water living in or frequenting water. *n.* An aquatic plant.

aqueduct (ák'wédúkt) *n.* [L. *aquas*, water; *ducere* to lead.] A channel or passage as that of cochlea, and of vestibule of ear aquar ductus.

aqueduct of Sylvius [*N. de Boi* or *Sylvius* Flemish anatomist].—terrestrial aqueduct aqueduct of the skullbrain or list connecting

third and fourth ventricle meso-coele.

aqueous (ák'wéús) *n.* [L. *aquas* water] Watery *appl* humour fluid occupying space between lens and cornea *appl* tissue consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymatous cells.

arachnactis (áríknák'tís) *n.* [Gk. *araknos* spider; *aktis* ray] Larval stage of ctenanthid Zootharia.

arachnid (áríkníd) *n.* [Gk. *araknos* spider] Spider-like; *perit* spiders.

arachnidium (áríkníd'íúm) *n.* [Gk. *araknos* spider; *idion* idiom] The spinning apparatus of a spider including spinning-glands and spinnerets.

arachnoid (áríkní'noíd) *n.* [Gk. *araknos* spider; *coelweb* sides form.] *Perit* or resembling a spider like a cobweb consisting of fine entangled hairs *appl* the thin membrane between dura and pia mater *n.* The arachnoid membrane.

arachnoidal (áríkní'noíd'ál) *n.* [Gk. *araknos* cobweb; *oides* form.] *Perit* the arachnoid *appl* granulations Pachionian bodies, *q. s.*

arborescent (ár'bórésh'ént) *n.* [L. *arboriscens* growing like a tree.] Branched like a tree.

arborisation (ár'bóritál shúm) *n.* [L. *arbor* tree.] Tree-like branching as of nerve cell processes arborescence.

arborescent (ár'bórésh'ént) *n.* [L. *arbor* tree; *Gk. arbor* like.] Tree-like denoting general structure of a protozoan colony dendritic.

arbor vita (ár'bór ví'té) *n.* [L. *arbor* tree; *vita* life.] The tree of life, *appl* arborescent appearance of cerebellum in section.

arbuscula (ár'búskú) *n.* [L. *arboricula*, shrub] A tree-like small shrub or dwarf tree a branched haustorium, as in certain fungi arbuscula.

arbuscular (ár'búskú'lár) *n.* [L. *arboricula* shrub] Resembling a tree-like small shrub.

arcade (árkád) *n* [L. *arcus* arch.]
An arched channel or passage a bony arch, as supra and infra temporal arches in skull transverse canal connecting lateral canals, in Ascaris.

Archæan (árkē'an) *n* [Gk. *archaios* ancient.] *Appl* geological era before Palæozoic Pre Cambrian.
archæocytes (ár'kēō'sīts) *n* *plur* [Gk. *archaios* primitive *kytos* hollow] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes.

archæostomatous (ár'kēō'stōm'atūs) *n*. [Gk. *archaios* primitive *stoma*, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming mouth.

Archæozoic (ár'kēō'zō'ik) *n* [Gk. *archaios* ancient *zōē* life] *Peri* earliest geological era, age of unicellular life.

arch-centra (árch'sēn'trā) *n* *plur* [L. *arcus* bow *centrum* centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arcualia external to chordal sheath of chordacentra.

arch blasta (ár'kēb'lās'tā) *n*. [Gk. *arche* beginning *blastos* living] The origin of life reogenesis.

archæcentric (ár'kē'sēn'tr'ik) *n* [Gk. *arche* beginning *kentron* centre] Conforming more or less with the original type *opp* apocentric.

archedictyon (ár'kēd'ik'tōn) *n* [Gk. *arche* beginning *dictyon* net] An intervein network in wings of some primitive insects.

archegonophor (ár'kēgō'nō'sfōr) *n* [Gk. *arche* beginning *gonos* offspring] Branches of bryophytes, or parts of fern prothalli, bearing archegonia.

archegonium (ár'kēgō'n'ium) *n*. [Gk. *arche* beginning *gonos* offspring] A female gametangium which oospheres are formed, and in which the young plant begins development.

archencephalon (árk'ēn'kēf'ālōn, -ēf) *n*. [Gk. *arche* beginning *enkephalos* brain.] The primitive forebrain + cerebrum.

archenteron (árkēn'tērōn) *n*. [Gk. *arche* beginning *enteron* gut.] The cavity of gastrula which forms primitive gut of embryo.

archeo—archæo—

archesporæ (ár'kē'spōr) *n*. [Gk. *arche* beginning *sporas* seed.] The tetrahedral or meristematic cell of a sporangium; cell of an archesporium.

archesporium (ár'kē'spōr'ium) *n*. [Gk. *arche* beginning; *sporas* seed.] A cell or mass of cells dividing in form spore mother cells in liverworts spore mother cells and cluster of young cells.

archetype—architype *q.v.*

archlamphaster (ár'klām'fās'tēr) *n* [Gk. *archi* first *amphastis* on both sides *aster* star] The amphaster forming first or second polar body in maturation of ovum.

archibenthic (ár'kībēn'th'ik) *n* [Gk. *archi* first *benthos* depths of sea.] *Peri* bottom of sea from edge of continental shelf to upper limit of abyssobenthic zone at depths of ca. 200 to 1000 metres.

archiblast (ár'kīb'lās't) *n*. [Gk. *archi* first *blastos* bud] Egg proto-plasm.

archiblastic (ár'kīb'lās't'ik) *n*. [Gk. *archi* first *blastos* bud] Having total and equal segmentation.

archiblastula (ár'kīb'lās'tūlā) *n*. [Gk. *arche* first *blastos* bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from an egg with total and equal segmentation.

archicarp (ár'kīk'ārp) *n*. [Gk. *archi* first *karpos* fruit.] Sparsely coated region of thallus, or stalk bearing oogonium, of certain fungi.

archicerebrum (ár'kībēr'ēbrūm) *n*. [Gk. *archi* first *L. cerebrum* brain.] The primitive brain as the supra-oesophageal ganglia of higher invertebrates primary brain of arthropoda.

archichlamydeous (ár'kīklām'īdēs) *n*. [Gk. *archi* first *chlamys* cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another.

archicoel (ár'kíeēl) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *kólos* hollow] The primary body-cavity or space between alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various animals.

archidietryon, — see archoductyon.

archigeneis (ár'kíjén éís) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *gónais* descent.] Abiogenesis *q.v.*

archigony (ár'kíg'ón) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *gónes* begetting] The first origin of life.

archinephric (ár'kíneēf rík) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *nephr* kidney] *Appl.* duct into which pronephric tubules open *per* archinephros.

archinephridium (ár'kíneēf ríd'íum) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *nephros* kidney *ídion* own] Excretory organ of certain larval invertebrates *coelom*-*cyte*, *q.v.*

archinephros (ár'kíneēf rós) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *nephros* kidney] The primitive kidney. Wolffian body.

archipallium (ár'kípál'íum) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *L. palium* mantle.] The olfactory region of cerebral hemisphere, comprising olfactory bulbs and tubercles pyriform lobes hippocampus, and fornix. *Opp.* neopallium.

archiplasm (ár'kípláz) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *plasma*, mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, setal rays, and spindio-fibres also archoplasm ktoplasm kio-some, *q.*

archipterygium (ár'kíptér'íum) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *pterygon*, little wing] Type of fin in which skeleton consists of elongated segmented central axis and two rows of jointed rays.

architomy (ár'kít'óm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *tómé* cutting] Reproduction by fission with subsequent regeneration, in certain annelids *opp.* paratomy.

architype (ár'kítíp) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *typos* type] An original type from which others may be derived.

archoplasm, — archiplasm *q.v.*

areolentous (ár'elén trús) *n.* [L.

areus bow *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column in which centra are mainly derived from arch tissue *arcocentrous*.

arciferous (ár'síf érús) *n.* [L. *areus* bow *ferre* to carry] *Appl.* pectoral arch of toads, etc. where precoracoid and coracoid are separated and connected by arched epacoracoid.

arciform (ár'síform) *n.* [L. *areus* bow *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow *arcuate*.

arcocentrous (ár'kóelén trús) *n.* [L. *areus* bow *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column with inconspicuous chondral sheath and centra derived from arch tissue.

arcocentrum (ár'kóelén trúm) *n.* [L. *areus* bow *centrum* centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches.

Arctogaea (ár'tóg'éá, -gá yá) *n.* [Gk. *Arktos* Great Bear *gaia* earth.] Zoogeographical area comprising Holarctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions.

arcualia (ár'kúál'ia) *n. pl.* [L. *areus* bow] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on vertebral column of fishes.

arcuate (ár'kúát) *n.* [L. *arcuatus* curved.] Curved or shaped like bow.

arcules (ár'kúles) *n.* [Dim. of L. *areus* bow] Arc formed by two wing veins of certain insects.

ardella (árd'él'á) *n. pl.* [Gk. *ardela* to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain lichens, having appearance of dust.

area (á éá) *n.* [L. *area*, ground-space] A surface, as area opaca, area pellucida, area vasculosa etc. part enclosed by raised ridge as in Polyzoe a region.

arenaceous (ár'éná shús) *n.* [L. *arena* sand.] Having properties or appearance of sand sandy growing in sand.

areolous (ár'elén'úús) *n.* [L. *arena* sand *colere* to inhabit.] Living in sand; psammophilous.

articular (Ártik'ulár) *a*. [L. *articulus* joint.] *Pert* or situated at a joint
appl cartilage lamellae surface, capsule, etc.

articularis genus, — subcutaneous muscle

articulated (Ártik'uláted) *a*. [L. *articulus* joint.] Jointed articulate separating easily at certain points.

articulation (Ártik'uláshán) *n*. [L. *articulus* joint.] A joint between bones or segments, or between segments of a stem.

artifact, — artefact *q.v*

artiodactyl (Ártiódák'tíl) *a*. [Gk. *artos* even *daktylos* finger.] Having an even number of digits.

arytaenoid (Ártēnōid) *a*. [Gk. *arytaene* ladle *oides* form.] PITCHER-LIKE *appl* two cartilages at back of larynx also glands muscles etc.

asc, — ascus

asci, — *pl* of ascus.

ascidial (Ásid'iál) *a*. [Gk. *askidion* dim. of *askos* bag.] SAC-LIKE *appl* certain specialised or abnormal dorsal and foliaceous *part* ascidium.

ascidian (Ásid'ián) *a*. [Gk. *askidion* little bag.] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt.

ascidium (Ásid'iám) *n*. [Gk. *askidion* little bag.] A pitcher leaf as in Nepenthes.

ascigerous (Ásij'ērās) *a*. [Gk. *askos* bag L. *gerere* to bear.] Bearing *asci* as certain hyphae in fungi *saciferous*.

ascocarp (Áskókárp) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag *karpos* fruit.] *Asci* with their protective covering sporocarp f. Ascomycetes.

ascogenous (Áskōj'ēntās) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag *genesis* producing.] Producing *asci* *appl* hyphae cells.

ascogonium (Áskōgōn'ium) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag *gonos* offspring.] A specialised hyphal branch which gives rise to ascogenous hyphae or an ascus oogonium of Ascomycetes.

ascoma (Áskōmā) *n*. [Gk. *askoma*,

leather padding.] Disc-shaped ascocarp in certain fungi.

ascophore (Áskōfōr) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag; *pherein* to bear.] Ascocarp.

ascoplasm (Áskōplázm) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag *plasma* mould.] Cytoplasm of an ascus involved in spore formation, *appl* cytoplasm.

ascorbic acid, — pure vitamin C, deficiency of which in diet causes dental disorders and scurvy hexuronic acid, C₆H₈O

ascospore (Áskōspōr) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag *spora* seed.] One of the spores produced in an ascus.

ascostome (Áskōstōm) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag *stoma* mouth.] Apical pore of an ascus.

ascus (Áskōs) *n*. [Gk. *askos* bag.] A membranous spore-sac, as of Ascomycetes.

ascuspor — ascostome

acyphous (Ásifōs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *staphos* cup.] Without a cup-shaped expansion of the pedicel as some lichens.

ase (diastase), — suffix denoting an enzyme and joined to a root naming the substance acted on or the type of reaction.

asemic (Ásēmik) *a*. [Gk. *aseme* without sign.] Without markings.

aseptate (Ásep'tít) *a*. [L. *a* not *septum* partition.] Without any septum.

asexual (Ásēk'sūál) *a*. [Gk. *a* without L. *sexus* sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs parthenogenetic or vegetative as *appl* reproduction.

asphonot (Ástfōnót) *a*. [L. *a* not; *stoma* tube.] *Appl* larvae whose respiratory tubes open directly to exterior.

asparagin (Áspār'ájēn, -gín) *n*. [Gk. *asparagus* asparagus.] A compound, first detected in asparagus, formed from amino-acids in leguminous and other seeds, of importance in nitrogen metabolism of plants C₄H₈O₄N₂.

aspect (Áspēkt) *n*. [L. *aspicere* to look toward.] Direction facing part of surface appearance or look seasonal appearance

- aulostomatous** (ô'ôstô'm'âtis) *n* [Gk. *aulos* tube *stoma* mouth] *Has* ing a tubular mouth or snout.
- aural** (ô'ral) *a*. [L. *auris* ear] *Pert* ear or hearing
- auricle** (ô'r'ikl) *n* [L. *auricula* small ear] Any ear lik lobed appendage the external ear; atrium or anterior chamber of heart lateral chemical receptor in Turbellaria lateral outgrowth on second abdominal tergum in Anisoptera.
- auricula** (ô'rik ôlâ) *n* [L. *auricula* small ear] An ricle
- auricular** (ô'rik ôlâ) *n* [L. *auricula*, small ear] Ear covert of birds. *a. Pert* an uricle *appl* artery nerve, tubercle vein.
- auricularia** (ô'rik ôlâ rîâ) *n* [L. *auricula* small ear] A type of larva found among Holothuria.
- auricularis** (ô'rikôlî rîs) *n*. [L. *auricula* small ear] Superior anterior posterior extrinsic muscles of the external ear
- auriculate** (ô'rik ôlâ) *a* [L. *auricula* small ear] Eared *appl* leaf with expanded bases surrounding stem *appl* leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade hastate-auricled
- auriculo-v** **auricular** — *pert* or connecting auricle and ventricle of heart *appl* bundle valve.
- auriform** (ô'rifôrm) *a* [L. *auris* ear *forma* shape.] Resembling the external ear in shape, as shell of *Habots*.
- auropore** (ô'r'ôfôre) *n*. [L. *auris* ear Gk. *pherein* to bear] An organ projecting from base of pneumatophore of certain Siphonophora
- austral** (ô's'trîl) *a*. [L. *australis* southern.] *Appl* or *pert* southern biogeographical region, or restricted to North America between transitional and tropical zones.
- Australian** (ô's'trîl'îân) *a*. [L. *australis* southern.] *Appl* or *pert* zoogeographical region including Papua, Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
- Austro-Col mbian**, — Neotropical *q*

- aucoid** (ô't'âkôid) *n*. [Gk. *autos* self *akos* remedy *eidos* form.] Internal secretion, a hormone or a chalone.
- autarticular** (ô't'ârîk ôlâr) *n* [Gk. *autos* self; L. *articulus* joint.] *Gonias q*
- autecology** (ô't'êkôl'ôjî) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *oikos* household; *logos* discourse.] The biological relations between a single species and its environment ecology of an individual organism oto-ecology
- autoantibiosis** (ô't'ôan'tîbîô'sis) *n* [Gk. *auto* self *anti* against *biosis* a living] Retardation or inhibition of growth in a medium made stale by the same organism.
- ut basidium** (ô't'ôbîô'idîô'm) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *basis* base *idion* own] A basidium having sterigmata bearing spores laterally *appl* *po*basidium a non-septate basidium or holobasidium.
- aut biology** — kilobiology *q*
- autoblast** (ô't'ôblâst) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *blastos* bud.] An independent micro-organism or cell.
- utocarp** (ô't'ôkârp) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *karpos* fruit.] Fruit resulting from self fertilisation.
- utocatalysis** (ô't'ôkâtil'îsîs) *n*. [Gk. *autos* self *kata* down *lysis* loosening] Dissolution or reaction of cell or substance due to influence of product or secretion of its own.
- autochth** *n* (ô'tôk'thô) *n* [Gk. *autochthon* aborigine.] An indigenous species.
- autochthonous** (ô'tôk'thônîs) *a*. [Gk. *autos* self *chthon* ground.] Aboriginal indigenous inherited or hereditary native *appl* character istics originating within an organ, as pulsation (excised heart, formed where found *Opp* allochthonous.
- utocold**, — **autacoid** *q*
- autocyst** (ô't'ôist) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *kystis* bladder] A thick membrane lined by Neosporidia separating them from host tissues.
- autodermalla** (ô't'ôdermâtîâ) *n*. *ph*. [Gk. *autos* self *derma* skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross, within dermal membrane.

- autodont (ô'tôdônt) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *odous* tooth.] Designating or *pert.* teeth not directly attached to jaws, as in cartilaginous fishes.
- autoecious (ô'tê'jô's) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *ekos* house.] Passing different stages of life-history in the same host *appl.* parasitic fungi.
- autogamous (ô'tôg'âmû's) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self *gamos* marriage.] Self fertilizing *opp.* allogamous.
- autogamy (ô'tôg'âmî) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *gamos* marriage.] Self fertilization, *opp.* allogamy conjugation of nuclei within a single cell conjugation of two protozoa originating from division of the same individual.
- utogenesis (ô'tô'jên'ê's) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *genesis* birth.] Spontaneous generation autogeny utogeny
- autogenesis (ô'tô'jên'ê'tîk) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis* birth.] Reproducing spontaneously as body-cells.
- autogenic (ô'tôjên'tîk) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis*, to produce.] Caused by reactions of organisms themselves *appl.* plant succession, *opp.* allogenic autogenic or spontaneous *appl.* movements.
- autogenous (ô'tô'jên's) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis* produced.] Produced in the same organism *appl.* enzymes *appl.* graft reimplanted in same animal *appl.* vacin injected into same animal *appl.* variations due to changes within chromosomes.
- utogeny (ô'tôg'ônî) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis* offspring.] Autogenesis, *q.v.*
- autoheteroploid (ô'tôhêt'êrôplôid) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *heteros* other *plôos* onefold *eidos* form.] Heteroploid derived from single genome multiplication of some of its chromosomes.
- autoinfection (ô'tô'în'fêk'shôn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *L. infectio*, to taint.] Reinfection from host's own parasites.

- autointoxication (ô'tô'în'tôk'sîk'â'shôn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *L. in* in Gk. *toxikos* poison.] Reabsorption of toxic substances produced by the body.
- autolysis (ô'tôl'ôlî's) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *lysis* loosing.] Self-digestion cell or tissue disintegration by action of autogenous enzymes.
- autolytic (ô'tôl'ôlî'tîk) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *lysis* loosing.] Causing or *pert.* autolysis *appl.* enzymes.
- automixis (ô'tô'mîk'sîs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *mixis* mingling.] The union, in a cell, of chromatin derived from common parentage self-fertilization.
- autoneurosis (ô'tô'neûrô'sîs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *neûros* numbness.] State of being poisoned rendered dormant, or arrested in growth owing to self produced carbon dioxide.
- autonomic (ô'tô'ônôm'tîk) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *nomos* law.] Autonomously self governing spontaneous *appl.* the involuntary nervous system as whole comprising parasympathetic and sympathetic systems; induced by internal stimuli as movements of development, growth unfolding etc. *opp.* paratonic internal *appl.* environment, *opp.* choronomic.
- autopalatine (ô'tô'pâl'ârîn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *L. palatum* palate.] In a few teleosts, an ossification at anterior end of pterygoid plate.
- autoparasit (ô'tôpâr'âsî) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *parasitos* one who subsists on another.] A parasite growing on another parasite.
- utoparthenogenesis (ô'tô'pâr'thênôjên'ê'sîs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *parthénos* virgin; *genesis* descent.] Development from unfertilized eggs activated by a chemical or physical stimulus.
- utophagous (ô'tôf'âgû's) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *phagô* to eat.] *Appl.* birds capable of running about and securing food for themselves when newly hatched.

autophagy (ô'ôf'jî) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *phagōn* to eat.] Subsistence by self-absorption of products of metabolism, as consumption of their own glycogen by yeasts.

autophilous (ô'ôf'fîus) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *philein* to love.] Self pollinating autogamous.

autophya (ô'ôf'fî'a) *n. plu* [Gk. *autos* self; *phyein* to produce.] Elements in formation of shell secreted by animal itself; of xenophya.

autophyllogeny (ô'ôf'fîlôj'ên) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *phyllon* leaf *genesis* birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another.

autophyte (ô'ôf'fî) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *phyton* plant.] A self nourished plant plant nourished directly by inorganic matter of saprophyte.

autophytic (ô'ôf'fîk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *phyton* plant.] A totrophic, *q.v.* *peri* autophytes.

autoplasma (ô'ôp'lâz'mâ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from same animal used as medium for tissue culture of homoplasma heteroplasma.

autoplast—chloroplast.

autoplastic (ô'ôp'lâs'tîk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *plastēs* formed.] *Appl* graft to another position; the same individual.

autopodium (ô'ôp'ôd'îlîm) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *podus* foot.] The hand or foot.

autopolyploid (ô'ôp'ôl'tploid) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *polys* many *plōos* onefold *eidos* form.] An organism having more than two sets of homologous chromosomes.

a topotamic (ô'ôp'ôl'm'tîk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *potamos* river.] Thriving in a stream not in its backwaters *appl* potamoplankton.

autoradiography (ô'ôrâdîôg'râfî) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *L. radius* ray *Gk. graphō* to write.] Method of demonstrating the presence of specific chemical substances by first making them radioactive then

recording on a photographic film their distribution in the body organs or tissues.

autoskelet *n.* (ô'ôsk'êl'êtôn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *skeletos* dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal.

autosome (ô'ôs'ôl'm) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *soma*, body.] A typical chromosome, or euchromosome *opp* sex-chromosome of allo-some.

auto pasy (ô'ôs'pâs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *pasō* to pluck off.] Self amputation autotilly autotomy.

autospore (ô'ôsp'ôr) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *sporos* seed.] An aplanospore which resembles the parent cell.

autostoses (ô'ôs'ôl's'ôz) *n. plu* [Gk. *autos* self *osteon* bone.] Bones formed in cartilage of allostoses.

autostylic (ô'ôs'tîl'îk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *stylos* pillar.] With mandibular arch self-supporting articulating directly with skull; of hyostylic.

a tosynapsis (ô'ôs'înâp'sîs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *synapsis* union.] A tosyndem.

autosyndesis (ô'ôs'în d'êsis) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *syndesis* a binding together.] Pairing of chromosomes from the same parent, in a polyploid or allopolyploid pairing of homogenetic chromosomes of allorsyndesis.

a totheca (ô'ôth'êk'â) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *thekē* case.] A theca budded from a stolotheca, and surrounding the female polyp in graptolites.

autotilly (ô'ôt'îl'î) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *tilleō* to pluck.] Autotomy as in certain spiders.

autotomy (ô'ôt'ôml) *n.* [Gk. *auto* self *tomē* cutting.] Self-amputation of a part, as in certain worms, arthropods, and lizards.

autotransplantation,—transplantation of tissue or organ to another part of same organism of homologous transplantation.

autotrophic (ô'tôtrôf'ik) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *trophêin* to nourish.] Procuring food independently *appl.* plants which form carbohydrates and proteins from carbon dioxide and inorganic compounds neither saprophytic nor parasitic autophytic. *Opp.* heterotrophic.

autotropism (ô'tôtrôp'iz'm) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *trôpê* turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line *appl.* plants unaffected by external influences tendency of organs to resume original form, after bending or straightening due to external factors rectipetality

autorenewal (ô'tôk'ânô's, ô'tôân'ô's) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *renôw* host.] Parasitic on the same host at different stages in life-history autorenewal.

autozooid (ô'tôzô'ôid) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *zoô* animal *zôid* form.] An independent aleyonarian zooid or individual.

auxenolonic acid—auxin B *q.v.*

auxentrioli acid—auxin A *q.v.*

auxesis (ôks'is) *n.* [Gk. *auxesis* growth.] Growth increase in size owing to increase in cell excitation of cell division *f. merism.*

auxetic (ôks'et'ik) *n.* [Gk. *auxesis* to increase.] Any agent which induces cell-division. *a.* Stimulating cell proliferation.

axilla (ôg'il'yâ) *n. pl.* [L. *axilla* assistance.] Two small sclerites between inguinator and claws, in insects.

auxiliary cells—*cu* or more cells adjoining guard cells or surrounding stomata accessory or subsidiary cells

auxinone (ôk'simôn) *n.* [Gk. *auxis* promoting growth.] An accessory growth-stimulating factor in food of plants.

auxins (ôk'sinz) *n. pl.* [Gk. *auxis* to increase.] Growth-regulating hormones of plants *uxim* A isolated from growing tips of oat seedlings and human urine, $C_{15}H_{18}O$; auxin B from vegetable

sources and urine, accelerates mycelium growth, $C_{15}H_{18}O$ hetero-auxin (*q.v.*) and a number of other substances.

auxocyte (ôks'ôit) *n.* [Gk. *auxis* to increase *kytos* hollow.] Androcyte sporocyte oocyte, or spermatocyte at growth period.

auxospirae (ôks'ôsp'ir'ê) *n.* [Gk. *auxis* to increase *spirâma*, coil.] Spirems formed after syndesma.

auxospore (ôk'sôsp'ôr) *n.* [Gk. *auxis* to increase *spora* seed.] Zygote of diatoms, formed by union of two individuals at limit of decrease in size.

auxotonic (ôk'sôton'ik) *n.* [Gk. *auxis* to increase *tonos* strain.] Induced by growth *appl.* movements of immature plants *opp.* allasotonic *appl.* contraction against an increasing resistance.

auxotroph (ôk'sôtrôf) *n.* [Gk. *auxis* to increase *trophê* nourishment.] A mutant lacking the capacity of forming an enzyme present in the parental strain, and therefore requiring a supplementary substance for growth.

avicularium (ôv'ikûl'âr'ium) *n.* [L. *avicularis* dim of *avis* bird.] In Polyzoa a modified zoecium with muscular movable attachments *n.* resembling bird beak.

avifauna (ôv'ifô'nâ) *n.* [L. *avis* bird *fauna* rural deity.] All the bird species or birds of region or period *oxus.*

vitaminosis (ôv'itâminô'sis) *n.* [L. *v* from *vitâ*, life *vitaminus* poisonous gum.] A condition or disease resulting from vitamin-deficiency

awn (ôn) *n.* [Ice. *ôgn* chaff.] The beard of grasses point of leaf, in certain Lycopodia.

axenic (ôks'ên'ik) *n.* [Gk. *axenos* inhospitable.] Without, or deprived of any commensals, symbionts, or parasites not contaminated *appl.* cultures.

axial (ôk'siâl) *n.* [L. *axis* axle.] Part axis or stem.

axial filament,—central filament as of a stiff radiating pseudopodium or of a flagellum.

axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in echinoderm, opening into internal division of oral ring sinus, and communicating with stone canal.

axial skeleton,—skeleton of head and trunk *app.* appendicular skeleton.

axiate pattern,—arrangement of parts with reference to a definite axis.

axil (ák'ál) *n.* [L. *axill* arm-pit.] The angle between leaf or branch and axis from which it springs.

axile (ák'síl) *a.* [L. *axis* axle.] *Peri* situated in, or belonging to the axis *app.* placentation, free central *q v*

axilemma (ák'sílém á) *n.* [L. *axis* axle Gk. *lenema* husk.] I medullated nerve fibres, the sheath surrounding axial cylinder

axilla (ák'síl á, ák'sílá) *n.* [L. *axill* arm-pit.] The arm-pit an axil

axillary (ák'sílári, ák'síl'ári) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Peri* axil growing in axil as buds *peri* arm-pit *app.* seventh longitudinal or anal cln of insect wing *n* One of the pteralis, *q v*

axinost,—axoneur, *q v*

axipetal (ák'síp'étál) *a.* [L. *axis* axle *per* to seek.] Passing towards attachment of axon, *app.* nerve impulses.

axis (ák'sís) *n.* [L. *axis* axle.] The main stem or central cylinder th fundamentally central line of a structure rachis of trilobites structure at base of insect wing the second cervical vertebra.

axis cylinder—the central tract of a nerve fibre the impulse transmitter axon and its myelin sheath.

axodendritic (ák'sodéndrit'ík) *a.* [Gk. *axon*, axl *dendron* tree] *App.* synapse in which end-brush of axon is in contact with dendritic processes.

axon (ák'són) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle.] The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell normally transmitting

excitations from its cell body axone neuraxon neurite.

axon hill or hillock,—the area of a nerve cell from which the axon rises cone of origin.

axosome (ák'són'son) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *soma*, thread.] A thread of strand forming infusorian stalk an axostyle the axial filament of a flagellum axial thread or genome of a chromosome.

axonost (ák'són'st) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *sthen* bon] The basal portion of rods supporting dermotrichia of fin-rays axinost interspinal.

axoplasm (ák'sóplázm) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *plasma* form] Plasma rounding the neurofibrils within the axl cylinder perifibrillar substance

axoplast (ák'sóplást) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *plastos* formed.] A filament extending from kinetoplast to end of body in some trypanosomes.

axopodium (ák'sópó'díon) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *podis* foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament.

axosomatic (ák'só'sómát'ík) *a.* [Gk. *axon* axle *soma* body] *App.* synapse in which end-brush of axon terminates about nerve-cell body

axospermous (ák'sóp'spér'mís) *a.* [Gk. *axon* axle *sperma* seed.] With axile placentation.

axostyle (ák'só'stíl) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *stylos* pillar] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming a supporting axis for the body of many Flagellata.

azoic (ázó'ík) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zōikos* *peri* life.] Uninhabited without remains of organisms or of their products *app.* Pre-Cambrian era rocks.

azonal (ázó'nál) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *soma* girdle] Not zoned *app.* soils without definite horizons.

axonic,—not restricted to a zone.
azurophil (ázú'rófil, ázú'rófil) *a.* [*F* *axur* from *Ar* *el* *axur* *lapis* *laxus* Gk. *philein*, to love.] Staining readily with blue anilino dyes.

asygobranchiate (äs'igöbräng'käl) *n* [Gk. *a*, without *sygma* yoke *brankia*, gills] Having gills or ctenidia not developed on one side.

asygoid (äs'igoid) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *sygma* yoke *oides* form.] Not sygoid; haploid *app* parthenogenesis.

azygomatic (äl'göm'ätös) *a*. [Gk. *a* without; *sygma*, a bar] Without a *sygma* or cheek bone arch.

azygomatic (äs'igöm'äl'ös) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *sygma* yoke *malos* limb.] Having unpaired appendages *app* fin of Acrania and Cyclostomata.

azygos (äs'igös) *n*. [Gk. *a* without *sygma* yoke.] An unpaired muscle artery vein process.

azygosperm.—azygosperm
azygosperm (äs'igöspär) *n*. [Gk. *a* without *sygma* yoke *spēr* seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation parthenospore.

azygote (äs'igöt) *n*. [Gk. *a*, without *sygma*, yoke.] An organism resulting from haploid parthenogenesis.

azygous (äs'igös) *a*. [Gk. *a* without; *sygma* yoke.] Unpaired.

azymic (äs'mik) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *sygma* leaven.] Not fermented devoid of enzymes not resulting from fermentation.

B

Babes-Ernst bodies (i Babes Romanian bacteriologist // C Ernst American bacteriologist) Metachromatic or volutin granules, in bacteria.

bacca (bäk'ä) *n*. [L. *bacca* berry] A pulpy fruit berry

baccate (bäk'ä) *a*. [L. *bacca* berry] Pulpy fleshy berried.

bacchiferous (bäkfif'ärs) *a*. [L. *bacca* berry *ferre* to bear]

Berry producing or bearing
bacchiform (bäk'äl'förm) *a*. [L. *bacca*, berry *forme*, shape.] Berry-shaped.

bacillary (bäsil'är) *a*. [L. *bacillum* small staff.] Rod-like *app* layer of rods and cones of retina *part* bacilli.

bacillus (bäsil'üs) *n*. [L. *bacillum* small staff.] A rod like bacterium a single-celled fungus.

back-cross,—to mate a cross or hybrid to a member of one of the parental stocks; a resulting hybrid.

back mutation,—reversion of mutant gene to its original state reverse mutation.

bactericidin (bäkt'ärid'in) *n*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod L. *caedere* to kill.] A substance that kills bacteria without causing lysis.

bacteriochlorin (bäkt'äklör'in) *n* [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *chloros* green.] Green pigment, related to chlorophyll, in sulphur bacteria.

bacteriochlorophyll (bäkt'ärlör'äfl) *n*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *chloros* green *phyllon* leaf.] A photosynthetic pigment of bacteria, from which chlorophyll-*a* may be derived bacteriochlorin.

bacteriology (bäkt'ärlög'j) *n* [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *logos* discourse.] The science dealing with bacteria.

bacteriolysin (bäkt'ärlös'in) *n*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *lysis* loosening.] A substance which causes dissolution of bacteria.

bacteriolysis (bäkt'ärlös'is) *n*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *lysis* loosening.] The disintegration and dissolution of bacteria.

bacteriophage (bäkt'ärlöf'aj) *n*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *phagō* to devour.] A destroyer of bacteria a bacteriolytic gent phage.

bacteriopurpurin (bäkt'ärlöp'ür'pürin) *n*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod L. *purpurea*, purple.] A complex of photosynthetic pigments causing the red purple, or violet appearance of certain bacteria.

bacteriostatic (bäkt'ärlöstär'ik) *a*. [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *staō* to stand.] Inhibiting development of bacteria.

bacteriotropin (bák'tērīō'trōp) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *tropē* turn.] An ingredient of blood serum which renders bacteria more readily phagocytizable opsonin.

bacteoid (bák'tērōid) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *eidos* form.] An irregular form of certain bacteria.

baculiform (bák'ulifōrm) *n.* [L. *baculum* rod *forma* shape.] Rod-shaped *appl.* chromosomes *appl.* ascospores.

baculum (bák'ulūm) *n.* [L. *baculum* rod.] The penis bone of priapic *baller*—scaphognathite.

Ballarger II 11 11 [F G Ballarger French neurologist] Outer and inner layer of white fibres parallel to surface of cerebral cortex.

balanced lethals,—heterozygotes in which different lethal genes are in such close proximity on pair of homologous chromosomes that there is usually no crossing over.

balaneres (bāl'ānērē) *n. pl.* [L. *bilacer* having two scales] Nauplius or postlarva of D ptera paired larval head appendages functioning as propopods if legs are developed in certain submandibles.

balanic (bāl'ānik) *n.* [Gk. *balanos* acorn.] Perigland penis *perigland* clitoridis.

balanoid (bāl'ānoid) *n.* [Gk. *balanos* acorn *eidos* like] Acorn-shaped *perigland* barnacles.

balanus (bāl'ānus) *n.* [L. *balanus* corn.] Gland penis a genus of barnacles.

balausta (bāl'ūs'tā) *n.* [Gk. *balaustion* blossom] A many-celled many-seeded, indehiscent fruit with tough pericarp fruit of pomegranate.

baleen (bāl'ēn) *n.* [L. *balaena* whale.] Horny plates attached to upper jaw of true whales whalebone.

baler—scaphognathite.

ballast (bāl'āst) *n.* [Sw *ballast*] *Appl.* elements present in plants and which are not apparently essential for growth, *g.* Al Si.

ballistic (bāl'istik) *n.* [Gk. *ballēin* to

throw] *Appl.* fruits with explosive dehiscence and discharge of seeds.

ballistospores (bāl'istik'spōrē) *n. pl.* [Gk. *ballēin* to throw *spores* seed.] Asexual spores, formed on sterigmata and suddenly discharged with excretion of droplet, as in *Sporobolomyces* ballistospores.

balsamiferous (bāl'samif'ērūs) *n.* [L. *balsamum* balsam *ferre* to bear] Producing balsam.

banner—the vexillum or upper petal in P pilonaceae a muscle banner *g.* of Anthozoa.

bar of Sanio—crassula, *g.*

baræsthesia (bār'ēsthē'siā) *n.* [Gk. *baros* weight *æsthesis* sensation.] The sensation of pressure.

barb (bārb) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] One of delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from a feather rachis and forming the vane a hooked hair like bristle.

barbate (bār'bāt) *n.* [L. *barbatus* bearded] Bearded; having hair tufts.

barbel (bār'bēl) *n.* [L. *barbellus* barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various fishes.

barbulate (bār'bē'lāt bār'bē'lāt) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] With stiff hooked hair like bristles *appl.* pappus.

barbicle (bār'bīkl) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Small process on a feather barbule.

barbula (bār'būlā) *n.* [L. *barbula* dim of *barba* beard] Row of teeth; peristome of certain rufores.

barbul (bār'būl) *n.* [L. *barbula* dim of *barba* beard.] One of small hooked processes fringing barbs of feather appendage of lower jaw in some teleosts.

baræsthesia,—baræsthesia.

bark (bārk) *n.* [Dan. *bark*] The tissues external to the vascular cambium, collectively phloem cortex, and periderm outer dead tissues and cork.

baroreceptor (bār'bōrē'ptōr) *n.* [Gk. *baros* pressure *L. capere* to take.] A receptor in wall of blood-vessels and reacting to changes in blood pressure baroreceptor.

barotaxis (bārōtā'k'sis) *n.* [Gk. *baros* weight *taxis* arrangement.] The reaction to a pressure stimulus.

barrage (bārāj) *n.* [F. *barrage* dam.] Zone of inhibition between certain bacterial or fungal colonies, not between others aversion zone.

Bartholin's duct [C. *Bartholin*, Jr. Danish anatomist]. The larger duct of the sublingual gland.

Bartholin's glands,—the greater vestibular glands on each side of vagina, homologues of male bulbourethral glands.

baryæsthesia,—baryæsthesia.

basal (bā'sāl) *a.* [L. *basus* base *ad* to.] Towards the base.

basal (bā'sāl) *a.* [L. *basus* base.] *Part* at, or near the base.

basal bone,—on basale basale *g.*

basal cell,—uninucleate cell which supports the dome and tip cells of a hyphal crozier stalk cell.

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres.

basal granule,—a thickening or body at base of flagellum in certain protozoa.

basal knobs,—swellings or granules at points of emergence of cilia in ciliated epithelial cells.

basal leaf,—one of the leaves produced near base of stem a radical leaf.

basal metabolic rate,—rate of metabolism of a resting organism expressed as percentage of normal heat production per hour per square metre surface area.

basal metabolism,—standard metabolism, true activity or physicochemical changes of a resting organism.

basal placenta,—arises from proximal end of ovary

basal plates,—certain plates in echinoderms, situated at or near top of stalk in crinoids, in echinoids forming part of apical disc fused parachordal plates in skull development of placental outer wall of intervillous space.

basal wall,—the first plane of division of oospores of ferns and mosses.

basalar (bā'sāl'ār) *a.* [L. *basis* base *ale* wing] *Appl.* sclerites below wing base in insects.

basale (bā'sāl'ē) *a.* [L. *basis* base.] A bone of variable structure arising from fusion of pterygiophores and supporting fish fin or basale, the fused basioccipital and parasphenoid in Gymnophiona.

basement membrane,—a membrane of modified connective tissue beneath epithelial tissue, as of a gland containing acini or special secreting portions.

basest (bā'stēt) *n.* [Gk. *basus* base; *stēn* bone.] Distal element of pterygiophore of teleosts.

basiviscular (bā'sāl' vī'sū'ār) *a.* [L. *basis* base *alveolar* small pit.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch.

basibranchial (bā'sībrāng'ch'āl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *branchialis* gills.] Median ventral or basal skeletal portion of branchial arch.

basic (bā'sīk) *a.* [Gk. *basus* base.] *Appl.* stains which act in general on nuclear contents of cell of acidic *appl.* number the minimum haploid chromosome number occurring in a series of euploid species of a genus; chromosome number in gametes of diploid ancestor of a polyploid organism

basichromatin (bā'sīkrō'mătīn) *a.* [Gk. *basus* base *chroma* colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network chromatin.

basiconic (bā'sīkōn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *basus* base *cone* cone.] *Hr* ing or consisting of, a conical process above general surface; *appl.* conical.

basiconite (bā'sīkōn'īk) *a.* [L. *basis* base *os* hip.] Basal ring of cone.

basiscranial (bā'sīkrā'n'āl) *a.* [Gk. *basus* base *cranium* skull.] Situated at or relating to base of skull.

basidia,—*pl.* of basidium

basidial (bā'sīd'āl) *a.* [Gk. *basus* base *ad* to *id* to] *Part* basidia a basidium.

basidiocarp (bāsid'īōkārp) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *idiom d'm* large fruit.] The fruit body of Basidiomycetes.

basidium (bāsid'īd'ium) *n* [L. *d'm* of Gk. *basidion* small pedestal.] An unduloped basidium *a* pseudoparaphysis formerly paraphysan

basidiophore (bāsid'īōfōr) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *idiom d'm* pherein to bear] A sporophore which carries basidia.

basidiospore (bāsid'īōspōr) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *idiom d'm* spore seed.] A spore or gonidium striated from a basidium *a* secondary conidium *a* basidiogonidium.

basidium (bāsid'īd'ium) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *idiom d'm*] A petal cell or row of cells *f* certain fungi forming spores by striation

basidorsal (bāsidōr'sāl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *dorsum* back] *Appl* small cartilaginous neural plate.

basifemur (bāsid'fēmūr) *n* [L. *basis* base *femur* thigh] Proximal segment of femur between trochanter and telofemur *in* certain Acarina.

basifixed (bāsid'fiksəd) *a*. [L. *basis* base *fixus* to make fast] Attached by base *monete* having filament attached to anther base.

basifugal (bāsid'fūgāl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *fugere* to flee.] Growing way from base.

basifuge (bāsid'fūg) *n*. [L. *basis* base *fuge* to flee.] A plant unable to tolerate basic soils calcifuge. *a* Oxyphilous

basigam *s* (bāsig'ām) *a*. [Gk. *basis* base *gamos* marriage] Having oospheres reversed in embryo-sac.

basigyni *m*,—podogynium, *g*.

basihyal (bāsid'hīāl) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base *hyoides* Y-shaped.] Broad median plate, the basal or median ventral portion of hyoid arch.

basilabium (bāsid'lab'ium) *n*. [L. *basis* base *labium* lip] Sclerit

formed by fusion of lablostipites in insects.

basilar (bāsilār) *a*. [L. *basis* base.] Part near or growing from base as artery crest membrane plexus, plate process style.

basilemma (bāsilēm'm) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *lemma* skin.] Basement membrane.

basille (bāsil'ik) *a*. [Gk. *basillike* royal.] *Appl* a large vein on inner side of biceps of arm.

basilingual (bāsil'inggwāl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *lingua* tongue] *Appl* a broad cartilaginous plate the body of the hyoid, in crocodiles, turtles and amphibians.

basimandibula (bā'simāndīb'ulā) *n*. [L. *basis* base *mandibula* lower jaw] A small sclerite on insect head at base of mandible.

basimaxilla (bā'simāksil'āl) *n*. [L. *basis* base *maxilla* upper jaw] A sclerite at base of maxilla in insects

basionym (bā'siōnm) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *onymus* name.] The name upon which new names of species, etc have been based of monym.

basioccipital (bā'siōksip'itāl) *n*. [L. *basis* base *acutus* back of head.] The median basilar bone element in occipital region of skull.

basion (bā'siō) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base.] The middle of anterior margin of forearm magnum.

basiophthalmite (bā'siōfthāl'mit) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base *ophthalmos* eye.] The proximal joint of eye-stalk in crustaceans.

basioti (bā'siōt'ik) *a*. [Gk. *basis* base *ous* ear] Mesotic *g*.

basipetal (bāsip'itāl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *petere* to seek] Developing from pex to base *appl* leaves and inflorescences. *Opp* acropetal.

basipharynx (bā'sifār'ingks) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *pharynx* gullet] In insects, epipharynx and hypopharynx united.

basiphil (bā'sifil) *a*. [Gk. *basis* base; *philein* to love.] Basophil, *g* *n* A basiphil cell mast cell *g*.

basipodit (bāsp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *podis* foot.] The second or distal joint of the propopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea trochanter & epidera.

basipodium (bāspō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *podis* foot.] Wrist or ankle.

basiproboacis (bāsp'robē'is) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *probacis* trunk.] Membranous portion of proboscis of some insects, consisting of mentum, submentum, and maxillary cardines and stipites.

basipterygium (bāsp'itj'gīm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pterygion* little wing.] A large flat triangular bone in pelvic fin of teleosts and a bone or cartilage in other fishes.

basipterygoid (bāsp'itj'goid) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pterys* wing *eidos* form.] A process of the basiphemoid in some birds.

basiscopic (bāshkōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *skopein* to view.] Facing towards the base, *opp.* acroscopic.

basisphenoid (bāshfē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *spheon* wedge *eidos* form.] Cranial bone between basioccipital and presphenoid.

basisternum (bāshstēr'nūm) *n.* [L. *basis* base *sternum* breast bone.] The principal sclerite of insect sternum antesternite, costosternum.

basistyle (bāshstīl) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *stylos* pillar.] Proximal part or coxist of gonostyle in mosquitoes of dististyle.

basitarsus (bāshstār'son) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *tarsus* sole of foot.] Proximal tarsomere or metatarsus of spiders. Cf. telotarsus.

basit temporal (bāshstēmpōrāl) *n.* [L. *basis* base *tempora* temples.] A broad membrane bone covering basiphrenoidal region of skull.

basitonic (bāshstōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *tonos* brace.] Having another united to base as rostellum biontous. *Opp.* acrotonous.

basit vertebral (bāshst'értēbrāl) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Appl.* ends within bodies of verte-

bras and coxae meeting with vertebral plexuses.

basket cells,—myo-epithelial cells surrounding glandular cells; cerebellar cortical cells with axon branches surrounding Purkinje cells.

basocyt (bā'sōst) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *cytos* hollow.] A basophil cell a basophil leucocyte.

basophil (bā'sōfil) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *philein*, to love.] Having strong affinity to basic stains also basophil basiphilic, basophile, basophilic, basophilous. *n.* A cell which stains with basic dyes.

basoplasm (bā'sōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *plasma*, anything moulded.] Cytoplasm which stains readily with basic dyes.

basopodite,—basipodite.

bast (bāst) *n.* [A.S. *baest* bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees liber.

bastard merogony—activation of an enucleated egg fragment by permatogonium of different species.

bastard wing—th alula or ala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on first digit of bird wing.

bathmotropi (bāthmōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathmos* degree *trophos* turning.] Affecting the excitability of tissue as of muscular tissue *n.* Bathmotropism.

bathynesthesia (bāth'bāshē'siā) *n.* [Gk. *bathys* deep *asthesis* perception.] Sensation of stimuli within the body deep scambly.

bathyal (bāth'yāl) [Gk. *bathys* deep.] *Appl.* or *peri* zone of continental slope.

bathyllus etic (bāth'illmēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep *haimetos* living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.

bathymetric (bāth'imēt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep; *metron* measure.] *Peri.* vertical distribution of organisms in pace.

bathypelagic (bāth'ipēls'y'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep; *pelagos* sea.] *Peri* or inhabiting the deep sea.

bathysmal (băthiz māl) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep.] *Part* deepest depths of the sea.

batonette (bătônêt) *n.* [F *batonnet* small stick.] An element of the Golgi apparatus. *q.v.*

batrachian (bătră'kîan) *a.* [Gk. *batrachos* frog.] Relating to frogs and toads.

B-cells,—beta cells of islets of Langerhans.

B chromosome,—supernumerary chromosome in maize.

B-complex,—a group of accessory food factors comprising thiamine or vitamin B₁ riboflavin (B₂) pantothenic acid (B₃) niacin or P P factor pyridoxin (B₆) biotin (H) inositol choline para-amino benzoic acid and folic acid (M) and B₁₂ anti pernicious-anemia factor **bdelloid** (dêlôid) *a.* [Gk. *bdella* leech *side* form.] Having the appearance of a leech.

beard (bêrd) *n.* [A. S. *beard* beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs which resemble man beard, on heads of animals barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain *wn.*

bedeguar (bêd êgâr) *n.* [From Persian through F *bedeguar*] A mossy gall produced on rose-brushes by Cynipides.

behaviorism (bêhâvîôrizm) *n.* [A. S. *brakha*, to hold in.] Theory that the manner in which animals act may be explained in terms of conditioned neuromotor and glandular reactions.

belemnoid (bêl ênnôid, bêlên nôid) *a.* [Gk. *belemnos* dart *side* form.] Shaped like a dart *appl* styloid process.

Ballini's ducts [*L. Ballini* Italian anatomist] Tubes opening at pex of kidney papilla, and formed by union of smaller straight or collect log tubules.

ball-nucleus,—a solid mass of cells, derived from ectoderm and lying between ordinary ectoderm and mesogloea at apex of medusoid bud.

belonoid (bêl'ônôid) *a.* [Gk. *belone*

needle; *side* form.] Shaped like a needle; aciform, styloid.

benthic (bên'thik) *a.* [Gk. *benthos* depths of sea.] *Part* or living on, sea bottom **benthal**.

benthopotamous (bên thôpôtâmôis) *a.* [Gk. *benthos* depths *potamos* river.] *Part* growing or living on bed of a river or stream.

benthos (bên thôs) *n.* [Gk. *benthos* depths of sea.] The fauna and flora of the sea-bottom.

Berlese's organ [*A. Berlese* Italian zoologist]. A glandular organ in harnocod on right aid of female abdomen in *Cimex* secreting during passage of spermatozoa to spermatheca.

berry (bêrî) *n.* [A. S. *beris* berry.] Superior or inferior indehiscent, many-seeded fruit, usually with fleshy pericarp egg of lobster or crayfish dark knob-like structure on bill of swan.

Bertini's columns,—renal columns.

bets (B) cells,—basophil cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland cells elaborating insulin, in islets of Langerhans, B cells.

Beta (B) granules,—granules in peripheral region of protoplast, protein reserve in blue-green algae cyanophycin.

betaine (bê'tân) *n.* [*L. betis*, beet.] A basic decomposition product of lecithin occurring in beet and other plants and in animals C₅H₉ON

between-brain,—diencephalon.

Betz cells [*V A Betz* Russian histologist]. Giant pyramidal cells in motor area of cerebral cortex.

B-horizon,—the lower illuvial soil layers.

biacuminate (bî'ăkû mînat) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *acumen* point.] Having two tapering points.

biarticulate (bî'ărtik'ûlât) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *articulus* joint.] Two-jointed.

bicapsular (bîkăp'sûlâr) *a.* [*L. bis* twice; *capsula*, little box.] Having two capsules & vessels having a biloculate capsule.

- bicarinate (bikār'īnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *carina*, keel.] With two keel-like processes.
- bicarpellate (bikār'pēllāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *karpē* fruit.] With two carpels bicarpellary
- bicaudat (bikō dāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cauda*, tail.] Possessing two tail-like processes bicaudal.
- bicellular (bikēl'lār) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cellula*, little cell.] Composed of two cells.
- bicentri (bī'sentrī) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *centrum* centre.] *Part.* two centres *appl.* distribution of species, etc. discontinuous owing to alteration in the intervening area.
- biceps (bī'sēps) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *caput* head.] A muscle with two heads or origins as biceps brachii and femoris.
- bicillate (bikīl'lāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cilium* eyelash.] Furnished with two cilia.
- bicipital (bī'sip'itāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *caput*, head.] *Part.* biceps *appl.* fascia, or lacertus fibrosus, an aponeurosis of distal tendon of the biceps brachii groove the intertubercular sulcus, on upper part of humerus ridges, the crests of the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus *appl.* a rib with dorsal tuberculum and ventral capitulum divided into two parts: one end
- bicollateral (bī'kōlāt'erāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *com* together; *latus* side.] Having the two sides similar *appl.* vascular bundle with phloem on both sides of xylem as in *Coccoloba* and *Solanaceae*.
- bicolligate (bī'kōl'īgāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *collum*, together *ligare* to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot.
- biconjugat (bī'kōn'jōogāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *com* with *j* *gum* yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs.
- bicorn t (bī'kōrnīt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *cornutus* horned.] With two horn-like processes.
- bicoxiat (bī'kō'siāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *coxa* rib.] Having two longitudinal ridges or ribs, as leaf.

- bicrenate (bī'krē'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *crena* notch.] Doubly crenate, as crenate leaves with notched toothed margins.
- bicuspid (bī'kūs'pīd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cuspis* point.] Having two cusps or points *appl.* valve consisting of anterior and posterior cusps attached to circumference of left atrioventricular orifice, mitral valve *appl.* teeth premolar
- bicycl (bī'kī'kī) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *kyllos* circle.] Arranged in two whorls.
- Bidder's ganglia [*F H Bidder* Estonian anatomist]. A collection of nerve-cells in region of the auriculo-ventricular groove.
- Bidder's organ—a rudimentary ovary attached to anterior end of generative organs in the toad.
- bid ntal (bī'dēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *dens* tooth.] Having two teeth or tooth-like processes bidentate.
- bid articulate (bī'dēntīk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *dūm* of *dens* tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-like processes, as some scales.
- biennial (bī'nēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *annus* year.] Lasting for two years. *a.* A biennial plant.
- bifacial (bī'fā'shāl bī'fā'shāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *facies* face.] *Appl.* leaves with distinct upper and lower surfaces; dorsiventral.
- bifari us (bī'fā'rī'ūs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *farium* in rows.] Arranged in two rows on each side of axis.
- bifid (bī'fīd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *findere* to split.] F rked, opening with median cleft divided nearly to middle line.
- biflabellat (bī'fā'bel'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *labellum*, fan.] Doubly flabellate, each side of antennal joints sending out flabellate processes.
- biflagellar (bī'fā'jēlār) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *flagellum* whip.] Having two flagella.
- biflex (bī'fī'eks) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *flexer* to bend.] Twice curved.

- biflorate (biflō'rit) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *flor* flower] Bearing two flowers biflorous.
- bifoliar (bifō'liar) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *folium* leaf] Having two leaves.
- bifoliate (bifō'liat) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *folium* leaf] *Appl* palmate compound leaf with two leaflets.
- biforate (bifō'rāt) *a.* [*L. biforis* having double doors.] Having two foramina or pores biforous.
- biforin (bifō'rin) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *foris* door] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end.
- biforous (bifō'rūs) *a.* [*L. biforis* with two openings.] *Appl* spiracles in larva of certain beetles biforate.
- bifurcate (bifur'kāt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *furca*, fork.] Forked having two prongs having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal.
- bigeminal (biēm'ināl) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *geminus* double] With structures arranged in double pairs *appl* arrangement of pore-pairs in two rows in ambulacra of some echinoids; *anat* corpora bigemina.
- bigeminate (biēm'ināt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *geminus* double] Doubly-paired twin-forked.
- bigeminum,—on of the corpora bigemina.
- bigoner (biē'ne) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *genus* race.] A bigeneric hybrid.
- bigeneric (biē'ner'ik) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *genus* race.] *Appl* hybrids between two distinct genera.
- bifugate (biyoo'gāt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *fugere* to join.] With two pairs of leaflets.
- bilabial (bilā'bīāl) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *labrum* lip.] Two-lipped *appl* calyx, corolla, & nescence.
- bilamellar (bilām'elār) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *lamella* plate] Formed of two plates having two lamellae.
- bilaminar (bilām'inār) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *laminum*, thin plate.] Having two plate-like layers diploblastic bilaminate.
- bilateral (bilā'erāl) *a.* [*L. bis*

twice *latus* side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bil) *n.* [*L. bilis* bile.] The secretion of the liver passing to duodenum and assisting digestion.

biliary (bil'iarī) *a.* [*L. bilis* bile.] Conveying or *pert* bile.

bililation,—the secretion of bile.

bilicyanin (bil'is'ianin) *n.* [*L. bilis* bile *Gk. kyanos* dark blue.] A blue pigment resulting from oxidation of bilirubin cholecyanin.

bilifulvin—bilirubin.

bilineuri e—choline.

bilipurpurin (bil'ipūr'pūrin) *n.* [*L. bilis* bile *purpure* purple.] Phyllocerythrin.

bilirubin (bil'irōo'bīn) *n.* [*L. bilis* bile *ruber* red.] A reddish-yellow pigment of bile and blood, end-product of hemoglobin metabolism also bilifulvin, baphacin; $C_{43}H_{56}N_4O_6$.

biliverdin (bil'ivēr'din) *n.* [*L. bilis* bile *Fert* green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin ($C_{43}H_{56}N_4O_7$).

bilbate (bilō'bāt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *L. L. lobus* from *Gk. lobos* rounded flap.] Having two lobes.

bilobular (bilōb'ulār) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *L. lobulus* dim. of *lobus* lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bilō'elāt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *locellus* dim. of *locus* place.] Divided into two compartments having two locelli.

bilocular (bilōk'ulār), biloculine (bilōk'ulin) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *locus* place.] Containing two cavities or chambers of loculus.

bilophodont (bilōf'ōdōnt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *Gk. lophos* ridge *odons* tooth] *Appl* molar teeth of tapir which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps.

bimaculate (bimāk'ulāt) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *macula*, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains.

bimanous (bīm'anūs) *a.* [*L. bis* twice *manus* hand.] Having two hands *appl* certain Primates.

biomastism (bīō'māstīzəm) *n.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *mastos* breast.] Condi-
tion of having two mammae.

bimuscular (bī'muskulār) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *musculus* muscle.] Having
two muscles.

binary (bī'nārī) *a.* [L. *binarius* from *bis* pair] Composed of two
units *appl.* *e.g.* acids composed
of hydrogen and one other element.

binary fission,—division of a cell
into two by an apparently simple
division of nucleus and cyto-
plasm

binary nomenclature,—binomial
nomenclature, *q.v.*

binate (bī'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis* two by
two.] Growing in pairs *appl.* leaf
composed of two leaflets

binatural (bī'nā'tūrl) *a.* [L. *bini* pair
auris ear] *Part* both ears
acoustic.

binocular (bī'nō'kulār) *a.* [L. *bis*
pair *oculus* eye.] Having or
part two eyes stereoscopic, *appl.*
vision.

binodal (bī'nō'dāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice
nodus knob.] Having two nodes,
on stem of plant.

binomial (bī'nō'mīāl) *a.* [L. *bis*
twice *nomen* name.] Consisting
of two names *appl.* nomenclature
the system of double names given to
plants and animals,—first generic
name then specific as *F. lis* (genus)
tigris (species)

binomialism (bī'nō'mīālīzəm) *a.* [L.
bis twice *nomen* name] The
system of binomial nomenclature.

binominal,—binomial.

biocular (bī'nō'kulār) *a.* [L. *bis*
pair *oculus* eye] *Part* two eyes
diproptic *appl.* twinning

binucleate (bī'nō'klēāt) binucleate
(bī'nō'klēāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice
nucleus small cell.] Having two
nuclei.

bi blast (bī'blāst) *a.* [Gk. *bios* life
blastos bud] A hypothetical unit,
q.v.

biocatalyst (bī'ōkālīst) *a.* [Gk.
bios life *katalysis* dissolving] An
enzyme ferment.

biocellulose (bī'ōsēlūl) *a.* [L. *bis*

twice *cellulose* diss. of *cellulose* eye.]
Having two ocelli.

biocenosis,—biocoenosis, *q.v.*

biochemistry (bī'ōkēmīstrī) *n.*
[Gk. *bios* life *chemia* transmuta-
tion.] The chemistry of living
organisms.

bioclone (bī'ōklōn) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life
klōnis separate.] Boundary of a
floral or faunal region climatic
boundary of a floral region *a.*
group of similar biotopes.

biochrome (bī'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *bios*
life; *chroma* colour] Any natural
colouring matter of plants and
animals biological pigment.

biocoenosis (bī'ōsēnō'sīs) *n.* [Gk.
bios life *coenosis* common.] A
community of organisms inhabiting
a biotope biocoenosis.

biocycl (bī'ōsēkl) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life
kyklos place of assembly] One of
the three main divisions of the
biosphere marine or fresh-water
or terrestrial habitat.

biodemography (bī'ōdēmō'grāfī) *n.*
[Gk. *bios* life *demos* people
graphō to write.] Science dealing
with the integration of ecology and
genetics of populations.

biodynamica (bī'ōdīnām'īkās) *n.* [Gk.
bios life *dynamis* power] The
science of the active vital phe-
nomena of organisms.

bioecology (bī'ōkōlō'jī) *n.* [Gk.
bios life *oikos* household *logos*
discourse] Ecology of plants and
animals.

bio-electric (bī'ōēlēk'trīk) *a.* [Gk.
bios life *elektron* amber] *Appl.*
currents produced in living
organisms.

bioenergetics (bī'ōēnērjē'tīks) *n.*
[Gk. *bios* life *energeia*, action.]
Study of energy transformations in
living organisms.

bioflavonoids (bī'ōflāvōnōids) *n. pl.*
[Gk. *bios* life L. *flavus* yellow
Gk. *ester* form] Compounds
occurring in citrus and other fruits,
which interact with various meta-
bolic products and enzymes in
animals and maintain normal per-
meability of capillaries *stamin P*

biogen (bi'jɛ) *n* biogene (bi'jɛn) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *genes* descent] A hypothetical nut *qv* a large living molecule precursor of bios, *qv*

biogeneals (bi'jɛn ɛts) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *genesis* descent.] The theory of the descent of living matter from living matter—*omne vivum ex vivo* Opp. abiogenesis.

biogenetic law — recapitulation theory *qv*

biogenous (bi'jɛn ɛts) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *genes* offspring] Inhabiting living organisms as parasites.

biogeny (bi'jɛn ɛts) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *genesis* descent] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising ontogeny and phylogeny

biogeochemistry (bi'jɛn ɔkɛm'istrɪ) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *ge*, earth *chemos* transmutation] The study of the distribution and migration of chemical elements present in living organisms and in interaction with their geographical environment

biogeography (bi'jɛn ɡɛ'ɒɡrəfi) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *ge* earth *graphos* to write.] The part of biology dealing with the geographical distribution of plants (phytogeography) and animals (zoogeography) chorology

biological (bi'ɒlədʒɪkəl) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *logos* discourse.] Relating to the science of life.

biology (bi'ɒlədʒi) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *logos* discourse] The science of life and living

biol. minescence (bi'ɒləmɪnɛns ɛts) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *l.* *hominiscere* to grow light.] Light production, as in many groups of animals and in bacteria and fungi.

biolysis (bi'ɒləsɪs) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *lysis* loosening] The decomposition of organic matter resulting from activity of living organisms disintegration of life

biolytic (bi'ɒlətɪk) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *lysis*, to break up] Part biolysing destroying life.

biomass (bi'ɒmɑːs) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *massos* to squeeze.] Total weight of organisms per unit area.

biome (bi'ɒm) *n* [Gk. *bios* life] A

major community of living organisms a complex of climax communities of plants and animals in a major region as tundra, forest grassland, desert mountain major life zone.

biometeorology (bi'ɒmɛtɪərɒlə'ɒʃi) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *meteorologia* treatise on the heavenly bodies.] The study of the effects of atmospheric conditions upon plants and animals.

biometrics (bi'ɒmɛtrɪks) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *metron* measure.] The statistical study of living organisms and their variations biometry

bion (bi'ɒn) biotic (bi'ɒtɪk) *n* [Gk. *bios* living] An independent living organism an individual organism.

bionergy (bi'ɒnɛrʒi) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *energos* action.] Vital force.

bionomics (bi'ɒnɒmɪks) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *nomos* law] The study of organisms in relation to their environment bionomy ecology

biophor (bi'ɒfɔːr) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *phoros* to carry] A hypothetical nut, *qv*

biophotogenesis (bi'ɒfɒtɒjɛn ɛts) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *phos* light *genesis* origin.] The production and emission of light by plants or by animals bioluminescence.

biophysics (bi'ɒfɪzɪks) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *physis* nature.] Study of biological phenomena interpreted in terms of physical principles physics as applicable to biology

biophyte (bi'ɒfɪt) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *phyton*, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living organisms.

bioplasma (bi'ɒplɑːm) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *plasma*, mould.] Living matter protoplasm.

bioplast (bi'ɒplɑːst) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *plastos* formed.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable of reproducing itself.

biopsy (bi'ɒpsɪ) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *opsis* sight.] Examination of living organisms, organs, or tissues.

biorgan (bi'ɒrgɪn) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *organon* instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense, not necessarily a morphological unit.

bios (bi'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] Organic life, plant or animal. *a.* complex mixture of vitamins or growth factors. B complex, *q.v.*

bioseries (bi'ōsēriēz) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life. *L. series* row.] A succession of changes of any single heritable character.

biotic (bi'ōtik) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life. *Living*.] Mode of living; vitality.

biosomes (bi'ōsōmēz) *n. pl.* [Gk. *bios* life *sōma*, body.] Structural and functional units in cytoplasm, as chondriosomes, chromidia and plastids.

biosphere (bi'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *sphaira*, globe.] The part of the globe containing living organisms.

biostatistics (bi'ōstatis'tiks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *statos* stationary.] The science of structure in relation to function of organisms.

biosystem,—*ecosystem*.

biostatistics,—*geomorphy*; *taxonomy*.

biota (bi'ōta) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] The fauna and flora of a region.

biotic (bi'ōtik) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life. *Part*.] *Life*. *vital*.

biotic community—*a community of plants and animals as a whole.*

biotic formation,—*biome*.

biotic potential,—*highest possible rate of population increase, resulting from maximum natality and minimum mortality*

biotin (bi'ōtin) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] Vitamin H, growth substance of yeast, also obtained from liver; or coenzyme R, required by nitrogen-fixing bacteria. antiperoxid factor satiridin $C_{12}H_{14}O_6N_2S$

biotomy (bi'ōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *tome* cutting.] The dissection of living organisms.

biotrons (bi'ōtrōns) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *tron* common.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimilation of biogens.

biotope (bi'ōtōp) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *topos*, place.] An area in which the main environmental conditions and biotypes adapted to them are

uniform. place where organisms can survive also *microhabitat*.

biotype (bi'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life. *L. typos*, image.] Type of plant or animal all the individuals of equal genotype.

biocular—*binocular*

bioulate (bi'ōulāt) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *ovum* egg.] Containing two ova.

bipaleolate (bi'pālēolāt) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *pala* chaff.] Furnished with two small paleae.

bipalmate (bi'pālmdt) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *pala*, palm of hand.] Lobed with the lobes again lobed.

biparietal (bi'pārtētāl) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *paries* wall.] Connected with the two parietal eminences.

biparous (bi'pārūs) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *pario* to bear.] Having two young at a time; *dichotomous*, *apoph* branching.

bisectinate (bi'sēktīnat) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *secus* comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like comb.

biped (bi'pēd) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *pes* foot.] A two-footed animal.

bipennate (bi'pēn'it) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *penna*, feather.] Bipenniform; *apoph* muscles in which the tendon of insertion extends through the middle.

bipenniform (bi'pēn'itōm) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped, with sides of vane of equal size.

bipetalous (bi'pētālūs) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *Gk. petalon*, leaf.] With two petals.

bipinnaria (bi'pīnārīā) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *penna*, feather.] An asterozoan larva with two bands of cilia.

bipinnate (bi'pēn'it) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *penna*, feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems.

bipinnatifid (bi'pīnārītīd) *n.* [*L. bis* twice *penna*, feather *fida* to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided.

bipinnatifid (bī'pīnātī'fīd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinnā*, feather *partiri* to divide.] Bipinnatifid but with divisions extending nearly to midrib.

bipinnatisect (bī'pīnātī'sēkt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinnā*, feather *scire* to cut.] Bipinnatifid but with divisions extending to midrib.

biplicate (bī'pīlīkt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *plicare* to fold.] Having two folds.

bipocillus (bī'pōsī'lūs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pusillum* little cup.] A microscleire with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end.

bipolar (bī'pōlār) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *polus* pole.] Having located at, or *part* two ends or poles *appl* nerve cells having a process at each end *appl* allied pecks occurring towards Arctic and Ant arctic regions.

bipolarity (bī'pōlār'itē) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *polus* pole.] The condition of having two polar processes condition of having two distinct poles, as vegetative and animal poles in an egg bipolar distribution, as of pecks.

biradial (bīrā'dīāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *radius* ray.] Symmetrical both radially and bilaterally as some coelenterates dissymmetrical.

biramous (bīrā'mūs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *rāmus* branch.] Divided into two branches biramous.

birostrate (bīrō'strāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *rostrum*, beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.

birth pore,—uterine pore of trematodes and cestodes birth-opening of redia of trematodes.

biscociform (bīskōk'ufōrm) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *coctus* baked *forma* shape.] Biscuit-shaped *appl* pores.

bisoptat (bī'sēptāt) [L. *bis* twice *optare* fence.] With two partitions.

biserial (bī'sērīāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *series* row.] Arranged in two rows or series biserial.

biserrate (bī'sēr'īt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice

serra saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched.

bisexual (bī'sēk sēks) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *sexus* sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs hermaphrodite amphisporeangiate, *g.s.*

bisporangiate (bī'spōrānjīāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk *sporas* seed *angeliū* vessel.] Having both macro- and megasporangia *appl* strobilus consisting of both macro- and megasporophylls.

bisporic (bī'spōr'ik) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk *sporas* seed.] With two spores *appl* basidia disporous.

bistaphanic (bī'stāfān'ik) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk *staphaneus* crown.] Joining two points where coronal suture crosses superior temporal ridges.

bistipulate (bīstīp'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice *stipula*, stem.] Provided with two stipules.

bistrat (bī'strāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *stratum* layer.] Having two layers *appl* *g* indumentum.

bistratose (bī'strātōsē) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *stratum* layer.] With cells arranged in two layers.

biulcat (bīul'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *sulcus* groove.] Having two grooves.

bitemporal (bī'tēmpōrāl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *tempus* temples.] *Appl* two temporal bones a line joining posterior ends of two zygomatic processes.

bifernate (bīfēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *ternus* three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate.

bitheca (bīthē'kā) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *theca* case.] A theca divided from a stolothea, and surrounding the male polyp in graptolites.

bivalent (bīvālēt bīvālēt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valere* to be strong.] *Appl* paired homologous chromosomes.

bivalve (bīvāl'v) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *valve* folding-door.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell or *appl* a seed-capsule of similar structure.

biventer cervicis (bivén'tér'stré'dis)

n [L. *bis* twice *venter* belly *cervix* neck.] The spiralis capiti or medial part of semispinalis a muscle of neck, consisting of two fleshy ends with narrow tendinous portion in middle.

biventral (bivén'trál) n. [L. *bis* twice *venter* belly] *Appl* muscles of the biventer type digastric *appl* a lobule of the cerebellum.

biverticillate (bivértis'iláit) n. [L. *bis* twice *verticillus* small wheel.] Having two vertebrae or wheels.

bivittate (bivít'áit) n. [L. *bis* twice *vitta* band.] With two oil receptacles with two stripes.

bivium (biv'íum) n. [L. *bis* twice *via* way] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinoides the two rays between which the madreporite lies

bivoltin (bivól'tín) n. [L. *bis* twice *it volta*, time.] Having two broods in year *appl* silk-worms

bladder (blád'ér) n. [A.S. *blædr* bag] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid *cyst vesica*.

bladder-cell, — a globular modified hyphal cell in integument of carophore olva bladder

bladderworm stag — cysticercus stage in tape-worms

blade (blád) n. [A.S. *blæd* leaf.] The flat part of leaf of grasses *lamina*

Blain's glands [P.F. Blain's French surgeon]. Anterior lingual glands glands of Nuhn.

blastae (blást'á) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud.] A planula or related planula a hypothetical stage in evolution.

blastasma (blást'élas'má) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *asma* plate] Any germ layer formed after formation of epiblast and hypoblast.

blastema (blást'éma) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud] Formative substance in an egg primordium of an organ thallus of a lichen.

blastic (blást'ík) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud] First or stimulating enlargement by cell-division *appl* trophic.

blastocarpous (blást'okár'pús) n.

[Gk. *blastos* bud; *karpos* fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by pericarp.

blastoch m (blást'ók'ém) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *achme* vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusae.

blastocholine (blást'ók'ól'én) n. *plu* [Gk. *blastos* bud *cholas* halting] Various substances, present in sporangia, seeds, and fruits, which prevent premature germination germination inhibitors.

blastochyle (blást'ók'il) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *chylas* juice.] The fluid in a blastocoel or segmentation-cavity

blastocoel (blást'ók'él) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *koel* hollow] The segmentation-cavity cavity of a blastula.

blastocells (blást'ók'él's) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *celle* glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds.

blastocone (blást'ók'ón) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *konos* cone.] An outer larger cell of first circumferential division, in segmentation of certain eggs.

blastocyst (blást'ók'íst) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *kystis* bladder] The germinal vesicle.

blastocyte (blást'ók'ít) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *kytos* hollow] Any undifferentiated embryonic cell.

blastoderm (blást'ók'dér'm) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *derma*, skin.] The germinal disc.

blastodermic vesicle, — hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in development of a fertilized ovum.

blastodisc (blást'ók'dísk) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *diskos* disk.] The germinal area of a developing ovum blastoderm, blastoderm, germinal disc

blastog n. — plasmagone g n

blastogoele (blást'ók'yé'él's) n. [Gk. *blastos* bud *goeis* descent.] Germination or reproduction by budding transmission of inherited characters by means of germ-plasm only

blastogenic (blás'tójén'ík) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *genesis* offspring] *Appl.* inactive ktioplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached arising from changes in germ cells *appl.* characteristics of germinal constitution *appl.* re production by budding

blastokinesis (blás'tòk'ín'sís) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kinesis* movement.] Movement of embryo in the egg as in certain insects and cephalopoda.

blastomere (blás'tóm'ér) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *meros* part.] One of the cells formed during primary divisions of an egg *also* age cell.

blastoneuropore (blás'tòné'òp'òr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *neuron* nerve *poros* passage] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore.

blastophore (blás'tòf'òr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *phoros*, to bear] Embryonic origin of plumule the reproductive body in Akyonaria central part of spermatocyte mass which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis in Annelids.

blastophthoria (blás't'òf'th'òr'ia) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *phthores* corruption.] Any injurious effect on germ cells or on germ plasma.

blastopore (blás'tòp'òr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *poros* passage] Channel leading into archenteron of gastrula.

blastosphere (blás'tòsf'ér) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *sphaera* globe] The blastula blastodermic vesicle hollow ball of cells.

blastospore (blás'tòsp'òr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *spora* seed] An attached thallospore developed by budding and itself capable of budding as of yeast cells.

blastostyle (blás'tòst'il) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *stylos* pillar] 1. Hydrazon, columniform zooid with or without mouth and tentacles, bearing gonopores.

blastozoid (blás'tòz'òid) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *zōon* life.] An individual organism produced by budding

blastozoid (blás'tòz'òid) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *zōon* animal; *eidos* form.] A larval bod in precocious budding in acedians.

blastula (blás'tòl'á) *n.* [L. *dim.* of Gk. *blastos* bud.] A hollow ball of cells, with wall usually one layer thick blastosphere.

blastulation (blás'tòl'á'sh'ón) *n.* [L. *blastula*, little bud.] Formation of blastulae.

bleeder—an individual subject to haemophilia, *g.*

bleeding of plants, exudation of watery sap from wounds; a cut surface, due to root pressure.

blastogone (blást'òj'én) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* coverlet *gonos* to produce] Primordial covering of a carpophore; undeveloped universal velum *also* primordial cuticle

blended inheritance,—mixed race or descent mingling or non-segregation of parental character traits.

bleeding (blén'ding) *n.* [A.S. *bleowan* to mix.] A racial hybrid.

blanched (blén'ched) [Gk. *blanchos* mucus *eidos* form.] Resembling mucus.

blephara (bléf'ar'á) *n.* [Gk. *blepharos* eyelash] Peristome tooth in mosses.

blepharal (bléf'ar'ál) *n.* [Gk. *blepharon* eyelid.] Peri eyelids.

blepharoplast (bléf'ar'òplást) *n.* [Gk. *blepharos* eyelash *plastos* formed.] A basal granule in relation with motor cell organ, as the flagellum of Flagellata *also* blepharoblast.

blight (blit) *n.* [A.S. *blacen* to grow pale.] An insect or fungus producing plant disease the disease itself

blid pit,—a cell-wall pit which is not backed by a complementary pit.

blind spot,—region of retina devoid of rods and cones and where optic nerve enters optic disc.

blister (blis'tér) *n.* [A.S. *blawan* to blow] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid certain plant disease.

blood (blōd) *n.* [A.S. *blōd* blood.]

The fluid circulating in the vascular system of animals, distributing food-material and oxygen and collecting waste products.

blood cells,—cells derived by mitosis from ordinary mesoderm cells primitive haematoblasts.

blood crystals,—crystals of haemoglobin, haematin haematoidin, which form when blood is shaken up with chloroform or ether.

blood dust,—fine droplets of neutral fats present in the blood stream haemokroma.

blood gills,—delicate blood filled sacs functioning in uptake of salts, in certain insects.

blood groups,—types of blood depending on presence or absence of two agglutinogens (A and B) in the red corpuscles and two agglutinins (or anti-A, and β or anti-B) in serum or plasma. A cells agglutinate with B type serum, B with A type, AB with A and B type, and O cells not agglutinating with A and B types of universal donor universal recipient.

blood islands,—isolated reddish patches in mesoderm, in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium blood anlage haemangioblast.

blood platelets,—colourless bodies about one-third the size of red corpuscles, and formed from megakaryocytes, and agglutinating in shed blood thrombocytes thromboplastids.

blood plates,—minute amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in blood.

blood serum,—fluid or plasma left after removal of corpuscles and fibrin.

blood shadow—the colourless stroma of red blood corpuscles.

blood sugar— α -D-glucose.

blood vessel, any vessel or space in which blood circulates strictly used only in regard to special vessels with well-defined walls.

bloom (blōm) *n.* [A.S. *blōm* to

bloom.] A layer of wax particles on external surface of certain fruits, as grapes, peaches blossom or flower seasonal dense phytoplankton.

blubber (blūb ɛr) *n.* [M.E. *blōter* a bubble.] Fat of whales, seals, etc. lying between outer skin and muscle layer.

blue timber,—a wood disease produced by fungus, causing a bluish discoloration.

body blight,—fungal disease of trees.

body cavity,—coelom or space in which viscera lie, mesodermal in origin, and schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development considered primarily the generative cavity.

body cell,—a somatic cell as distinct from a germ cell an antheridial cell.

body stalk,—a band of mesoderm connecting caudal end of embryo with chorion.

Boettcher's cells,—granular cells between Claudius' cells and basilar membrane in organ of Corti.

Bojanss, organ of [L. H. Bojanss Abasian zoologist]. Excretory organ in lamellibranchs.

boletiform (bōlēt'fōrm) *n.* [L. *boletus* a mushroom *forma*, shape] Shaped like a somewhat elliptic paddle *appt* spores of some Boletaceae substerile.

bolus (bō'les) *n.* [L. *bolus* from Gk. *bolē* lump] A rounded mass lump of chewed food.

bone (bōn) *n.* [A.S. *ban* bone.] Connective tissue in which the ground-substance contains salts of lime.

bone beds,—deposits formed largely by remains of bones of fishes and reptiles, as Liassic bone-beds.

bones of Bertin [E. J. Bertin French anatomist]. Thin anterior coverings of sphenoidal sinuses.

bonitation (bōnītā'shūn) *n.* [L. *bonitas* goodness] The evaluation of the numerical distribution of a species in a particular locality or season in relation to agricultural veterinary or medical implications.

book gill,—a gill composed of delicate leaf-like lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book as seen in *Limulus*.

book lung,—a gill similar to a book gill but modified for air-breathing and open to exterior only by a small slit, as in *scorpions*.

booted (boot'ed) *a.* [O F *boute* boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates of skin as feet of some birds *caligate g.*

bordered pit,—a form of pit, developed on walls of tracheids and wood-vessels, with overarched border of secondary cell wall.

boreal (bō'reāl) *a.* [*L. boreas* north wind.] *Appl* or *part* northern biogeographical region; *bolarctic* except *Sonoran* or restricted to *nearctic part* post glacial age with continental type of climate.

bosseed,—bosselated, umbonate.

bosselated (bōs'elātēd) *a.* [*M.E. boss* knob] Covered with knobs.

bosset (bōs'et) *n.* [*M.E. boss* knob.] The beginning of horn formation in deer in the first year.

bostryx (bō's'trīks) *n.* [*Gk. bostryx* curl.] A helioid cyme cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of axis.

Botalli's duct [*L. Botalli* Italian surgeon]. Ductu arteriosus, a small blood vessel representing sixth gill arch and connecting pulmonary with systemic arch.

botany (bō'tān) *n.* [*Gk. botanē* pasture.] The branch of biology dealing with plants *phytology*.

bothrenchyma (bō'thrēng'kimā) *n.* [*Gk. bothros* pit *enchyma*, infusion.] A plant tissue formed of pitted ducts.

bothridium (bō'thrīd'īūm) *n.* [*Gk. bothros* trench *idion, idium*] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of tape-worms *phyllidium*.

bothrionic (bō'th'rīn'ik) *a.* [*Gk. bothros* pit.] *Appl* seta arising

from the bottom of a pit in the integument.

bothrium (bōth'rīūm) *n.* [*Gk. bothros* trench.] A sucker a sucking groove in scolex of tape-worms.

botryoidal (bō'trīōid'al) *a.* [*Gk. botrys* bunch of grapes *oides* form.] In the form of a bunch of grapes *appl.* tissue of branched canals surrounding enteric canal in leeches *botryoid*.

botryose (bō'trīōs) *a.* [*Gk. botrys* bunch of grapes.] Racemose *botryoidal*.

botuliform (bō'tūl'ifōrm) *a.* [*L. botulus* sausage *forma* form.] Sausage-shaped *allantoid*.

bouillon (booyōng) *n.* [*F. bouillon* broth.] An infusion or broth, containing watery extract of meat, also peptone for the cultivation of bacteria.

bouquet (book' book's) *n.* [*F. bouquet* nosegay] Arrangement of chromosomes in loops with their ends near one side of nuclear wall during sytene and pachytene in some organisms bunch of rouscles and ligaments connected with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

bourellet (boor'elē) *n.* [*F. bourellet* circular pad.] Poison gland associated with sting in ants.

bouton (bootōng) *n.* [*F. bouton* bud.] Terminal bulb of arborization of an axon *labelium*, in Hymenoptera.

Bowman's capsul [*Str IV Bowman* English histologist]. The vesicle of a renal tubule *capsula glomeruli*.

Bowman's glands,—serous glands in corium of olfactory mucous membrane.

Bowman membrane—anterior elastic membrane of cornea.

braccat (brāk'it) *a.* [*L. braccus* breeches.] Having additional feathers on legs or feet *appl* birds.

brach lytrous (brāk'it'rūs) *a.* [*Gk. brachys* short; *lytron* sheath.] Having short wing-covers.

brachia (brák'ia) *n. plur.* [L. *brachium* arm.] The arms two spirally coiled structures, one on each side of mouth, in Brachiopoda cerebellar peduncles white lateral bands of colliculi of corpora quadrigemina. *Sing.* brachium.

brachial (brák'ial) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm.] *Part.* arm arm-like.

brachialis (brák'ial'is) *n.* [L. *brachialis* *part* arm] A flexor muscle of the forearm from lower half of front of humerus to coronoid process of ulna brachialis anticus.

brachiate (brák'iate) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm.] Branched having opposite paired branches on alternate sides.

brachidia (brák'id'ia) *n. plur.* [Gk. *brachion* arm *ischion*, *dim.*] Calcareous skeleton supporting brachia in certain Brachiopoda.

brachiferous (brák'if'érus) *brachigerous* (brák'ij'érus) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm *fero* carry to carry] Branched.

brachiocephalic (brák'io'lef'ál'ik, -éf) *a.* [Gk. *brachion*, arm *kephale* head] *Part.* arm and head *appl.* artery etc.

brachio cubital (brák'io'kú'brál) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm *cubitus*, forearm] *Part.* arm and forearm.

brachiole (brák'io'le) *n.* [L. *brachiole* small arm.] A larval stage in metamorphosis of some starfishes.

brachiol (brák'io'le) *n.* [L. *brachiole* small arm.] A pinnule-like structure on ambulacra margin in Blastozoa.

brachiorachidian (brák'io'rá'k'id'ian) *a.* [Gk. *brachion* arm *rachis* spine] *Part.* arm and spine.

brachioradialis (brák'io'rá'd'ial'is) *n.* [L. *brachium* arm *radius* ray] The supinator longus muscle of forearm.

brachium (brák'ium) *n.* [L. *brachium* arm.] Arm or branching structure upper limb of vertebrates bundles of fibres connecting cerebellum to cerebrum or t. pons. *Pl.* brachia.

brachyblast,—**brachyplast**, *q.s.*

brachycephalic (brák'tsef'ál'ik, -éf) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *kephale* head.] Short-headed with cephalic index of over eighty of dolichocephalic.

brachycerous (brák'is'érus) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *keras* horn.] Short horned with short antennae.

brachycnemal (brák'ik'ném'ál) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *kneme* tibia.] *Appl.* arrangement of mesenteries of Zoantharia where the sixth proto-cnemal is imperfect.

brachydactyl (brák'idák'tíl) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *dactylus* digit] Brachydactylous condition, viz. having digits abnormally short.

brachyodont (brák'idónt) *a.* [Gk. *brachy* short *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with low crowns.

brachymelosis (brák'im'ó'sis) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *melos* smaller] A third karyokinetic or second reduction division, as in asci meiosis involving only one division.

brachyod *t.*—**brachyodont**, *q.s.*

brachyotrous,—**brachyural**, *q.s.*

brachyplast (brák'tplást) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *plastis* formed.] A short branch or spur bearing leaf tufts, occurring with normal branches on the same plant.

brachypleural (brák'tplo'réll) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *pleuron* side.] With short pleura or side plates.

brachypod *us* (brák'ip'ó'dus) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *podus* foot.] With short legs, or stalk.

brachypterus (brák'ip'térus) *a.* [Gk. *brachy* short *pteron* wing] With short wings.

brachyscleroid (brák'isklé'róid) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *scleros* hard *oides* form.] A stone cell.

brachysm (brák'sm) *n.* [Gk. *brachy* short.] Dwarfism in plants caused by shortening of inter nodes.

brachystomatous (brák'istóm'átus) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *stoma*, mouth] With short proboscis; *appl.* certain insects.

brachytic (brák'tík) *n* [Gk. *brachys* shortness.] Dwarfish *appl* plants; exhibiting or *fert* brachysm.

brachytymema (brák'tím'má) *n* [Gk. *brachys* short *tymema* segment from *tymein* to cut.] Truncated condition or appearance a cell which ruptures releasing a gemma, as in bryophytes.

brachyural (brák'tó'rá) *a*. [Gk. *brachys* short *oura* tail.] Having short abdomen usually tucked in below thorax *appl* certain crabs.

brachyuric (brák'tó'rik) *a*. [Gk. *brachys* short *oura* tail.] Short tailed.

bract (brákt) *n* [L. *bractea* thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf a modified leaf in whose axil a flower rises a hydrophyllum in Siphonophora distal exite of sixth appendage f Apus.

bract scales,—small scales developed directly on axis of cones f ovuliferous scales.

bracteal (brák'téal) *a*. [L. *bractea* thin metal plate.] *Fert* bract

bract ate (brák'tést) *a* [L. *bractea* thin metal plate.] Having bracts.

bractiform (brák'teifórm) [L. *bractea* thin metal plate *forme* form.] Like bract

bracteolate (brák'teólá) *a*. [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate] *Appl* flowers with bracteoles.

bracteol (brák'teól) *n* [L. *bractea* thin metal plate] Secondary bract at base of flower bractlet.

bracteose (brák'téós) *a*. [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] With many bracts.

bractlet,—bracteole.

bradyaux *sis* (brád'íóks'és) *n*. [Gk. *brady* slow *auxesis* growth] Relatively slow growth growth f part t a slower rate than that of the whole *appl* tachyaux *sis*.

bradygenesis (brád'ýén'sís) *n* [Gk. *brady* slow *genesis* descent] Retarded development, in phylogeny *appl* tachygenesis.

bradytelic (brád'ítél'ík) *a*. [Gk. *brady* slow *tel* fulfillment.] E of ing at a rate slower than the standard rate *appl* tachytelic f borotelic.

brain (brān) *n*. [A.S. *brægen* brain.] Centre of nervous system mass of nervous matter in vertebrates at anterior end of spinal cord, lying in cranium in invertebrates, supra-oesophageal or supratharyngeal ganglia.

brain sand,—granular bodies of calcium and ammonium and magnesium phosphates occurring in pineal gland and pia mater corpora arenacea acervulus cerebri.

brain stem,—the mid brain, pons and medulla oblongata.

branch gaps,—gaps in the vascular cylinder of a main stem subtending branch traces.

branch trace,—the vascular bundles connecting those of a main stem to those of branch.

branchial (bráng'kiál) *n*. branchiae (bráng'kié) *pl*. [L. *branchiae* gills] Gill gills.

branchia (bráng'kiák) branchial (bráng'kiál) *a*. [Gk. *branchia* gills.] *Fert* gills.

branchial arch,—one of the bony or cartilaginous arches on side of the pharynx posterior to hyoid arch and supporting gill bars.

branchial groove,—outer pharyngeal groove or visceral clefts *g*.

branchiate (bráng'kiát) *a*. [Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having gills.

branchicolous (bráng'kik'ólús) *a*. [L. *branchiae* gills L. *colere* to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills *appl* certain crustaceans.

branchiferous—branchiate.

branchiform (bráng'kiifórm) *a*. [L. *branchiae* gills L. *forme*, shape.] Gill-like.

branchial hyal (bráng'kih'ál) *n*. [Gk. *branchia* gills *hyalides* T-shaped.] An element of a branchial arch.

branchiocardiac (bráng'kiókar'diák) *a* [Gk. *branchia* gills *kardia* heart.] *Fert* gills and heart *appl*.

- vessel given off ventrally from ascidian heart *appl* vessels conveying blood from gills to pericardial sinus in certain crustaceans.
- branchiomer (brāng'kībrē) *n* [Gk. *branchia*, gills *meros* part.] A branchial segment.
- branchiomeris, — *per* branchiomeris *appl* muscles derived from gill arches.
- branchiopallial (brāng'kiopāl'iāl) *a*. [Gk. *branchia*, gills *L. pallium* mantle.] *Per*. gill and mantle of molluscs.
- branchiostegal (brāng'kiōstēgāl) *a*. [Gk. *branchia* gills *stegē* roof] With or *per*. a gill cover *appl* membrane rays.
- branchiosteg (brāng'kiōstēg) *n*. [Gk. *branchia* gills *steg* roof.] The branchiostegal membrane.
- branchiostegite (brāng'kiōstēgīt) *n* [Gk. *branchia* gills *stegē* roof] Expanded lateral portion of carapace forming gill cover in certain Crustacea.
- branchiura (brāng'kirām) *n* [L. *branchia* gills *ura* ear] A branchiate limb locomotory and respiratory limb of Branchiopoda.
- brand (brānd) *n*. [A.S. *brann*, to burn] A burnt appearance on leaves, caused by rust and smut fungi.
- brand pore, — a thick walled spore of Ustilaginales uredospore of Uredinales.
- bregma (brēg'mā) *n* [Gk. *bregma* fore part of head.] That part of skull where frontals and parietals meet intersection of sagittal and coronal sutures.
- brephi (brē'fik) *a*. [Gk. *brephikos* chubbish.] *Appl* larval phase preceding that of adult form neomac.
- brevicaudate (brēv'kōd dāt) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *cauda*, tail] With short tail.
- brevifoliat (brēv'fōl'it) *a* [L. *brevis*, short *folium*, leaf] Having short leaves.
- brevili gual (brēv'īlīng'gwāl) *a* [L. *brevis* short *lingua*, tongue.] With short tongue.
- breviped (brēv'ipēd) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *pes* foot] Having short legs *appl*. certain birds.
- brevipennate (brēv'ipēn'it) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *penna*, feather.] With short wings.
- brevirostrate (brēv'irōst'rāt) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *rostrum*, beak.] With short beak or rostrum.
- brevissimus oculi — obliquus inferior shortest muscle of eye.
- bridge corpuscle, — *decanthone* *g* *v*
- Broca area [P. Broca, French surgeon] Parolfactory area of brain.
- Broca gyrus, — left inferior frontal gyrus, speech centre in cerebral cortex.
- brochidodrome (brōkīd'ōdrōm) *a*. [Gk. *brachis* loop *dromos* to run.] *Appl* veins in leaves when they form loops within the blade.
- brochon ma (brōkōn'mā) *n*. [Gk. *brachis* loop *ma*, maw, thread.] The spireme in loops to the number of chromosome pairs to be formed.
- bromatium (brōmā'thiām) *n*. [Gk. *broma*, food.] A swelling on fungus cultivated by ants, and serving as food.
- branchi (brāng'ki) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *branchia* windpipe.] Tubes connecting trachea with lungs. *Sing* bronchus.
- branchia (brāng'kiā) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *branchia* windpipe.] The subdivisions branches of each bronchus.
- branchial (brāng'kiāl) *a*. [Gk. *branchia* windpipe.] *Per* bronchi.
- branchiol (brāng'kiōl) *n* [Gk. *branchia* windpipe.] A small terminal branch of bronchi.
- bronchopulmonary (brōng'kōpōl'mōnārī) *a*. [Gk. *branchia* windpipe *L. pulmo* lung] *Per* bronchi and lungs.
- bronchotracheal (brōng'kōtrāk'ēāl) *a*. [Gk. *branchia* windpipe *L. trachea*, trachea.] *Per*. bronchi and trachea.

bronchovesicular (brŭng'kŏvĕsk'ŭ lăr) *a.* [Gk. *bronchos* windpipe L. *vesicula* little sac.] *Part* bronchial tubes and lung cells.

bronchus,—*ing* of bronchi

brood bud—a pore of certain types of sporangia a sorodum a bulbal brood cells,—*gottidia*, *g.*

brood pouch,—a sac-like cavity in which eggs or embryos are placed a space f rmed by overlapping plates attached to bases of thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea.

brown body—a brown rounded mass of compacted degenerate rgans in som polyzoa nephrocyte in ascidians.

brown funnels,—a single pai of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, in Amphioxus atro coelomic funnels brown canals.

Brownian movements [*R Brown* Scottish botanist] The passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.

Bruch membrane [*C IV L Bruch* German anatomist]. The basal membrane inner layer of choroid lamina basalis.

Brunner's glands [*J C Brunner* Swiss anatomist]. Small tubuloracemose glands containing proteolytic enzyme in submucous coat of small intestine duodenal glands.

brush fl.—echinoderm.

bryology (brĭd'ŏl'j) *n.* [Gk. *bryon* moss *logos* discourse] The science dealing with mosses also with liverworts muscology

bryophyte (brĭ'ŏf'it) *n.* [Gk. *bryon* moss *phyton* plant.] Any of the mosses, or liverworts.

bryozoon (brĭ'ŏz'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *bryon* moss *zoon* animal] A polyzoan, so named from moss-like appearance.

B-substance,—intermedin, *g.*

buccae (bŭk'ĕ) *n. plu* [L. *bucca* cheek.] Th cheeks.

buccal (bŭk'əl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek] *Part* the cheek or mouth.

buccinator (bŭk'sină'tŏr) *n.* [L. *buccinator* trumpeter] A broad thin muscle of the cheek.

buccolabial (bŭk'ŏl'ă'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek *labium* lip.] *Part* mouth cavity and lips.

b ccoll gual (bŭk'ŏl'ing'gŭăl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek *lingua*, tongue.] *Part* cheeks and tongue.

bucconasal (bŭk'ŏn'săl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek *narus* nose.] *Part* cheek and nose *appl* membrane closing posterior end of olfactory pit.

buccopharyngeal (bŭk'ŏf'arĭn'jăl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek Gk. *pharynx* throat.] *Part* cheeks and pharynx *appl* membrane and fascia.

bud (bŭd) *n.* [M E. *budde* bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower gemma, *g.*

budding (bŭd'ing) *n.* [M E. *budde* bud.] Th production f b ds reproduction by development of one or more outgrowths or buds which may may or be set free in plants and many primitive animals artificial propagation by insertion of a bud within the bark of another plant

buffer (bŭt) *n.* [O F *buff* blow] *Appl* salt solution which minimises changes in pH when an acid or alkali is added *appl* genes controlling the action of an allelomorph *e* polygenes *appl* cells, canidia formed in chain, as in certain Phycomycetes

bufotoxins (bŭ'fŏtŏk'sins) *n. plu* [L. *bufo* toad Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] Toad venom as bufotoxin, $C_{64}H_{104}O_{16}$ and bufonin, $C_{64}H_{104}O_9$

bulb (bŭlb) *n.* [L. *bulbus* globular root.] A specialised underground bud with thick fleshy leaves a part resembling a bulb a bulb-like dilatation basal part of intro-mittent organ in spiders the medulla oblongata.

bulbar (bŭl'băr) *a.* [L. *bulbus* globular root.] *Part* a bulb or bulb-like part *part* medulla oblongata.

bulbifero s (bŭlbif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb *ferre* to carry] Bulb-bearing

bulbil (bŭl'bŭl) *n.* [*L. bulbŭs* bulb] A fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce a new plant, as in some lilies. aerial bulb any small bulb-shaped structure or dilatation.

bulbocaeruous (bŭl'bŭkŭvŭs) *n.* [*L. bulbŭs* bulb *cavernosus* cavernous.] A muscle of perineum ejaculator urinae in the male sphincter of vagina.

bulbocercal (bŭl'bŭn'kŭr) *n.* [*L. bulbŭs* bulb *cercus* kernel.] *Peri* medulla oblongata and nuclei of cranial nerves.

bulbo-urethral (bŭl'bŭr'ethrŭl) *n.* [*L. bulbŭs* bulb *Gk. urethra*, urethra.] *Appl* two racemose glands Cowper's or Mery's glands, opening into bulb of male urethra also *appl* the greater vestibular glands Bartholin glands in the female.

bulbous (bŭl'bŭs) *n.* [*L. bulbŭs* bulb] Like bulb developing from bulb having bulb.

bulbus (bŭl'bŭs) *n.* [*L. bulbŭs* bulb] A bulb swollen base of stipe in agaves the knob-like part found in connection with various nerves a dilatation of base of aorta.

bulla (boŭ'lŭ) *n.* [*L. bulla*, bubble.] *Appl* rounded prominence formed by bones of ear tympanic bulla *appl* prominence of middle ethmoidal air cells *appl* structure in head of certain parasitic copepods, becoming extruded and attached to gill-filaments of fish.

bullate (boŭ'lŭt) *n.* [*L. bulla* bubble] Blistered-like puckered like a *cau* or-cabbage leaf.

bulliform (boŭ'l'fŭrm) *n.* [*L. bulla* bubble *forma* shape] Bubble shaped *appl* thin-walled cells which cause rolling folding or opening of leaves by turgor changes.

bundle-sb *atb*,—a layer of large parenchymatous cells surrounding vascular tissue of leaf vein.

banod *at* (bŭ nŭdŭnt) *n.* [*Gk. banos* or mound *adans* tooth.] Having molar teeth with low conical cusps.

banoid (bŭ nŭid) *n.* [*Gk. banos* mound; *oides* form.] *Appl* cusps of cheek-teeth low and conical.

banol phodont (bŭ nŭl'phŭdŭnt) *n.* [*Gk. banos* mound *lophos* crest *adans* tooth.] Between banodont and lophodont in structure *appl* cheek-teeth.

banoselenodont (bŭ nŭs'elŭ nŭdŭnt) *n.* [*Gk. banos* mound *selenos* moon *adans* tooth.] Having internal cusps banoid external selenoid *appl* cheek-teeth.

bursa (bŭr'sŭ) *n.* [*L. bursa* purse.] A sac-like cavity sac with viscid fluid to prevent friction at joints.

bursae palatrix,—a genital pouch of various animals.

bursae cuticula,—the short diodesmata in Chondropterygii.

bursa Fabricii,—a sac opening into dorsal part of posterior region of cloaca in birds, and usually degenerating during adolescence.

bursicula (bŭr'ikŭl) *n.* [*L. dim.* of *bursa* purse.] A small sac.

bursae-roots,—branch roots given off above ground, arching away from stem before entering soil forming additional props.

butyrinase (bŭ'tirīnŭs) *n.* [*L. butyrum* butter] An enzyme occurring in blood serum.

bysal (bŭ'sŭl) *n.* [*Gk. byssos* fine flax] *Peri* the byssus.

byssog nous (bŭs'ŭgŭs) *n.* [*Gk. byssos* fine flax *genn* birth.] Byssus-forming *appl* glands.

byssoid (bŭs'oid) *n.* [*Gk. byssos* fine flax *oides* shape.] Resembling a byssus formed of fine threads byssaceous.

byssus (bŭ'sŭs) *n.* [*Gk. byssos* fine flax.] The tuft of strong filaments secreted by a gland of certain bivalve mollusks, by which they become attached the stalk of certain fungi.

C

cacogenesis (kŭk'ŭsŭn ŭsŭs) *n.* [*Gk. kakos* bad *genn* descent.] Inclivity to hybridine kakogenesis

cacogenic (kák'gén'ik) *a.* [Gk *kakos* bad; *genesis* birth] Dystogenic, *g.s.*
 cacuminous (kákú'mí n) *a.* [L. *cacumen* peak] With a pointed top *appl* trees
 cadophore (kád'òfòr) *n.* [Gk. *kados* cask; *phorin* to bear] A dorsal bud bearing outgrowth in certain tunicates.
 caducibranchiate (kádú'síbrá'ng' kít) *a.* [L. *caducus* falling *branchiae* gills.] With temporary gills.
 caducous (kádú'kú's) *a.* [L. *caducus* falling] *Part* parts that fall off early *e.g.* calyx stipules fugacious of deciduous.
 caeca — *pl* caecum
 caecal (sè'kál) *a.* [L. *caecus* blind.] Ending without outlet *appl* stomach with cardiac part prolonged into blind sac *part* caecum.
 caecum (sè'kúm) *n.* [L. *caecus* blind.] A blind diverticulum or pouch from some part of alimentary canal
 caecum c. pulare, — the closed pical end of the cochlea canal
 caecum vestibulare — Th. closed lower end of the cochlear duct
 Caenogaea (sè'nòj'è'a) *n.* [Gk *kai* recent *gaea*, earth] A zoogeographical region which includes the Nearctic Palearctic, and Oriental regions of Eogaea also Cathogaea, Kainogaea
 caenogenetic (sè'nòj'è'tík) *a.* [Gk. *kai* recent *genesis* origin] The non-phylogenetic processes in development of an individual development of transitory adaptations in early stages of an individual
 caenogenetic (sè'nòj'è'tík) [Gk *kai* recent *genesis* origin] Of recent origin.
 Caenozoic (sè'nòz'ò'ík) [Gk *kai* recent *zoe* life] *Part* age of mammals, geological era from Mesozoic to recent times Tertiary and Quaternary periods also Cainozoic, Cenozoic, Kainozoic
 caespitose (sè'spít'ò's) *a.* [L. *caespes* turf] *Part* turf having low

cloudily matted stems growing densely in tufts; caespitose, caespitose.
 calisson (kál'sòn) *n.* [F *calisson* coffer] Box-like arrangement of longitudinal muscle fibres in Lumbricidae.
 calamistrum (kál'ámis'trúm) *n.* [L. *calamistrum* curling-iron.] A comb-like structure on metatarsus of certain spiders.
 calamus (kál'ámús) *n.* [L. *calamus* reed.] A hollow reed-like stem without nodes the quill of a feather calamus scriptorius the tip of posterior part of floor of fourth ventricle.
 calcaneus (kál'kè'nè's) *n.* [L. *calx* heel] The heel large bone of os calcis of tarsus which forms heel calcaneum process on metatarsus of birds.
 calcar (kál'kár) *n.* [L. *calcar* spur] A hollow prolongation or tube at base of sepal or petal spur-like process on leg or wing of birds tibial spine; insects process of calcaneus which supports web between leg and tail in bats prehallux of frog internal bony plate strengthening neck of femur calca avis, eminence in posterior part of lateral ventricle.
 calcarate (kál'kár'at) *a.* [L. *calcar* spur] Spurred *appl* petal corolla.
 calcareous (kál'kè'rè's) *a.* [L. *calcareus* limy] Limy growing on soil derived from decomposition of calcareous rocks *part* limestone.
 calcariform (kál'kér'í'fòrm) *a.* [L. *calcar* spur *forma* shape.] Spurlike.
 calcarin (kál'kér'in) *a.* [L. *calcar* spur] *Part* calcar avis *appl* fissure extending to hippocampal gyrus, on medial surface of cerebral hemisphere.
 cal eiform — calceolate
 calceolate (kál'kè'lát) *a.* [L. *calceolus* small shoe] Slipper-shaped *appl* flowers.
 calcicols (kál'sík'òl) *n.* [L. *calx* lime *colere* to dwell.] A plant which thrives in soils rich in calcium salts calcipete, calciphile.

calciophyte, gypsophyte. *a* Calcicolous.

calciferous (kálif'érús) *a* [*L. calx lime ferr* to carry] Containing or producing lime salts.

calcific (kálif'ík) *a*. [*L. calx lime ferr* to make] Producing lime salts. *appl* part of oviduct forming egg-shell in reptiles and birds.

calcification (kálif'úsh'én) *n* [*L. calx lime ferr* to make.] The deposition of lime salts in tissue the process of accumulation of lime salts in soil development.

calcifuge (kál'síf'ús) *a* [*L. calx lime ferr* to flee] A plant which thrives only in soils poor in calcium carbonate. calciophobe.

calcigerous, —calciferos.

calicpet (kál'wpet) *n* [*L. calx lime ferr* to go towards.] A calcicole *q* calciophil plant.

calciophil —calciophyte.

calciophobe —calcifuge.

calciophyte (kál'wíf'ús) *n* [*L. calx lime Gk. phyon* plant] A plant which thrives only on calcareous soils. calcicole, calcipete calciophile gypsophyte.

calciorous (kál'siv'órús) *a*. [*L. calx lime devour* to devour] *Appl* plants which live on limestone.

calospherites (kál'sf'ér'ítas) *n* *plur* [*L. calx lime pheros* globe] Concentrically laminated granules of calcium carbonate in Malpighian tubes of some insects, in cells associated with fat body in certain larval Diptera.

called —calycle calculus, *q*.

caligate (kál'íg'ít) *a* [*L. calx boot*] Sheathed. ciled peronate *q* lam niplantar *q*.

callus (kál'ús) *n* *plur* [*Gk. kallein* to summon] Plant hormones influencing growth of specific parts as of root stem or leaf.

callous (kál'ús) *a*. [*L. callus hard*] Part corpus callosum.

callos (kál'ós) *n* [*L. callus hard skin*] An occasional carbohydrate or periodic component of plant cell walls, as on sieve-plates. *a* Having callosities.

callosity (kál'ós'ítis) *n* [*L. callus hardness*] Hardened and thickened area on skin or on bark.

callosum, —corpus callosum, *q*.

callow (kál'ó) *n*. [*A.S. calu* bald.] A newly hatched worker ant *a*. Unfedged.

callus (kál'ós) *n*. [*L. callus hard skin*] Tissue that forms over cut or damaged plant surface deposit of callose on sieve-plates small hard outgrowth at base of stipelet or of floret, in some grasses a growth of shell-like material within umbilicus of shell a mesonotal swelling in some insects callosity.

caloricity (kál'or'ítis) *n*. [*L. calor to be warm*] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat.

calorie (kál'ór'í) *n*. [*L. calor to be warm*] Amount of heat required to raise temperature of one gramme of water one degree centigrad (small calorie) one large calorie equals one thousand small calories.

calorigenic (kál'ór'íj'én'ík) *n* [*L. calor heat gener* to beget] Promoting oxygen consumption and heat production calorificent.

calotte (kál'ót') *n* [*F. calotte skull-cap*] An outer cell group or polar cap in Dicyemidae for adhesion to kidney of Cephalopoda retractile disc with sensory cilia in larval Bryozoa lid of an anus.

caltr p (kál'tríp) *n*. [*A.S. caltræpe thistle*] A sponge spicule with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects critically upwards also calthrop.

calvaria (kál'vá'ría) *n* [*L. calvaria skull*] The dome of the skull.

calx (kál'iks) *n* [*L. calx lime beet*] Lime calcaneus, *q*.

calycanthemy (kāl'ikān'thēmī) *n.* [Gk. *kalys* calyx; *anthemon* flower] Abnormal development of parts of calyx into petals.

calycos,—*plu* of calyx.

calyciflorous (kāl'isfōs rūs) *a.* [L. *calyx* calyx *flos* flower] *Appl* flowers in which stamens and petals are adnate to the calyx.

calyciform (kāl'isfōrm) *a.* [L. *calyx* calyx *forma* shape] Calyx-like in shape.

calycis (kāl'is) *a.* [L. *calyx* calyx.] *Part* a calyx cup-like.

calycle (kāl'ikl) *n.* [L. *calyculus* little calyx.] An epicalyx a cup-shaped cavity in a corolla theca in a hydroid *calyculus* calicle.

calyculus (kāl'ikl ūs) *n.* [L. *calyculus* little calyx.] C-p-shaped or bud-shaped structure calicle.

calyculus gustatorius—a taste-bud & taste-bulb an ovoid buccal sense organ composed of gustatory cells supported and surrounded by sustentacular cells.

calyculus phthalmicus—optic cup, formed by invagination of the optic bulb and developing into the retina.

calymma,—*calymma* *q*.

calypter (kāl'ipt) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra* hidden] Antregula or modified alula covering haltere in certain Diptera calypteron.

calyptoblastic (kāl'iptōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra* hidden *blastos* bud] *Part* hydroids in which gonophore is enclosed in a gonotheca.

calyptobranchiate (kāl'iptōbrān'jāt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra* hidden *branchia*, gills.] With gill not visible from exterior.

calyptopods (kāl'iptōpōs) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra* hidden *opsis* sight.] A larva with short-stalked eyes, as of some arthropods.

calyptra (kāl'ip'trā) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering] Tissue enclosing developing sporogonium in liverworts remains of archegonium which surround pericarpium in mosses neck of archegonium in prothallus

of some pteridophytes root-cap of calyptrigen.

calyptrate (kāl'ip'trāt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering] *Appl* caducous calyx separating from its lower portion from thalamus operculate *appl* Diptera with halteres hidden by squamae.

calyptrigen (kāl'ip'trjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering *genesis* to produce] The perical layer of cells lying at apex of growing root and giving origin to root-cap.

calyptron (kāl'ip'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering] The squama of Calyptrinae calypse.

calyx (kāl'iks) *n.* [Gk. *kalys* calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves cup-like portion of pelvis of kidney theca of certain hydroids cup-like body of crinoids cup or head of pedunculate bodies in insects.

cambial (kām'bīāl) *a.* [L. *cambium* change] *Part* cambium.

cambiform (kām'bīfōrm) *a.* [L. *cambium* change *forma* shape.] Similar to cambium cells.

cambial etc (kām'bījēn'tik) *a.* [L. *cambium* change Gk. *genesis* origin] *Appl* cells which produce cambium.

cambium (kām'bīūm) *n.* [L. *cambium* change] The tissue from which secondary growth arises in stems and roots.

Cambrian (kām'briān) *a.* [L. *Cambria* Wales.] *Part* earliest period, a system of rocks of Paleozoic era.

cameration (kām'ērā shūn) *n.* [L. *cameratus* vaulting] Division into a large number of separate chambers.

camerostom (kām'ērōstōm) *n.* [L. *camera* chamber Gk. *stoma* mouth.] Hollow in ant nor part of podosoma, for reception of gnathostoma in Acarina.

campaniform (kām'pān'fōrm) *a.* [L. *L. campana* bell *forma*, shape.] Bell- or dome-shaped *appl* cellula.

campanula Haller [Diet. of L.L. *campanula*, bell A von Haller Swiss anatomist]. Expansion of

- calciform process at lens in many fishes.
- campanulate (kämpän üläs) *n* [*Dioc* of L.L. *campana* bell.] Bell-shaped *appl* corolla.
- campodiform (kämp döröm) *n*. [Gk. *campus* caterpillar *oides* form L. *forma* shape.] *Appl* larva resembling a Campodea thysanuriform.
- camptodrom (kämp döröm) *n* [Gk. *camptus* flexible *dromos* course.] *Part* leaf venation in which secondary veins bend forward and anastomose before reaching margin.
- camptotrichia (kämp törikyä) *n* *pl* [Gk. *camptus* flexible *trichis* hair] Jointed dorsal fin rays in certain primitive fishes.
- campylodrome (kämp lodröm) *n* [Gk. *campylus* curved, *dromos* course] *Appl* leaf with veins converging at its tip acrodrome.
- campyloperous (kämp löpör' mäs) *n* [Gk. *campylus* curved *perous* seed] *Appl* seeds with groove along inner face.
- campylotropous (kämp lötröpäs) *n* [Gk. *campylus* curved *trope* turning] *Part* ovules in which nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that micropyle points almost back to placenta.
- canalicular (känäl'ik üläs) *n*. [L. *canaliculus* small channel] *Part* canals, or canaliculi.
- canalicular apparatus,—the Golgi bodies, regarded as system of canals.
- canaliculus (känäl'ik ülös) *n* [L. *canaliculus* small channel] One of the small canals containing cell processes of bone-corpuscles and connecting lacunae in Haversian system small channel for passage of nerves through various bones.
- canaliform (känäl'förm) *n* [L. *canalis* canal *forma*, shape] Canal-like.
- cancellous (kän ülös) *n* [L. *cancellus* latticed.] Comprising of slender fibres and lamellae,

- which join to form a reticular structure cancellated *appl* inner more spongy portion of bony tissue *appl* anterior portion of cuttle-bone.
- cancerisocial (käng'krös'shäl) *n*. [L. *cancer* crab *socialis* ally] *Appl* commensals with crabs.
- canine (känin kät'in) *n* [L. *canis* *per* dog] The tooth next to incisors, *n* *Part* canine tooth or to a fossa and eminence on anterior surface of maxilla.
- caninus (kän'öns) *n* [L. *caninus* canine] Muscle from canine fossa t angle of mouth levator anguli oris.
- cannon bone —bone supporting limb from hock to fetlock, enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals in birds the tarsometatarsus.
- canopy (kän öpi) *n* [Gk. *kanophon* curtained bed.] Topmost layer of leaves, twigs and branches of forest trees or of other woody plants.
- canthal (kän'thäl) *n* [Gk. *kanthos* corner of eye] *Part* canthus *appl* a scale in certain eptiles.
- cantharidin (känthär'idin) *n*. [Gk. *cantharis* blister-berries, from Gk. *kantharos*] Poison from accessory glands of genital tract and blood of blister-berries C H₉ O₄.
- canthus (kän thäs) *n* [Gk. *kanthos* corner of eye.] The angle where upper and lower eyelids meet *com mensura palpebrarum*.
- capillary (káp'il'är) *n* [L. *capillus* hair] Hair-like *appl* moisture held between and around particles of soil. *n* One of minute thin-walled vessels which form networks in various parts of body *f* blood lymph or bilary capillaries.
- capillitium (káp'il'itöm káp'il'ih üsm) *n* [L. *capillus* hair] A protoplasmic network of filaments or filaments embedding spores within sporangia of certain fungi.
- capitate (káp'itit) *n* [L. *caput* head] Enlarged or often at tip gathered into mass at apex as compound stigma, some inflorescences *appl* a bone on capitulum.

capitatum (kăp'itătüm) *n.* [*L. caput* head.] The third carpal or magnum.

capitellum (kăp'itëlüm) *n.* [*Dim. of L. caput* head.] A capitulum or reticulatory protuberance at end of a bone.

capitulum (kăp'itölüm) *n.* [*L. caput* / *small* head.] A knob-like swelling at end of a bone, *e.g.* on humerus for articulation with radius part of cirripede body enclosed in mantle *app.* peduncle swollen end of hair or tentacle enlarged end of insect proboscis, or antenna exsert part of head in ticks part of column above parapet in sea-anemones spherical potbecum containing powdery mass of pores, certain lichens spherical cell at inner end of manubrium in Characeae head or anthodium an inflorescence of semule flowers or florets crowded together on receptacle and usually surrounded by an involucre.

capitate (kăp'ităt kăp'itölüt) *a.* [*L. capitatus* tendril] *Applied* with tendrils tendril-shaped.

capitification (kăp'ităk'shün) *n.* [*L. capitificus* wild fig-tree.] Pollination of flowers of fig-tree by Chalcid insects.

capsular (kăp'sälär) *a.* [*L. capsula* little box] Like *recept.* capsul *app.* dry dehiscient many-seeded fruits, as capsule follicle legum silicula, silique.

capsul (kăp'säl) *n.* [*L. capsula*, little box] A sac-like membrane enclosing an organ thickened slime layer surrounding certain bacteria any closed bottle-like vessel containing spores, seeds, or fruits sporogonium, in Bryophyta a superior one or more celled many-seeded dehiscient fruit membrane surrounding nerve-cells of sympathetic ganglia.

capsuliferous (kăp'sälif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. capsula*, little box *ferre* to carry] With or forming capsul capuligerous capsulogenous.

capitacula (kăp'ităk'älä) *n. pl.* [*L. caput* to be in want for] Exserted

filamentous tactile organs near mouth of Scaphopoda.

caput (kăp'üt) *n.* [*L. caput* head.] Head knob-like swelling at perpendium of certain fungi.

caput caecum coll.,—former name of caecum

carapace (kăr'ăpäs) *n.* [*Sp. carapacha* covering] A chitinous or bony shield covering whole or part of back of certain animals.

carbohydrates (kăr'böh'edrăts) *n. pl.* [*L. carbo* coal; *Gk. hydr* water] Compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen aldehydes or ketones constituting sugars, or condensation products thereof.

carbon dioxide (kăr'bôn dî'ôk'sid) *n.* [*L. carbo* coal *Gk. di* two; *oxy* sharp.] Carbonic acid gas a heavy colourless gas present in the atmosphere assimilated by plants and produced by decomposition of organic substances CO₂.

carbonic anhydrase—an enzyme, present in erythrocytes, which catalyses the formation of carbonic acid by water and carbon dioxide, and also the decomposition of carbonic acid.

Carboniferous (kăr'bônif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. carbo* coal *ferre* to carry] *Per.* period of late Palaeozoic era including formation of coal measures

carcerale,—carcerulus

carcerulus (kăr'sër'ülüs) *n.* [*L. carcer* prison.] A superior dry many-celled fruit, with indehiscent one- or few-seeded carpels cohering by united styles to central axis.

carcinology (kăr'sinöl'ôj) *n.* [*Gk. karkinos* crab *logos* discourse.] The study of Crustacea.

cardia (kăr'diä) *n.* [*Gk. kardia*, stomach.] The opening between oesophagus and stomach.

cardiac (kăr'diäk) *a.* [*Gk. kardia* *heart*, stomach.] *Per.* near or supplying heart *app.* cycle, etc. *Per.* anterior part of stomach.

cardia impulse,—motion caused by rapid increase in tension of ventricle

cardinal (kár'dínál) *a.* [*L. cardo* hinge] *Part* that upon which something depends or hinges *part* hinge of bivalve shell, as to cardo of insects *appl.* points for plant growth minimum optimum and maximum temperatures o temperature ranges.

cardinal sinuses and veins,—veins uniting in Cuvier's duct, persistent in most fishes, embryonic in other vertebrates.

cardines,—*pl.* of cardo.

cardioblast (kár'díoblést) *n.* [*Gk. kardia* heart *blastos* bud.] One of embryonic cells destined to form walls of heart.

cardiobranchial (kár'díóbráńg'hál) *a.* [*Gk. kardia*, heart *branchia* gills.] *Appl.* enlarged posterior branchial cartilage entral to heart in elasmobranchs.

card (kár'dé) *n.* [*L. cardo* hinge.] The hinge of bivalve shell basal sclerite of maxilla in insects itself divided into endcardo and parcardo.

carina (kár'íná, kár'íná) *n.* [*L. carina* keel] A keel-like ridge on certain bones, as of breast-bone of birds median dorsal plate of barnacle the two coherent anterior petals of leguminous flower; ridge on bracts of certain grasses.

carinal (kár'ínál) *a.* [*L. carina* keel.] Lik or *part.* keel or ridge *appl.* median strand of xylem passing from stem to leaf *appl.* canals in protoxylem beneath ridges of stem in Equisetales *appl.* dots or puncta on keel of diatom valves *appl.* cartilage at the bifurcation of the trachea

carinate (kár'ínát) *a.* [*L. carina* keel.] Having ridge or keel.

carinaliform (kár'ínálfórm) *a.* [*L. carina*, keel *forma* shape.] Keel-shaped.

carnassial (kárnás'shál) *a.* [*L. caro* flesh] *Part.* cutting teeth of Carnivora, fourth premolar above and first molar below — *n* upper the protocone *n* reduced, as lower the metacone

carnivorous (kárnív'órtis) *a.* [*L. caro* flesh *vorare* to devour] Flesh-eating *appl.* Carnivora, and to certain plants which feed on entrapped insects.

carotase (kár'óténás) *n.* [*L. carota*, carrot.] A liver enzyme which activates vitamin A formation from carotenes.

caroten (kár'ótén) *n.* [*L. carota*, carrot.] A yellow pigment synthesized by plants and present in milk, liver oils egg yolk, etc. provitamin A $C_{40}H_{56}$.

carotenoids (kár'óténóids) *n. pl.* [*L. carota*, carrot *Gk. eidos* form.] Pigments occurring in plants and some animal tissues, and including carotene, xanthophylls, and other fat-sol bl pigments.

carotid (kár'ótíd) *a.* [*Gk. karos* heavy sleep.] *Part* chief arteries in the neck *appl.* arch ganglion, nerve, etc.

carotid bodies,—two small masses of chromaffin cells associated with carotid sinus, and being part of system for controlling oxygen content and acidity of blood glomera carotica.

carotiform (kár'ótífórm) *a.* [*L. carota*, carrot *forma* shape] Shaped lik carrot *appl.* certain cystidia.

carotin, —carotene, *q.v.*

carotinoids,—carotenoids, *q.v.*

carpal (kár'pál) *n.* [*L. carpus* wrist.] A wrist bone. *a. Part.* wrist.

carpel (kár'pél) *n.* [*Gk. karpas* fruit] A division of the seed-case sample pistil *Plu* Sporophylls which carry megasporangia, megasporophylls.

carpellary (kár'pélarí) *a.* [*Gk. karpas* fruit.] *Part* carpels containing carpel or carpels.

carpellate —has big carpels.

carpocerit (kár'póserít) *n.* [*L. carpus* wrist *Gk. keras* horn] Fifth antennal joint in certain Crustacea.

carpogenic (kárpógen'ík) *a.* [*Gk. karpas* fruit *genesis* to produce.] *Appl.* those cells in red algae which

form the carpogonium; *ap* cell: oogonium of archicarp carpogonium.

carpogonium (kár'pōgō nŭm) *n.*
[Gk. *karpos* fruit *gonos* birth.]
Lower portion of procarp which
contains female nucleus, in some
thallophytes; female gametangium
in red algae.

carpolith (kăr'pôlith) *n.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *lithos* stone.] A fossil fruit

carpom tacarpus (kärpömetäkä päs) n. [Gk. *carpos* wrist *metas* after] Portion of wing skeleton formed by fusion of carpal and metacarpal bones. *bards*.

carpomyceto s (kärpömbetüs) s.
[Gk *karpus* fruit *myces* fungus]
Producing fruit bodies, *off!* h gher
fungi

carpophagous (kárpôf'ágús) *n* [Gk
karpos fruit *phagēin* to eat]
 Feeding on fruit.

carpophore (kár'pŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk *karpēs* fruit *phōron* to bear]
Part of flower axis to which carpels are attached. stalk of pericarp.

carpophyll (kár'pofl) *n* [Gk *karpe* fruit *phyllon* leaf] A carpel; a megasporophyll.

carpophyte (kár'pofít) *n.* [Gk *karpos* fruit *phytos* plant] A thallophyte which bears sporocarps.

carpopodite (kär-pōpōdīt) *n* [Ck.
Arctos wrist; *pod* foot] Th
third joint of endopodite in certain
Crustacea; patella in spiders

carposoma (kár'pósō mā) *n* [Gk *karpos* fruit *soma* body] Non reproductive part of a carpophore or an immature carpophore

carposperm (kár'posperm) *n.* [*Gk. karpos* fruit *sperma*, seed.] The fertilized oosphere in certain Thallophyta.

carposporangium (kár'pósporán jím) *n* [*L.k. carpos* fruit *spores* seed *carposium* vessel] The terminal cells of filaments developed from fertilized carpogonium in some *Thallophyta*.

carpospor (kár'pospör)n. [Gk. *karpos* fruit *spore* seed] A pore of those formed at end of filaments

developed from carpogonium one of the spores in the cystocarp of Rhodophyceae

carposporophyte (kār'pōspō rōfl) *n.*
[Gk. *karpōs* fruit *spōrēs* seed;
phytōn plant.] The diploid genera-
tion of red algae which consists of
filaments forming carpospores at
their apices.

carpostome (kár'pōstōm) *n* [Gk.
karpos fruit *stoma* mouth.]
Opening of emission of spores from
the cystocarp of red algae

carpus (kār pūs) n. [*L. carpus* wrist.]
The wrist region of fore limb
between forearm and metacarpus.

cartilage (kár'tílĭj) *n.* [*L. cartilago*
cartilage.] Gristl translucent,
III fish-whites tissue firm and elastic,
found generally in connection with
bones cartilaginous structure.

cartilaginous (kärtilä)luis) a [*L. cartilagineus* gristly] Gristly consisting of or *per*i cartilago resembling consistency f cartilage, as cortex of certain fungi.

caruncle (kär'ing-ŭl) *n.* [*L. caruncula* small piece of flesh] A naked fleshy ~~excrescence~~ small cortical body at inner junction of upper and lower eyelids, *caruncula lacrimalis* one of the *carunculae hymenales*, rounded vestiges of ruptured hymen, a fleshy outgrowth on head of certain birds, and on certain caterpillars. *little horny elevation at end of beak of embryo chicks* piston-like structure within acetabulum of dibranchiat *Cephalopoda* sucking-disc on tarsi of certain mites one of outgrowths from various regions of testa of a seed, a strophole.

caryo-—also karyo- # 9

caryolite (kăr'ôlīt) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nut *lytes* loosening] A nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of insects.

carhypsis (kär'hip-sis) n. [Gk. *kar-*
yon nut *opsis* appearance.] A
superior one-celled one-seeded,
indehiscent fruit with thin dry
membranous pericarp inseparably
united with the seed gram.

casein (kă'sē) *n.* [*L. caseus* cheese.] A phosphoprotein of milk, formed from caseinogen (casein in U.S.A.) by action of rennin *para* casein (U.S.A.).

Casparian band [*R. Caspary* German botanist]. A cork wood like strip occurring radial walls of endodermis cells. Casparian strip.

casaldehyde (kă'săl'dē) *n.* [*L. casalis* helmet.] Helmet-like.

caste (kăst) *n.* [*L. castus* pure] One of the distinct forms found among certain social insects.

castrate (kă'strāt) *n.* [*L. castrare* to castrate.] *Perf.* flowers from which androecium has been removed. *n.* An animal deprived of functional gonads. *n.* T. deprive of testes (gonadectomy) inhibit development of gonads.

cata —also *kata* *pr.*

catagorolla (kă'tăgôrô'lă) *n.* [*Gk. kata*, against *L. corolla* little wreath] A secondary corolla.

catadromous (kă'tăd'rô'ms) *n.* [*Gk. kata* down *stromos* to run.] Tending downward having branches arising from lower side of pinnæ, in ferns having first set of nerves in frond segment given off on basal side of midrib *oppl.* fishes which migrate from fresh to salt water annually *oppl.* anadromous.

catalase, —an enzyme occurring in plant and animal tissues, which decomposes hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.

catal psia (kă'tăp'siă) *n.* [*Gk. katapso* seizure] A so-called shamming dead reflex as spiders of *katapsoxy*.

catalact —cocoonburst homoplast

catalysis (kă'tăl'izis) *n.* [*Gk. katalysis* dissolution] Acceleration or retardation of reaction due to presence of catalyst.

catalyst (kă'tălib) *n.* [*Gk. katalysis* dissolving] A agent, *g.* an enzyme which can accelerate or retard, or initiate reaction and presently remains unchanged catalyst.

catamenia (kă'tămē'nīă) *n.* [*Gk. kate*, according to *men*, month.] Periodic discharge from uterus *menstrua*.

catapetalous (kă'tăpē'tăls) *n.* [*Gk. kate* over *petalon* leaf] Having petals united with the base of monadelphous stamens.

cataphoresis (kă'tăfōrē'sis) *n.* [*Gk. katapherō* to carry down] Migration of particles in suspension, as of living cells, under influence of electric current, the rate depending on voltage *electrophoresis*.

cataphyll (kă'tăfil) *n.* [*Gk. kate* down *phylon* leaf.] Stipule form of leaf on lower part of plant, as cotyledon, bud-scale, scale-leaf; cataphyllary leaf. *Opp.* hypophyll.

cataphyllary (kă'tăfil'ărī) *n.* [*Gk. kate*, down *phylon*, leaf.] *Appl.* rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as covering of buds.

cataplasia (kă'tăp'liă) *n.* [*Gk. kate*, downward *plasia* moulding] Regression or decline following the mature period or metaplasia.

catapleurit (kă'tăplōr'it) *n.* [*Gk. kate*, down *pleura*, side] Thoracic pleuritis between anapleuritis and trochanitis, as in certain *Thysanura* conopleuritis.

catelectro nus (kă'tēlēk'trō'nō's) *n.* [*Gk. kate* down *elektron* amber *tonos* tension.] Increase in irritability of a nerve under influence of non-polarising electric current; katelectrotonus.

catena (kă'tē'nă) *n.* [*L. catena*, chain] A sequence of soil types which is repeated in a corresponding sequence of topographical sites, as between ridges and valleys of region a best fibre in *Helicarpus*.

catenation (kă'tēnă'shēn) *n.* [*L. catenatus* chained] End-to-end arrangement of chromosomes ring formation of alternating paternally and maternally derived chromosomes chain, as of diatom frustules.

- catenoid (kātē'noid) *n*. [L. *catena* chain Gk. *cidar* form.] Chain-like; *appl* certain protozoan colonies.
- catenular (kātēn ūlār) *n*. [L. *catenula* little chain.] Chain-like *appl* colonies of bacteria, colour markings on butterfly wings shells, etc.
- catenulate—forming a chain-like series.
- catenuliform,—catenoid catenular
- caterpillar (kāt ērpī'ār) *n*. [L. *catrus* cat L. *pilosus* hairy] You g worm-like insect larva, particularly of Lepidoptera cruce
- cathammal (kātā āmāl) *n*. [Gk. *kathammē* anything tied.] *Appl* plates forming endoderm lamella in some Coelenterata.
- catkin (kāt'kin) *n*. [A.S. *catkin* little cat.] A spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis. antherium.
- cauda (kō dā) *n*. [L. *cauda* tail] A tail, or tail-like appendage posterior part of an organ, *e.g.* cauda equina, cauda epididymis a tube at posterior end of abdomen of certain insects, suggesting presence of a further segment.
- caudad (kō dād) *adv*. [L. *cauda* tail and toward.] Towards tail region or posterior end.
- caudal (kō dāl) *n*. [L. *cauda* tail] Of or *part* a tail *g* caudal fin.
- caudate (kō dāt) *n*. [L. *cauda* tail] Having a tail *e.g.* caudat nucleus *appl* a lobe of the liver
- ca datolenticular (kōdā'lotēntik ūlār) *n*. [L. *cauda*, tail *lens* lentil.] *Appl* caudate and lenticular nuclei corpus striatum.
- caudex (kō dēks) *n*. [L. *caudex* tree trunk] The axis or stem of woody plant, as of tree ferns, palms, etc.
- caudicle (kō dīkl) *n*. [Dim. of L. *cauda*, tail] Stalk of pollinium in orchids.
- caudihæmal (kō dīhū māl) *n*. [L. *cauda*, tail Gk. *hæma*, blood.] *Appl* posterior lower portion of a sclerotome.
- caudineural (kōdīnū'rāl) *n*. [L. *cauda*, tail Gk. *neurion* nerve]

Appl posterior upper portion of sclerotome.

- caudostyle (kō dōstīl) *n*. [L. *cauda* tail Gk. *style* column.] A terminal structure in certain parasitic amoebae.
- ca dotibialis (kō dōtibīlīs) *n*. [L. *cauda* tail *tibia*, shin.] A muscle connecting caudal vertebrae and tibia as in Phocidae
- caul (kōl) *n*. [A.E. *caule* covering] An enclosing membrane amnion ormentum.
- caulescent (kōlēs'ēt) *n*. [L. *caulis* stalk.] With leaf bearing stem above ground.
- caulicle (kōl'īkl) *n*. [L. *cauliculus* small stalk.] A small or rudimentary stem axis of a young seedling
- caulicolous (kōlīk'ōlūs) *n*. [L. *caulis* stalk *coler* to inhabit.] *Appl* fu gi growing on plant-stems.
- cauliflory (kōl'īfō rī) *n*. [L. *caulis* stalk *flor* flower] Condition of having flowers arising from axillary buds on the main stem or older branches cauliflorous habitus.
- cauliform (kōl'īfōrm) *n*. [L. *caulis* stalk *forma* shape.] Stem-like
- cauligenous (kōl'ījēntīs) *n*. [Gk. *kaules* stem *genesis* birth] Borne on the stem.
- caulifer (kōl'īn) *n*. [L. *caulis* stalk.] *Part* stem *appl* leaves growing on upper portion of a stem *appl* vascular bundles not passing into leaves.
- caulis (kōl'īs) *n*. [L. *caulis* stalk.] The stem, in herbaceous plants.
- caulocalin (kōl'ōkālīn') *n*. [Gk. *kaules* stem *kalein* to summon.] A plant hormone possibly elaborated in roots, which stimulates growth of stem.
- caulocarpous (kōl'ōkār pōs) *n*. [Gk. *kaules* stem *karpos* fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem.
- caulocystidium (kōl'ōkōstīd'īum) *n*. [Gk. *kaules* stalk *hystis* bag; *leion* lion] One of the cystidium-like structures on stipe of certain Basidiomycetes.
- caulome (kōl'ōm) *n*. [Gk. *kaules*

- stem.] The stem structure of plant as a whole.
- caulomer (kôl'ômer) *n.* [Gk. *kaules* stem *meros* part.] A secondary axis in sympodium.
- caulotaxis (kôl'ôtik'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kaules* stem *axis* arrangement.] The arrangement of branches on a stem caulotaxy.
- canotrichome (kô'totrik'ôm) *n.* [Gk. *kaules* stem *trichoma*, growth of hair.] Hair like or filamentous outgrowths on a stem canlocystidia.
- cavernicolous (kâvêrnîk'ôlôs) *a.* [L. *caverna*, cavern *colo* to dwell.] Cave-inhabiting.
- cavernosus (kâv'êros'sôs) *a.* [L. *cavernosus* chambered.] Full of cavities hollow or resembling hollow *appl.* tumor, nerve, arteries.
- cavi oris (kiv'ôrism) *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow; *or*is born.] Hollow borned *appl.* certain ruminants.
- cavum (kâ'rûm) *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow.] The lower division of concha caused by origin of helix cavity of mouth, larynx, long bones, etc. any hollow or chamber.
- C-cells,—cells with non-granular cytoplasm in islets of Langerhans, possibly giving rise to A-cells.
- cecal —caecal, *g.s.*
- caecidium (sêd'idîum) *n.* [Gk. *kaikos* ink juice, gall.] An excrescence on plants, caused by fungi, mites, or insects gall, gall-nut.
- cecum, —caecum, *g.s.*
- cellac, —coeliac, *g.s.*
- cell (sel) *n.* [L. *cella*, compartment.] A small cavity or hollow locules unit mass of protoplasm, usually containing nucleus or nuclear material originally the cell wall space between veins of insect wings.
- cellifugal (sel'if'igul) *a.* [L. *cella* cell; *f* *g* *u* *l* *a* *t* *o* *f* *i* *c* *e*] Moving away from a cell.
- cellipetal (sel'ip'etal) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell *petere* to seek.] Moving towards cell.
- cell il age,—the derivation of

tissue or part from definite blastomere of embryo.

- cil organ,—a part of a cell having a special function, as a centrosome; organoid.
- cell plate,—equatorial thickening of spindle fibres from which partition wall arises during division of plant cells.
- cell sap,—the more fluid ground substance of the cell.
- cellular (sel'ôlâr) *a.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] *P*art or consisting of cells.
- cellulase (sel'ôlâs) *n.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] An enzyme which hydrolyses cellulose, occurring in bacteria and fungi.
- cellulite (sel'ôlî) *n.* [L. *cellula*, little cell.] A carbohydrate found in constrictions of hyphae.
- cellulose (sel'ôlôs) *n.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] A carbohydrate forming main part of plant cell walls also found in tests of tunicates; $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.
- cell wall,—investing portion of cell.
- celo- —coelo- *g.s.*
- cement (sêment) *n.* [L. *caementum* mortar.] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone investing parts of teeth crusta petrosa a uniting substance secreted by certain animals.
- cem at cytes,—cells resembling osteocytes, in lacunae of cement of teeth.
- cenanthy —kenanthy *g.s.*
- cenchrus (sên'krôs) *n.* [Gk. *kenchros* millet.] A pale-coloured area on mesothorax of saw-flies.
- cen chyma, —coenenchyma.
- ceno- —see ceno- coeno-
- censer mechanism,—method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from fruit by high wind.
- centradsala (sên'tradê nâ) *n.* [Gk. *kaistros* centre; *adon* gland.] The type of siphonophore colony in Discomectes.
- central (sên'tral) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre.] Situated in the centre *p*art a vertebral centrum. *n.* A bone in wrist or ankle, situated between proximal and distal rows.

central body—centrosome *q.v.*
 central cylinder—stele, *q.v.*
 centric (sén'trĭk) *n.* [*L. centrum* centre.] *Appl.* leaves which are cylindrical or teret having a centromere.
 centrifugal (sén'trif'ŭgăl) *n.* [*L. centrum* centre *fugere* to flee.] *Appl.* compact cymose inflorescences having youngest flowers towards outside *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve.
 centriole (sén'trĭôl) *n.* [*L. centrum* centre.] The central particle of the centrosome the centrosome itself
 centripetal (sén'trip'ĕtăl) *n.* [*L. centrum*, centre *petere* to seek.] *Appl.* racemose inflorescences having youngest flowers at apex *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres.
 centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from circular canal backwards towards pex of bell in certain Trachomedusae.
 centro-acinar (sén'trô's'ınăr) *n.* [*L. centrum* centre *acinus* berry.] *Pert.* centre of an alveolus, as in pancreas.
 centrodemus (sén'trôdës'mŭs) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *demus* bond.] The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting two centrosomes centrodem, centrodemose.
 centrodorsal (sén'trôdôr'săl) *n.* [*L. centrum* centre *dorsum* back.] *Appl.* plate in middle of aboral surface of unstalked crinoids.
 centrogenous (sén'trôj'ĕnds) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *gennaein*, to produce.] *Appl.* a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards.
 centrolecithal (sén'trôlĕ's'thăl) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *lekithos* yolk.] With yolk aggregated in the centre, *appl.* ovum.
 centromere (sén'trômĕr) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *meros* part.] The part of the chromosome located at the point lying on the equator of the

spindle at metaphase and dividing at anaphase controlling chromosome activity spindle-attachment region achromite kinetochore.
 centron (sén'trôn) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre.] Cyton, *q.v.*
 centrophorium (sén'trôfôr'mŭm) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *phorion* small basket.] The Golgi-bodies when in round basket-like form.
 centropiasm (sén'trôplăsm) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *plasma*, mould.] Substance of centrosphere a more or less definite concentric zone round the aster | mitosis.
 centroplast (sén'trôplăst) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *plastis* formed.] An extranuclear spherical body forming division centre of mitosis in certain lower organisms.
 centrosome (sén'trôsôm) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *soma*, body] A cell-organ, the centre of dynamic activity in mitosis, consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere.
 centrosphere (sén'trôsfĕr) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *sphaira* ball.] The central mass of aster and centrosome astrosphere attraction-sphere.
 centrotaxis (sén'trôtk'ăth) *n.* [*Gk. kentron*, centre *taxis* arrangement.] Orientation of chromatin thread towards cytocentrum during leptotene stage.
 centrotheca (sén'trôthĕ'kă) *n.* [*Gk. kentron* centre *theca* case.] Idiosome *q.v.*
 ce tram (sén'trôm) *n.* [*L. centrum* centre.] The main body of a vertebra, from which neural and haemal arches arise centrosome centrosphere, *q.v.*
 cephal —also kephal
 cephalad (kĕf'ălăd sĕf) *adv.* [*Gk. kephale* head *L. ad*, towards.] Towards head region or anterior end.
 cephalanthi *m* (kĕf'ălănthĭm, sĕf) *n.* [*Gk. kephale* head *anthos* flower.] The capitulum in composite plants anthodium.
 cephalotron (kĕf'ălĕ'trôn, sĕf) *n.* [*Gk. kephale* head *stom* belly] The anterior region of Xiphosura.

cephall (kəf'āl'ik səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head] *Peri.* head in head region.

cephall index,—one hundred times maximum breadth divided by maximum length of skull.

cephalin (kəf'āl'īn səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head.] A phospholipid present in nerve fibres and egg yolk kephalin an epimerite bearing trophozoites.

cephalls (kəf'āl's, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphallē* little bulb.] The upper most chamber of monaxonid shells of Radiolaria.

cephalisation (kəf'āl'īz'āshn, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head.] Increasing differentiation and importance of anterior end in animal development.

cephalon (kəf'āl'ōn, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head] The head of rthropods head shield of trilobites

cephalont (kəf'āl'ōnt, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head.] A sporozoon about to proceed to spore-formation.

cephalopod (kəf'āl'ōp'ōd səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head *pous* foot] Marine mollusc with muscular sucker bearing arms on head region *g* cuttle fish, octopus.

cephalopodium (kəf'āl'ōp'ōd'īŋ, səf-) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head *pous* foot] The head and arms constituting the head-region in cephalopoda.

cephalopain (kəf'āl'ōp'ōn, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head *epos* sight.] A photopigment resembling visual purple in eyes of cephalopoda and some other invertebrates.

ephalospori m (kəf'āl'ōp'ōs'īŋ, səf) [Gk. *kēphalē* head *sporas* seed] A globular mucilaginous mass of spores spore ball.

cephalostegite (kəf'āl'ōs'tēj't, səf) [Gk. *kēphalē* head *stegē* roof] Anterior part of cephalothoracic shield

cephalostyle (kəf'āl'ōs'tīl səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head *stylos* pillar] Anterior end of notochord enclosed in sheath, in Chondrocrania

c phalotheca (kəf'āl'ōthē'kā, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head *thekē* case.] Head integument insect pupa.

cephalothorax (kəf'āl'ōthō'rāks, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head; *thorax* breast.] Th body-region formed by fusion of head and thorax in Arachnida and Crustacea.

phalotrocha (kəf'āl'ōt rōkā, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head *trochē* wheel.] A turbellarian larva with eight processes round mouth.

cephalinia (kəf'āl'ōl'ā, səf) *n* [Gk. *kēphalē* head] Free-swimming embryonic stage in certain brachiopods.

ceptor —receptor

cer —*cere* *ker*

ceraceous (sēr'āsh'ōs) [L. *cera*, wax.] Waxy cereous.

ceral (sēr'āl) *n* [L. *cera* wax.] *Peri* wax *peri* the cere of birds

cerata (sēr'ātā kēr) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] Lobes or leaf-like processes acting as gills on back of nudibranch mollusca.

ceratium (sēr'āsh'īŋ) *n* [Gk. *keratē* little horn.] A alga without the reptum.

ceratobranchial (kēr'ātōbrāŋ'kīāl sēr) [Gk. *keras* horn *brachyē* gills.] An element of branchial arch.

cerat hyal (kēr'ātōhī'āl sēr) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn *hyoides* T-shaped.] The component of hyoid arch next below epibrayl.

ceratoid (sēr'ātōid kēr) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn *oides* form.] Lik horn honey k ratoid.

ratrotheca (sēr'ātōthē'kā, kēr) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn *thekē* case.] The part of the casing of an insect pupa which protects the antennae.

ceratotrichia (kēr'ātōtrī'kīā, sēr) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *keras* horn *trichis* hair] Horny and non-cellular actinotrichia of elasmobranchia.

carcal (sēr'kāl) *n* [Gk. *keras* tail.] *Peri* the tail *peri* cerci, *appt* hairs, nerve

cercaria (sēr'kā rīā) *n* [Gk. *keras* tail.] A heart-shaped trematode larva with tail.

cercid,—*plu.* of cercus.

cercid (sēr'sīd) *n* [Gk. *kerkis* shuttle.] One of minute wandering cells produced by division of archaocytes in certain sponges.

cercoid (sēr'kōid) *n*. [Gk. *kērchos* tail *eidos* shape] One [paired appendages on ninth or tenth, abdominal segment of certain insect larvae.

cercus (sēr'kūs) *n*. [Gk. *kērchos* tail.] A jointed appendage at end of abdomen in many arthropods. Appendage bearing acoustic hairs in some insects: cercopod.

ceres (sēr) *n*. [L. *ceres* wax.] A swollen fleshy patch at proximal end of bill in birds: ceroma.

cerebellar (sēr'ēbēl'ār) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain.] Pert. the cerebellum or hind-brain.

cerebellum (sēr'ēbēl'əm) *n*. [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The fourth division of brain arising from differentiation of anterior part of third primary vesicle.

cerebral (sēr'ēbrāl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain.] Pert. the brain. Pert. anterior part of brain or cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral organs,—chemical sense organs, paired ciliated tubes associated with dorsal ganglion and opening to exterior in nemertinea.

cerebrifugal (sēr'ēbrīf'ūgāl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain *fugere* to flee.] Appl. nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord.

cerebroganglion (sēr'ēbrōgāng'gīlōn) *n*. [L. *cerebrum* brain Gk. *ganglion* swelling] The supra-oesophageal ganglion of invertebrates.

cerebroid,—cerebrose

cer bro pedal (sēr'ēbrōpēd'āl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain *pes* foot] Appl. nerve strands connecting cerebral and pedal ganglia in mollusca.

cerebrose (sēr'ēbrōsē) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain.] Resembling convolutions of the brain. Appl. surface of spores, of pileus, etc.

cerebrospinal (sēr'ēbrōspī'nāl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain *spina* spine.] Pert. brain and spinal cord.

cerebrovisceral (sēr'ēbrōvī'sērl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum*, brain *viscera*, viscera.] Appl. connective joining cerebral and visceral ganglia in mollusca.

cerebrum (sēr'ēbrūm) *n*. [L. *cerebrum* brain.] The fore-brain, arising from differentiation of first primary vesicle.

cereous (sēr'ēūs) *a*. [L. *ceruus* waxen.] Wax-like waxy.

ceriferous (sēr'if'ērūs) *a*. [L. *ceru* wax *ferre* to carry] Wax producing; appl. organs.

cernuous (sēr'nīūs) *a*. [L. *cernuus* with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous.

ceroma (sēr'rōmā) *n*. [Gk. *keramos*, waxed surface.] The cere of birds.

cerous (sēr'ūs) *a*. [L. *ceru* wax.] Appl. structure resembling a cere.

certation (sēr'tis'āshn) *n*. [L. *certatio* contest.] Competition in growth rate of pollen tubes of genetically different types.

cerum *n* (sēr'ēmōn) *n*. [L. *ceru*, wax.] Wax like secretion from ceruminous glands of ear: wax secreted by scale insects: wax of nest of certain bees.

cervical (sēr'vīkāl sēr'vīkl) *a*. [L. *cervix* neck.] Appl. or pert. structures connected with neck, as nerves, bones, blood-vessels, also to cervix or neck of an organ.

cervicum (sēr'vīkūm) *n*. [L. *cervix* neck.] The neck region of Arthropoda.

cervix (sēr'vīks) *n*. [L. *cervix* neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ as cervix uteri.

caespitose,—caespitose, *g* *o*

cetolith (sēr'tōlīth) *n*. [Gk. *ketos* whale *lithos* stone] The fused tympanic and petrosal of whales, found in deep-sea dredging.

cervitamic acid,—ascorbic acid or vitamin C

chaeta (kē'tā) *n*. [Gk. *chaite* hair] A seta (*g* *u*), or bristle, as of certain worms.

cha tic (kē'tīk) *a*. [Gk. *chaite* hair] Bristle-like, appl. a type of tactile sensilla in insects.

chaetiferous (kē'tīf'ērūs) *a*. [Gk. *chaite* hair L. *ferre* to bear] Bristle-bearing chaetigerous, setigerous.

chaet phorous (kētōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *chaete* hair *pherein* to bear] Bristle-bearing *app* worms and certain insects.

chaetosema (kētōsēmā) *n.* [Gk. *chaete* hair *sema* sign.] One of two small sensory organs located on head of certain Lepidoptera, and provided with bristles and sensory cells connected by a sheathed nerve to brain Jordan's organ.

chaetotaxy (kētōtāk'si) *n.* [Gk. *chaete* hair *taxis* arrangement.] Bristle pattern or arrangement.

chain behaviour, —a series of actions, each being induced by the antecedent action and being an integral part of a unified performance.

chalaza (kālāzā) *n.* [Gk. *chalaze* hail.] One of two spiral bands attaching yolk to membrane of a bird's egg base of micelles of ovule, from which integuments arise.

chalaziferous (kālāzif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *chalaze*, hail *L. ferre* to bear] *App* layer of albumen surrounding yolk and continuous with chalazae.

chalazogamy (kālāzōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *chalaze*, hail *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation in which the pollen tube pierces chalaza of ovule of porogamy.

halice (chāl'is) *n.* [L. *halis* goby.] *App* simple gland cells of goblet cells a modified columnar epithelial gland cells arms and disc of a crinoid.

chalone (kālōn) *n.* *phs* [Gk. *chalein* curb.] Internal secretions which depress activity *app* hormones.

chaloneic (kālōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chalein* curb.] Depressor inhibitory or restraining *app* internal secretions *app* hormones.

chamaephyte (kāmif'it) *n.* [Gk. *chamos* on the ground *phyton* plant.] A plant with shoots that bear dormant bud lying on or near the ground.

chasmatopis *m* (kās malōpōl'm) *n.* [Gk. *chamos* expanse *psis* measure

mould.] An expanded form of plasmon.

chasmochomophyte (kār'mōkō mōf't) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening *chomos* mound *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing on detritus in rock crevices.

chasmogamy (kāmōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *chamos*, opening *gamos* marriage.] Opening of a mature flower to ensure fertilisation, *app* cleistogamy.

chasmophyt (kār'mōf't) *n.* [Gk. *chamos*, opening *phyton* plant.] A plant which grows in crevices of rocks a chasmophilous plant.

cheek (chēk) *n.* [A.S. *ceac* cheek.] The fleshy wall of mouth in mammals side of face in invertebrates the lateral portions of head, as fixed and free cheeks of trilobites.

cheilocystidium (kīlōsistid'it'm) *n.* [Gk. *cheilos* edge *kyttis* bag *ciston* dim.] A cystidium in hymenium at edge of lamella of pleurocystidium.

cheilotricon —cheilocystidium.

cheilopterygium (kīrōptērij'it'm) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *pteryx* wing] The pentadactyl limb typical of higher vertebrates.

chela (kēlā) *n.* [Gk. *chele* claw] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustacea and Arachnoides; a short sponge spicule with talon-like projections at one or each end.

cheilist (kēl'ist) *n.* [Gk. *chele* claw] Claw-like or pincer-like cheiliform cheliferous, *phs*

cheiliceras (kēl'is'ēr) *n.* *phs* [Gk. *chele* claw *keras* horn.] Acetabular chelate or sub-chelate appendages of Arachnoides; also chelicerae.

cheliferous (kēl'if'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *chele* claw *L. ferre* to bear] Supplied with chelae or claws.

cheliform (kēl'if'orm) *a.* [Gk. *chele* claw; *L. forme* shape] Claw-like *app* appendages.

cheliped (kēl'ipēd) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* claw; *L. pes* foot.] A claw bearing appendage *forelimb* of decapod crustacean.

chel phores (kē'ſōſōr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele* claw *pherein* to bear] First pair of ppendages in Pycnogonida.

chemiluminescence (kēm'ſilūmīnēs ēns, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *chemia* transmutation *L. luminescere* to grow light.] Light production at ordinary temperature during a chemical reaction, as bioluminescence *q.v.*

chemiotaxis —chemotaxis

chemoreceptor —chemoreceptor

chemokinesis (kēm kīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chemia* transmutation *kinesis* movement] Movement of freely motile organisms, resulting from chemical stimuli

chemonasty (kēm'ōnās'tī) *n.* [Gk. *chemia*, transmutation *nastes* close pressed] Response to diffuse or indirect chemical stimuli

chemoreceptor (kēm ōrēap'tōr) *n.* [Gk. *chemia*, transmutation *L. recipere* to receive.] A terminal organ receiving chemical stimuli

chemoreflex (kēm ōrē'fēks) *n.* [Gk. *chemia* transmutation *L. reflex* = bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus.

chemostat (kēm ōstāt) *n.* [Gk. *chemia* transmutation *stasis* standing] Any organ concerned in maintaining constancy of chemical conditions as of hydrogen ion concentration in blood.

chemosynthesis (kēm ōsīn'thēsis) *n.* [Gk. *chemia*, transmutation *syn* with *thesis* to place] The building up of chemical compounds in organisms.

chemotaxis (kēm'ōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chemia* transmutation *taxis* arrangement.] The reaction of cells or freely motile organisms to chemical stimuli also chemiotaxis.

chemotrophile (kēmōtrōf'īk) *n.* [Gk. *chemia*, transmutation *trophile* nourishment] Deriving nourishment from certain inorganic substances, *appl.* certain organisms without chlorophyll as iron bacteria and sulphur bacteria.

chemotropism (kēmōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *chemia* transmutation *tropē*

i m.] Curvature of plant or plant organ in response to chemical stimuli.

chernozem (chēr'ōdzēm, chēr'ōzyōm) *n.* [Russ. *chernyi* black *zemlya*, soil.] Black soil, characteristic of steppe and grass land and formed under continental climatic conditions blackearth.

chersophyte (kēr'ōs'fī) *n.* [Gk. *chersa* waste places *phytōn* plant.] A plant which grows on waste land, chestnut soils—dark brown soils of semi-arid steppe-lands fertile under adequate rainfall or when irrigated

cheta, —cheta, *q.v.*

chevron (shēv' rōn) *n.* [F. *chevron* rafter from *L. caper* goat.] *Appl.* V-shaped bones articulating with ventral surface of spinal column in caudal region of many vertebrates.

chiasma (klās mā) *n.*, chiasmata (klās mātā) *plu.* [Gk. *chiasma* cross.] A decussation of fibres, as optic chiasma in paired chromatids, an exchange of partners in meiosis.

chiasmotype (klās māt'ipī) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross *typē* character] A form of recombination of chromosome material in synapsis chiasmotype *appl.* theory that chiasmata and crossing-over are causally correlated

chiassti (klās'tīk) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma* diagonally arranged.] Decussating crossing obliquely or at right angles to axis *perz.* chiasmata.

chiasmoneural (klās'tōnū rāl) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma* diagonally arranged *neurōn*, nerve.] *Appl.* certain gastropods in which visceral nerve cords cross and form a figure 8

hilaria (klās' rāl) *n. plu.* [Gk. *cheilos* lip] Pair of processes between sixth pair of ppendages in *Limulus*.

chilidium (klīd'īdīm) *n.* [Gk. *cheile* lip *edion* *dim.*] A shelly plate covering deltoidal fissure in dorsal valve of certain Brachlopoda.

chimaera (kīmē' rā) *n.* [*L. chimæra* monster] A single organism developing from two fused rudiments

- from different individuals, a composed of thence 1 two different genotypes mosaic chimera.
- chimonophyllous (kímónó'fílús) *n.* [Gk. *chimon* wint *phyllon* to love.] Thriving or growing during winter.
- chiropt ophiolous (kíróp'téró'fíús) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *pheron* wing *phalos* loving.] Pollinated by agency of bats.
- chir pterygium.—cheiropterygium.
- chirotyp (kíró'típ) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *typos* pattern.] The specimen of a species designated by manuscript name or chironym, ratified on publication as being the type specimen.
- chitin (kít'in) *n.* [Gk. *chiton* tunic.] A nitrogenous carbohydrate derivative forming the skeletal substance in arthropods, also constituent of cell-wall in fungi. Isotropic chitin *vs.* actinochitin.
- chitinase (kít'ínás) *n.* [Gk. *chiton* tunic.] An enzyme which hydrolyses chitin, in mould fungi and in digestive juice of snail.
- chlamydate (klám'ídát) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys* cloak.] Supplied with mantle.
- chlamyd eus (klám'id'éus) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys* cloak.] *Peri.* flower and envelope.
- chlamydospore (klám'id'ós'pór) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys* cloak *sporos* seed.] A thick-walled resting spore of certain fungi and protozoa.
- chloragen (klór'ájen) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *genes* descent.] *Appl.* yellow cells found in connection with alimentary canal of annelids also chloragogen.
- chloragocyte (klór'ígó'sít) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *kytes* hollow.] A chloragogen cell.
- chloragogen.—chloragen *q.v.*
- chloragosomes (klór'ígó'sóms) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *soma* body.] Yellow or brownish globules formed in chloragogen cells.
- chloeranth (klórín'thí, kló'ránthí) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *anthos*

flower.] Reversion of floral leaves to ordinary green leaves.

chloro chyma (klór'ing'kímá) *n.*

[Gk. *chloros* grass green *enchyma* infusion.] Tissues collectively or stem tissue or mesophyll, containing chlorophyll.

chlorid *cell*—a columnar cell of gill filament, specialised for excretion of chlorides in certain fishes.

chlorocruor (kló'ró'ró'ó'dín) *n.*

[Gk. *chloros* grass green *L. cruor* blood.] A green respiratory pigment occurring in blood plasma of certain worms.

chlorofucin (kló'ró'fú'sín) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* green *L. fucus* seaweed.]

Chlorophyll *c* in diatoms and brown algae chlorophyll *γ*.

chloroleucite—chloroplast.

chlorophan (kló'ró'fán) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* green *phanes* to appear.] A green chromophane.

chlorophor (kló'ró'f) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *phore*, carrying.] A chlorophyll granule in Protista.

chlorophyll (kló'ró'fíl) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *phyllon*, leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals. chlorophyll *a*, $C_{55}H_{72}O_5N Mg$ *δ* $C_{55}H_{70}O_5N Mg$ or *γ* or chlorofucin, *q.v.* formerly *apyl* a mixture of chlorophyll *a* and pheophytin *a*.

chloroplast (kló'ró'plást) *n.*

chloroplastid (kló'ró'plás'tíd) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *plastis* moulded.] A minute granule or plastid containing chlorophyll *a* and *δ* found in plant-cells exposed to light.

chloroplast pigments, — chlorophylls, carotene and xanthophyll.

chlorosis (kló'ró'sís) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* pallid.] Abnormal condition characterised by absence of green pigments in plants, owing to lack of light, or to magnesium- or iron-deficiency; green-sickness in humans.

chlorostanolith (klō rōstāt ōlith) *n*. [Gk. *chloros* grass green *stano* stationary *lithos* stone.] A chloroplast which moves under the influence of gravity in a statocyst of statolith amylostolith.

chlorotic (klōrō'tik) *a*. [Gk. *chloros* pallid.] *Pert* or affected by chlorosis.

choana (kō'ānā) *n*. [Gk. *choane* funnel.] A funnel-shaped opening posteriorly.

choanocyte (kō'ānō'sēt) *n*. [Gk. *choane* funnel *kytos* hollow.] A cell with funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of a flagellum.

choanoid (kō'ānoid) *a*. [Gk. *choane* funnel *eidos* like.] Funnel-shaped. *Appl* eye muscle, retractor bulb, absent in snakes, birds, and higher primates.

choanosom (kō'ānō'sōm) *n*. [Gk. *choane* funnel *soma* body.] In sponges, the inner layer with flagellate cells.

ch langi les (kōlān'jōls) *n* *pl*. [Gk. *cholē* bile *aggenos* vessel.] Terminal or interlobular biliary ducts bile-capillaries.

cholecyst (kōl'ē'sist) *n*. [Gk. *chole* bile *kystis* bladder.] Gall-bladder.

cholecystokinins (kōl'ē'stō'dōk'īnō) *n*. [Gk. *chole* bile *kystis* bladder, *kinesis* to move.] A duodenal hormone which induces contraction of gall-bladder and relaxation of Oddi's sphincter.

choledoch (kōl'ē'dōk) *a*. [Gk. *chole* bile *dochos* containing.] *Appl* common bile duct.

cholehaematin,—cholehaematin

choleic (kōl'ē'ik) *a*. [Gk. *chole* bile.] *Pert* acid contained in ox bile.

cholepyrrhin,—bilirubin.

cholerethrin,—bilirubin.

cholesterol (kōlēs'tērōl) *n*. [Gk. *chole* bile *stereos* solid.] Cholesterolin, a white fatty alcohol found in protoplasm, nerve tissue bile, yolk, and other animal substances $C_{27}H_{46}O$.

choline (kōlīn, -ēn) *n*. [Gk. *chole*

bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals, a decomposition product of lecithin $C_8H_{18}O_2N$.

cholinergic (kōlīnēr'jik) *a*. [Gk. *chole* bile *ergon* work.] *Appl* parasympathetic nerve fibres which liberate acetylcholine from their terminations / adrenergic.

cholinesterase—an enzyme which hydrolyses acetylcholine into choline and acetic acid.

cholochrome (kōlō'krōm) *n*. [Gk. *chole* bile *chroma*, colour.] A bile pigment biliphaein.

cholohaematin (kōlō'hē'mātin) *n*. [Gk. *chole* bile *haima*, blood.] Phylloerythrin cholehaematin.

cholophasin (kōlō'fē'sin) *n*. [Gk. *chole* bile *phasis* dusky.] Bilirubin.

chomophyte (kō'mō'fīt) *n*. [Gk. *chome* mound *phyton* plant.] A plant growing in detritus on rocks.

chondral (kōn'drāl) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] *Pert* cartilage.

chondri (kōn'drī) *a*. [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] Grati cartilaginous.

chondriocaten (kōn'drīō'kātēn) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *L. facere* to make.] Conversion into cartilage.

chondrigen (kōn'drīēn) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *genesis*, to produce.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance a collagen.

chondrin (kōn'drīn) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage.

chondriocent (kōn'drīō'kēnt) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* grain *kentos* pole.] A rod like or fibrillar type of chondriosome.

chondriodieresis (kōn'drīō'dīēr'ē'sis) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* grain *diastasis* to swing about.] Changes in mitochondria during cell division.

chondriokinesis (kōn'drīō'kīnē'sis) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* grain *kinesis* movement.] Division of chondriosomes in mitosis and meiosis.

chondrioma (kōn'drīō'mā) *n*. [Gk. *chondros* grain.] The chondriosome content of cell chondrioma.

chondriomere (kôn drîômêr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *meros* part.] Plastomere, *q.v.*; cytomere, *q.v.*

chondriomite (kôn drîômîr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *mites* thread.] A linear type of chondriosome.

chondrioplast (kô drîôplâst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *plastos* formed.] A rod-like formation of reticular material Golgi rod.

chondriosomes (kôn drîôsmâz) *n. pl.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *soma* body] Mitochondria, *q.v.* numerous synonym *s* chondriomites, chondriocysts chondriospheres, chondrioplasts.

chondriospher (kôn drîôsfêr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *sphaeros* globe.] A spherical type of chondriosome mitochondria which have coalesced.

chondroblast (kôn drîôblâst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *blastos* bud.] A cartilage-producing cell.

chondroclast (kôn drîôklâst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *klastos* broken down.] A large multinucleated cell which destroys cartilage matrix also chondroclast.

chondrocranium (kôn drîôkrâ nîm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *kranion* skull.] The skull when in cartilaginous condition either temporarily as in embryos, or permanently as in some fishes.

chondrocyte (kôn drîôst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage; *kytos* hollow] A cartilage cell.

chondrogen.—chondrigen.

chondrogenesis (kôn drîôjên êstîs) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *genesis* descent.] The production or formation of cartilage.

chondroglossus (kôn drîôglôs ts) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *glossa* tongue.] An extrinsic muscle of the tongue, arising from hyoid bone, between genoglossus and hyoglossus.

chondroid (kôn drîôid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *eidos* shape.] Cartilage-like *appl.* tissue, undeveloped cartilage or pseudo-cartilage serving as support in

certain invertebrates and lower vertebrates *appl.* vesicular supporting tissue of notochord fibrohyaline.

chondromucoid (kôn drîômû'kôid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *L. mucus* mucus Gk. *eidos* form] A basophil protein which with collagen forms ground substance of cartilage chondromucin.

chondrophor (kôn drîôfêr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *phoros* to bear] A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in bivalve shell.

cho drosept *m.* (kôn drîôsp'tâm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *L. septum* partition.] The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nose.

chondroskel ton (kôn drîôskêl'tôn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage; *skeletos* dried body] A cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosteous (kôn drîôstê'm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *steos*, bone] Having cartilaginous skeleton.

cho drosternal (kôn drîôstêr'nâl) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *sternon*, breast.] Part rib cartilages and sternum.

ch (kô ô) *n.* [Gk. *cheme* funnel.] A passage through cortex of sponges, with one or more external openings, and one internal opening.

chord (kôr'dâ) *n.* [Gk. *chorde* string.] Any cord-like structure chorda dorsalis or notochord chorda tympani, branch of the facial nerve chorda umbilicalis chorda vocalis. *P.h.* chordae.

chordacentra (kôr'diêntêr'trâ) *n. pl.* [Gk. *chorde* string *L. centrum* centre.] Centra formed by conversion of chordal sheath into number of rings; cf arch-centra.

ch d e t ndin *z.o.*—tendinous cords connecting papillary muscles with valves of heart.

chord • williell—fibrous bands crossing superior sagittal sinus of dura mater

chordate (kôr'dât) *a.* [Gk. *chorde* string] Having a notochord.

chordotonal (kôr'dôtnâl) *a.* [Gk. *chorde* string *tonos* tone.] *Appl.* rod like or bristle-like receptors for mechanical and sound vibrations, in various parts of body of insects.

chore (kô'ô) *n.* [Gk. *choro* place.] An area manifesting a unity of geographical environmental conditions of biogeographic biotope.

choreliathetos (kôr'ilâth êtôs) *a.* [Gk. *choros* dance *athetos* lawless.] Arrhythmic and uncoordinated *appl.* foetal movements.

choriocapillaris (kôr'ôkâp'ilârîs kâp'ilârîs) *n.* [Gk. *chorion* skin *L. capillaris* capillary] The innermost vascular layer of choroid.

chorioid—choroid, *g v*

chorion (kô'riôn) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin] A embryonic membrane external to and enclosing the amnion allantochorion *g v* a hardened shell covering egg of insects outer membrane of seed.

chorion frondosum—villous placental part of chorion.

chorion laeve, — smooth non-placental part of chorion.

chorionic (kô'riôn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin.] *Part* the chorion *appl.* gonadotrophic hormone or prolactin.

choriorretinal (kôr'ôrê'tî'nâl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin *L. retina* retina] *Part* choroid and retina

choripetalous (kô'ripêt'âlôs) [Gk. *choris* separate *petalon* leaf.] Having separate petals.

choriphyllous (kô'rifil'ôs) [Gk. *choris* separate *phyllon* leaf] Having perianth parts distinct.

chorisepalous (kô'risêp'âlôs) *a.* [Gk. *choris* separate *F. sepalis* sepal] Having the sepals separate.

chorials (kô'riâls) *n.* [Gk. *choris* separate.] Increase parts of

floral whorl due to division of its primary members deduplication.

choroid (kôr'ôid) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin *oides* form.] *Appl.* delicate and highly vascular membranes. *n.* Layer of eye between retina and sclera.

choroidal (kôr'ôid'âl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin *oides* form.] *Part* choroid.

chorology (kôr'ôl'ôjî) *n.* [Gk. *choros* place *logos* discourse.] Biogeography geographical distribution biotopography science of the distribution of organisms or of organs.

choron mic (kôr'ônôm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *choros* place *nomos* law] External *appl.* influences of geographical or regional environment, *appl.* autonomic.

chorotypes (kô'ôrôips) *n. pl.* [Gk. *choros* place *typos* pattern.] Local types.

chreard (krê'ârd') *n.* [Gk. *choris* use *ardo* I water] Soil water available for plant growth of orchard holard.

chroma (krô'mâ) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour] The hue and saturation of a colour

chromaffin (krô'mâfin) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *L. affinis* related] Chromaphil.

chromaphil (krô'mâfil) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *philein* to love.] Stained by chromic acid or its salts when adrenaline is present *appl.* cells forming medullary parts of suprarenal bodies *appl.* bodies paraganglia chromophill, chromaffin.

chromaphobe (krô'mâfôb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *phobos* fear] *Appl.* non-stainable cells or tissues chromophobe.

chromasie (krô'mâsî) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour] Increase of chromatin in nucleus and formation of nucleolus of achromasie.

chromati (krô'mât'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour] Colourable by means of staining reagents; *part*

colour having hue and saturation having chromatophores.

chromatic sphere,—the sphere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after anaphase in mitosis.

chromatic threshold, *ld.*—the minimal stimulus, varying with wave length of light, which induces colour sensation.

chromaticity (krōmātī'tī) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour] Unlikeness to grey or saturation of a colour.

chromatid (krō'mātīd) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour] A component of tetrad in meiosis a half chromosome between early prophase and metaphase in mitosis, or between diplotene and second metaphase in meiosis.

chromatid bridge—a chromatid joining to centromeres during anaphase, in paracentric inversions.

chromatin (krō'mātīn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteins and stains with basic dyes.

chr. matocyt (krō'mātībē) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *kytas* hollow] Any cell containing pigment.

chromatogen organ,—a brownish lobed body the axial organ of certain echinoderms.

chromatoid grains,—grains in cell-protoplasm, which stain similarly to chromatin.

chromatolysis (krō'mātīō'līs) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *lysis* loosing] Disintegration of Nissl granules, as in fatigued nerve-cells, tigrolysis.

chr. matophyll (krō'mātīō'fīl) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *phyllon* to love.] Staining easily chromophilous.

chromatophor (krō'mātīō'fōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *phorin* to bear] A coloured plastid of plants and animals colourless body in cytoplasm and developing into a leucoplast chloroplast, or chromatoplast a pigment cell, or group of cells, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce a colour change.

chromatophoric (krō'mātīō'fōrī) *n.*

[Gk. *chroma* colour *phorin* to bear] Containing pigment *part* chromatophores.

chromatophoretropi (krō'mātīō'fōrō'trōp'ik) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *phorin* to bear *trope* turn] *Appl.* a hormone, intermedin secreted by pars interna of pituitary and causing expansion of chromatophores *appl.* hormone of crustacean eye-stalk.

chromatophyll (krō'mātīō'fīl) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *phyllon*, leaf] The colouring matter of plant-like flagellates also chromatophyll.

chromatoplasm (krō'mātīō'plāzm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *phasma* mould.] The colour or pigment matter in cells.

chromosome—chromosome.

chromatospherite (krō'mātīō'sfēr'it) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *sphaira*, globe.] A nucleolus, *q.v.*

chromidia (krō'mīd'īā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *idion*, *dim.*] Extra-nuclear particles of chromatin, which may replace or be re-formed into nuclei gonidia, *q.v.*

chromidial substance,—minute basophil granules containing iron occurring in cytoplasm as chromatophyll or tigroid bodies.

chromidlogamy (krō'mīd'īō'gāmī) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *idion* *dim.* *gamos* marriage.] The union of chromidia from two conjugants.

chromidiosomes (krō'mīd'īō'sōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *idion* *dim.* *soma* body] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is composed.

chromiolo (krō'mīōl) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour] One of the minute granules of which chromosome is composed.

chromo-argentaffin (krō'mō'ārgēfēn'tāfīn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *L. argentum* silver *affinis* related.] Staining with bichromates and silver nitrate *appl.* flask-shaped cells in epithelium of crypts of Lieberkühn.

chromoblast (krō'mō'bīlāst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *blastos* bud.] An embryonic cell giving rise to a pigment cell.

chromocentre (krōmōsēn'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *kēntron* centre.] The fixed heterochromatic region a round centromeres fused prochromosomes.

chromocyte (krōmōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *kytos* hollow] Any pigmented cell.

chromogen (krōmōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *genesis* birth.] The substance which is converted into pigment *g* by oxidation a chromogenic organism.

chromogenesis (krōmōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *genesis* origin.] The production of colour or pigment.

chromogenic (krōmōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *genesis* birth.] Colour producing *appl* organisms, as bacteria.

chromol unite —chromoplast.

chromolipid *a.* (krōmōlip'idz) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *lipos* fat] The carotenoids and related pigments.

chromomere (krōmōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, color *meros* part] One of the chromatin granules of which a chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id or gene granular part of blood platelet, *appl* hyalomere.

chromonema (krōmōnēmā) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, color *nema* thread] A coiled or convoluted thread prophase of mitosis central thread in chromosome. *Plu* chromonemata.

chromoparous (krōmōp'arūs) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *L. parer* to bring forth] Having coloured excreta, *appl* bacteria.

chromophanes (krōmōfāns) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *chroma* colour *phainō* to show] Red, yellow and green oil globules found retina of birds, reptiles, fishes marsupials any retinal pigments.

chr mophil (krōmōfil) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *philos* to love.] Chromaphil chromaffin, *g v* chromophilic.

chromophilous (krōmōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *philos* loving] Staining readily chromatophil.

chromophobe (krōmōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *phobos* fear] Non-stainable or staining slightly *appl* certain cells of pituitary gland; chromaphobe.

chromophore (krōmōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *pherein* to bear] Any substance to whose presence colour in compound is due.

chr mophyll, —chromatophyll, *g v*

ch moplast (krōmōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *plastēs* moulded.] A coloured plastid or pigment body coloured plastid other than a chloroplast chromoplastid.

chromoproteins (krōmōprō'tēins) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *chroma* colour *protein* first.] Substances formed by combination of protein with a pigment or chromophore.

chromosomal vesicle —karyomere

g v
chromosome (krōmōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *soma* body] One of deeply staining bodies, the number of which is constant for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis and meiosis.

chromosome-races, —races differing in number of chromosomes or of chromosome sets.

chromosomein (krōmōsō'min) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *soma* body] One of the protein constituents of chromosomes.

chromospire (krōmōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *spira*, coil.] A spore-like thread formed from nuclear granules in haplomitosis.

chronaxie chronaxy (krō'nāks) *n.* [Gk. *chronos* time *axis*, value.] Latent period between electrical stimulus and muscular response minimal excitation time required with current of an intensity twice the threshold necessary for excitation when the duration of the stimulus is prolonged chronaxia.

chr otropic (krōn'ōtrōpik) *a.* [Gk. *chronos* time *trope* turning] Affecting the rate of action, as accelerator and inhibitory cardiac nerves.

chrysalis (krís'ális) *n.* [Gk. *chrysalis* *the gold, golden thing*] Pupa stage of certain insects.

chrysocarpos (krís'ókár pús) *n.* [Gk. *chrysa* gold *karpos* fruit.] With golden-yellow fruit.

chrysophanic (krís'ófan'ík) *a.* [Gk. *chrysa* gold *phanai* to show] Having a golden or bright orange colour *appl.* an acid formed in certain lichens and in leaves.

chrysophyll (krís'ófil) *n.* [Gk. *chrysa* gold *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter in plants, a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

chylaceous (kíl'séus) *a.* [Gk. *chylas* juice.] Of the nature of chyle.

chyle (kíl) *n.* [Gk. *chylas* juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat, found in the lacteals during digestion.

chylification (kíl'ifik'ashén) *n.* [Gk. *chylas* juice *L. facere* to make.] Formation of chyle; also chylification *chylopoiesis*.

chyliferous (kíl'if'érus) *a.* [Gk. *chylas* juice; *L. ferre* to carry] Chyle-conducting *appl.* tubes or vessels; chylophoric.

chylific (kíl'ifik) *a.* [Gk. *chylas* juice; *L. facere* to make.] Chyle-producing *appl.* ventral or true stomach of insects.

chylification—chylifaction.

chylolaculous (kíl'ól'ók'ús) *a.* [Gk. *chylas* , *lax* *lacus* stem.] With fleshy stems.

chylocyst (kíl'ók'íst) *n.* [Gk. *chylas* juice *kystis* bladder] The chyle receptacle *cisterna chyli*.

chylomicrons (kíl'óm'ík'róns) *n. pl.* [Gk. *chylas* juice *micros* small.] Minute fatty particles in plasma, plentiful during fat digestion.

chylophoric—chyliferous.

chylophyllous (kíl'ófil'ús) *a.* [Gk. *chylas* juice *phyllon* leaf] With fleshy leaves; *appl.* certain desert plants.

chylopoiesis (kíl'óp'óis'is) *n.* [Gk. *chylas* juice *poiesis* a making] The production of chyle.

chyme (kím) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice.]

The partially digested food after leaving the stomach.

chymification (kím'ifik'ashén) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice; *L. facere* to make.] The process of converting food into chyme.

chymosin—rennin, *q.v.*

chymotrypsin (kím'otrip'sín) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice *trypsis*, to rub down *peptis* digestion.] An enzyme which, in the small intestine splits the various protein products of the action of pepsin and trypsin.

chymotrypsinogen (kím'otrip'sín'ó-jén) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice; *trypsis* to rub down *peptis* digestion *-genes* producing] A pancreatic enzyme which is converted into chymotrypsin.

chytridium (kít'id'í-úm) *n.* [Gk. *chytridion* little pot.] The spore vessel of certain fungi.

cibarium (síb'á-ri-úm) *n.* [*L. cibaria*, victuals.] The part of the buccal cavity anterior to pharynx, in insects.

cicatricial tissue—newly formed fibrous connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds.

cicatrice (sík'á-ri-ék) *cicatrix* (sík'á-ri-ék) *n.* [*L. cicatrix*, scar.] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs small scar in place of previous attachment of an organ a scar; the mark left after healing of wound in plants.

cicinnal (sík'inál) *a.* [Gk. *kikinnaros* curled lock.] *Appl.* uniparous cymose branching in which daughter axes are developed right and left alternately *cicinnal*.

cilia (síl'ia) *n. pl.* [*L. cilius* eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile outgrowths of ectoderm, or processes, of many cells barbs of a feather; eyelashes.

ciliaris (síl'ia-ris) *n.* [*L. cilius*, eyelid.] Unstriped muscle forming a ring outside anterior part of choroid and attached to ciliary processes, acting on convexity of lens.

ciliary (síl'ia-ri) *a.* [*L. cilius* eyelid.] *Peri.* cilia; *peri* eyelashes; *appl.* sudoriferous glands; *appl.* certain

structures in the eyeball as arteries, body processes, muscle *appl* branches f nasociliary nerve and to ganglion.

ciliate (sī'īāt) *a.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid.] Provided with cilia *ciliated*.

ciliated pithellum,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells provided with cilia on the free surface.

ciliograde (sī'īōgrād) *a.* [*L. cilium* eyelid *gradus* step.] Progressing by movement of cilia.

cillolium (sī'īōlūm) *n.* [*Dim* of *L. cilium* eyelid] A rim (cilium).

cillospore (sī'īōspōr) *n.* [*L. cilium* eyelid *Gk. spores* seed.] A ciliated protozoan swarm-spore.

cillum (sī'īlūm) *n.* [*L. cilium* eyelid.] *Sing* of cilium, *pl*.

cinchonine (sīn'kōnīn) *n.* [After Countess de Chinchen] Alkaloid found in various R buceae $C_{19}H_{21}ON_3$.

cinclanthus (sīn'ān'ūs) *n.* [*L. cineris* curl] A scorped cynoe.

cinclides (sīn'kīdēs) *n. pl* [*L. cinclis* latticed gate] Perforations, in body wall of certain Anihozoa, for extrusion f aconia. *Sing* cinclis.

cine ea (sīn'ēā) *n.* [*L. cinereus* ashen.] The grey matter of th nervous system.

ci ereous,—ashy-grey tephrous

cingula,—*pl* of cingulum *n. sing* Ring formed by hyphal proliferation around pper part f stipe uniting with incurved edge of pileus *pl* cingulae.

cingulat (sīn'gūlāt) [*L. cingulum* girdle.] Having girdl or cingulum shaped like a girdle *appl.* a gyrus and sulcus above corpus callosum.

cingulum (sīn'gūlūm) *n.* [*L. cingulum* girdl] Any structure which is like a girdle part of plant between root and stem part of diatom frustule uniting valves a ridge round base f crown of a tooth tract of fibres connecting callosal and hippocampal convolutions of brain outer ciliary

zone on disc of rotifers *citellum*, *q. v.*

Mon.—acron, q. v.

circinate (sīr'sīnāt) *a.* [*L. circumatus* made round.] Rolled on the axis, so that apex is centre.

circulation (sīr'kūll shūn) *n.* [*L. circuleto* act of circulating] The regular movement of any fluid within definite channels in the body streaming movement of protoplasm of plant cells.

circulus (sīr'kūlūs) *n.* [*L. circulus* circle] Any ringlike arrangement, as of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another as circulus major of iris, or as of markings of fish scales.

circulus arteriosus,—a vascular ring at base of brain *circles* of Willis.

circumduction (sīr'kūm'dūk shūn) *n.* [*L. circum* around *ducere* led.] The form of motion exhibited by a bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as pex.

circumf rential (sīr'kūm'fērēn shāl) *a.* [*L. circum* around *ferre* to bear] *Appl* cartilages which surround certain articulatory fossae *appl* primary lamellae parallel to circumference of bone

circumfila (sīr'kūm'fīlā) *n. pl.* [*L. circum* around *filum*, thread.] Looped or wreathed filaments on antennal segments, as in gall midges.

circumflex (sīr'kūm'fīk) *a.* [*L. circum* around *flexere* to bend.] Bending round *appl.* certain arteries, veins *appl.* nerve, the axillary nerve.

circumflu ca (sīr'kūm'flooēnā) *n.* [*L. circum* around *fluere* flow ing] In Protozoa, ingestion by protoplasm flowing towards food and surrounding it after contact f circumvallation.

circumgenital (sīr'kūm'jēn'nāl) *a.* [*L. circum*, around *genere* to beget.] Surrounding the genital pore *appl.* glands secreting waxy powder in oviparous species of Coccidae.

circumstutation (sēr'kūmnūtā'ahūn) *n.* [*L. circum* around *natura* to nod.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by apex of a growing stem, shoot or tendril.

circumoesophageal (sēr'kūmēō'sā'fā'l) *n.* [*L. circum* around *Gk. esophagus* gullet.] *Appl.* structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet.

circumpolar (sēr'kūmpō'lār) *n.* [*L. circum* around *polus* end of axis.] *Appl.* flora and fauna of Polar regions.

circumpulpary (sēr'kūmpū'lār) *n.* [*L. circum* around *pulp* fruit pulp.] *Appl.* dentine forming layer round pulp cavity of teeth as in fishes.

circumscissile (sēr'kūmsī'sīl) *n.* [*L. circum* around *scindere* to cut.] Splitting along a circula hoc *appl.* dehiscence exhibited by a pyxidum.

circumscrip(t) (sēr'kūmskrīp't) *n.* [*L. circumscribere* to draw line around.] *Appl.* marginal pincer when sharply defined, in sea-anemones.

circumvallate (sēr'kūmvāl'āt) *n.* [*L. circum* around *vallum* rampart.] Encircled by a wall, as of tongue allate *appl.* certain tongue papillae.

circumvallation (sēr'kūmvāl'āshūn) *n.* [*L. circum* around *vallus* to wall.] Ingestion of food by extruded pseudopodia, as in protozoa or in phagocytes.

circumvascular (sēr'kūmvās'kūlār) *n.* [*L. circum* around *vassellum* small vessel.] *Appl.* dentine lining acicular canals in pulp cavity of teeth as in fishes.

cirral (sēr'āl) *n.* [*L. cirrus* curl.] *For* curl. *a. cirrus.* *n.* Any of the hollow oarlike in cirt of ctenoids.

cirrat (sēr'āt) *n.* [*L. cirratus* having curls.] Having curl.

cirral, cirrhous — cirt, cirrus

cirri (sēr'i) *n. pl.* [*L. cirrus* curl.] Tendrils appendages of barnacles jointed filaments of axis or of aboral surface of ctenoids barbed of fishes respiratory and tactile appendages of ocnus organs of

copulation in some molluscs and trematodes hairlike structures on appendages of insects.

cirrose (sēr'sē, sēr'sē) *n.* [*L. cirrus* curl.] With cirt or tendrils.

cirru (sēr'tū) *n.* [*L. cirrus* curl.] Tendril a tendril like structure coherent spores discharged through an ostiole. *Plu* cirri *q.v.*

cisterna (sīstēr'nā) *n.* [*L. cisterna* cistern.] Closed space containing fluid as any of the coelomachoid spaces cisterna chyli the dilated beginning of the thoracic duct, receiving lymph and chyle from vessels of hind limbs and abdomen a minute tubule of endoplasmic network.

cistron — the portion of chromosome within which a number of mutational emities or loci is integrated for one function.

citric (sēr'is) *n.* [*L. citrus* lemon.] A factor in lemon juice which regulates capillary permeability; vitamin P.

citrulline (sitrō'līn) *n.* [*L. citrullus* water-melon.] An amino acid first obtained from water-melon, also occurring as intermediate product in formation of urea from ornithine $C_4H_{15}O_3N$

cladanthous (klādān'thūs) *n.* [*Gk. klados* sprout *anthos* flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches cladocarpous.

cladotricous (klād'trōk'ūs) *n.* [*Gk. klados* sprout *trichos* with hairs house.] With antheridia on a special stalk, as in mosses.

cladocarpous — cladanthous *q.v.*

cladode (klād'ōd) *n.* [*Gk. klados* sprout.] Branch arising from axil of leaf or green flattened stem, resembling a foliate leaf cladophyll, cladophyllum, phylloclade.

cladod nt (klād'ōdāt) *n.* [*Gk. klados* sprout *odont* tooth.] Having or *appl.* teeth with prominent central and small lateral cusps.

cladogenesis (klādōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [*Gk. klados* sprout *genesis* descent.] Branching of evolutionary lineages so as to produce new types.

cladogenous (klád'ój'énús) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *gennaein*, to produce.] Stem borne *appl* certain roots; cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladome (klád'óm') *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in a tramec.

cladophyll (klád'ófil) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *phyllon* leaf] Cladodo.

cladoptosis (klád'óp'tó'sis) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *ptosis* falling] Annual or other abedding of twigs.

cladose (klád'ós) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout.] Branched.

cladomiphonic (klád'ófil'ón'ík) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *strophon*, tube.] With insertion of leaf-trace on periphery of the axial stela; *appl* phyllophonic.

cladotype (klád'ófil) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *typos* knob.] A rhabdus with one actine branched, the other tylote.

cladus (klád'ós) *n.* [Gk. *klados* branch] A branch as of a branched spicule

clamp-connections, — swellings on certain dikaryotic hyphae for passage of daughter nuclei to cell below with subsequent septum formation also occurring in whorls, for distribution of nuclei to hyphal branches.

clandestine (klánd'ér'tín) *n.* [L. *clandestinus* from *claus* secretly] *Appl.* evolution which is not apparent in adult forms or of adult characters from ancestral embryonic characters.

clasmatoblast (klár'mát'óblást klá-) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment *blastos* bud.] A mast cell.

clasmatocyte (klár'mát'ófil, klámát'ófil) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment *kytos* hollow] A variable basophil phagocyt or macrophage in areolar tissue a histocyte.

claspers (klás'pérs) *n. pl.* [M. E. *clasper* to hold.] Rod-like processes on pelvic fins of certain male elasmobranchs outer gonapophyses of insects valves or harpes of male Lepidoptera any modification of an organ or part to enable

the two sexes in clasp one another tendrils or climbing shoots.

claspettea, — harpagones, *q.v.*

class (klás) *n.* [L. *classis* division.] A division of a phylum and divided into orders, in classification of plants or animals.

clathrate (kláth'rát) *n.* [Gk. *klathra*, lattice.] Lattice-like clathroad.

Claudius cells, — outer columnar or cuboid cells adjoining Hensen's cells in organ of Corti.

claustrum (klós'trúm) *n.* [L. *claus* from bar] In cerebral hemispheres, a thin layer of grey substance lateral to external capsule one of the Weberian ossicles in Cyprinidae and Characidae.

clava (klá'vá) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] A club-shaped spore-bearing structure of certain fungi the knob-like end of antenna of certain insects swelling at end of fasciculus gracilis of medulla oblongata.

clavate (klá'vát) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] Club-shaped thickened at one end.

clavici (kláv'ík) *n.* [L. *clavicula* small key] Collar-bone, forming anterior or ventral portion of the shoulder-girdle.

clavicular (klá'ík'lár) *n.* [L. *clavicula*, small key] *Peri* clavicle.

claviculari m (kláv'ík'lár'ím) *n.* [L. *clavicula*, small key] The epiplastron of Cheilonia, probably corresponding to clavicles of other forms.

claviform (klá'í'fórm) *n.* [L. *clava* club *forma*, form.] Club-shaped

clavate

clavola (kláv'óla) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] The flagellar portion, or terminal joints, of insect antenna.

clavula (kláv'óla) *n.* [L. *clava* club.] A monactinal modification of triaxon spicule a minute ciliated spine on fasciole of Spatangidae

clavate sporophore of certain fungi.

clavus (klá'vús) *n.* [L. *clavus* nail.] The part of an hemelytron lying next scutellum in Hemiptera projection or crotchet from scape of peders ergot disease in grasses.

- claw (klɔ) *n.* [A.S. *clawen*, claw]
The unguis or stalk of a petal
a sharp curved nail on finger or toe
forceps of certain crustaceans
curved process on limb of insect.
- clearing foot,—filamentous process
of exopodite of second maxilla in
Phyllocarida.
- cleavage (klɛvɛɪʃ) *n.* [A.S. *cleofan*,
to cut.] The series of karyo-
kinetic divisions which change
the egg into multicellular embryo.
- cleavage cell,—blastomere, *q.v.*
- cleavag nuclei, —nucleus of fertil-
ized egg or zygote produced by
union of male and female pronuclei
the egg-nucleus of parthenogenetic
eggs.
- cleidole (klɛdɔlɪk) *n.* [Gk. *klios* bar
own egg] Hiving or *peri* eggs
enclosed within a shell or mem-
brane.
- cleistocarp (klɛstɔkɪp) *n.* [Gk.
kleistos, closed *karpōs* fruit]
Cleistothecium *q.v.*
- cleistocarpaceous (klɛstɔkɪpɔs) *n.*
[Gk. *kleistos* closed *karpōs* fruit.]
Having closed sacocarps with non-
operculate capsules, *appl.* mosses
Cleistocarpac.
- cleistogamic (klɛstɔgɪmɪk) *n.* [Gk.
kleistos closed *gamos* marriage]
Peri or possessed of characteristics
of cleistogamy *cleistogamous.*
- cleistogamy (klɛstɔgɪnɪ) *n.* [Gk.
kleistos closed; *gamos* marriage.]
State of having small inconspicuous
self fertilizing flowers fertilization
without opening of florets, *appl.*
chaenogamy
- cleistogen (klɛstɔjɛn) *n.* [Gk.
kleistos closed *gēnes* descent.]
A plant with cleistogamous flowers.
- cleistothecium (klɛstɔthɛtɪʊm) *n.*
[Gk. *kleistos* closed *thēkē* box.]
An ascocarp which remains closed
and produces its spores internally
- clithrum (klɪθrɪm) *n.* [Gk. *klei-
thron* bar] The pair of additional
clavicles in Stegocephalia clavic-
ular element of some fishes.
- climacteri (klɪmaktɪrɪk) *n.* [Gk.
klimakter step of staircase.] A
critical phase or period of change

- in living organisms *appl.* change
associated with menopause, or with
male function *appl.* phase of in-
creased respiratory activity at ripen-
ing of fruit.
- climatype (klɪmɪtɪp) *n.* [Gk. *klima*
climate *typos* image] A biotype
resulting from selection in par-
ticular climate climatic ecotype.
- climax (klɪmɪks) *n.* [Gk. *klimax*
ladder] The mature or stabilised
stage in a successional series of
communities, when dominant
species are completely adapted to
environmental conditions comple-
tion of development, *appl.* leaves.
- clinandrium (klɪnɒndrɪəm) *n.* [Gk.
klinos bed *andros* man.] A cavity
in the column between anthers in
orchids.
- clinanthium (klɪnɒn'thɪəm) *n.* [Gk.
klinos bed *anthos* flower] A
dilated floral receptacle, as in
capitulum of Compositae.
- cline (klin) *n.* [Gk. *klinos* to slant.]
A series of form changes; gradient
of biotypes character-gradient.
- clinging fibres,—tendrils fibres, *q.v.*
- clinidium (klɪndɪdɪm) *n.* [Gk. *klin-
idion* small couch.] A filament
in a pyrenidium, which produces
spores.
- clinoid (klɪnɔɪd) *n.* [Gk. *klinos*
couch *oides* form] *Appl.* pro-
cesses of sella turcica
- clinology (klɪnɔlɔjɪ) *n.* [Gk. *klinos*,
to decline *logos* discourse.] The
study of the decline of organisms
after maturity or after their prime
in groups or in phylogeny
- clinosporangium (klɪnɔspɔrɒnɪjəm) *n.*
[Gk. *klinos* bed *spora*, seed;
angos vessel.] Pyrenidium, *q.v.*
- clinospore (klɪnɔspɔr) *n.* [Gk.
klinos bed *spora* seed.] A spore
bifurcated from clinidium a
condrium, *q.v.*
- clisere (klɪsɛr) *n.* [*climata* *ser*]
Succession of communities which
results from changing climate.
- clitellum (klɪtɛlɪəm) *n.* [L. *clitellus*
pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen
glandular portion of skin of certain
annelid worms.

- clitoris (klī'tōris) *n*. [Gk. *klotris* to enclose.] An erectile organ homologous with penis, at upper part of vulva.
- clivus (klī'vūs) *n*. [L. *clivus* slope.] A shallow depression in sphenoid, behind dorsum sellae posterior sloped part of the monticulus.
- cloaca (klōā'kī) *n*. [L. *cloaca* sewer] The common chamber into which intestinal genital and urinary canals open, in vertebrates except most mammals.
- clone (klōn) *n*. [Gk. *klon* twig] An individual produced asexually group of individuals propagated by mitosis from a single ancestor an apomict strain.
- clonus (klōn ōs) *n*. [Gk. *klonōs* violent motion.] A series of muscular contractions when individual contractions are discernible in complete tetanus.
- club hair—a hair forming keratinised club-shaped bulb becoming detached from papilla, and eventually shed
- clones (klōn'ēz) *n* *pl* [L. *clonus* buttocks.] Buttocks nates.
- cluster-crystals, — globular aggregates of calcium oxalate crystals in plant cells sphaerophides.
- cluster-cup—acridum *g* *g*
- clypeal (klīp ēāl) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] Part clypeus of insecta.
- clypeat (klīp ēāt) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield] Round or buckler-like clypeiform having clypeus.
- clypeola (klīp ē'ōlā) clypeol (klīp ēōl) *n*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] A sporophyll in the spike of an Equisetum.
- clypeo-labral (klīp ēōlāb rāl) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield *labrum* lip] Appl. suture between clypeus and labrum.
- clypeus (klīp ēūs) *n*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] A sclerite on anteromedian part of insect head a band of tissue round mouth of peritheciium of certain fungi.
- cnemial (knē'mīāl, nē'mīāl) *a*. [Gk. *knēmō* tibia.] Part tibia appl. ridge along dorsal margin of tibia.
- cnemidium (knēmīd'īūm nēmīd'īūm) *n*. [Gk. *knēmō* tibia.] Lower part of bird's leg devoid of feathers, generally scaly.
- cnemis (knē'mīs, nē'mīs) *n*. [Gk. *knēmō* tibia.] Shin or tibia.
- cnida (knī'dā, nī'dā) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle.] A cnidoblast a nematocyst.
- cnidoblast (knī'dōblāst nī'dōblāst) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle; *blastos* bud.] Stinging cell of Coelentera.
- cnidocil (knī'dōsil nī'dōsil) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle L. *cilium* eyelid.] A minut process projecting externally from a cnidoblast.
- cnidophore (knī'dōfō nī'dōfōr) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle *phorō* to bear] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts.
- cnidopod (knī'dōpōd nī'dōpōd) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle *pōd* foot.] Drawn-out basal part of a nematocyst embedded in mesogloea.
- cnidosac (knī'dōsāk, nī'dōsāk) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle *sak* bag] A kidney-shaped swelling or battery often protected by a hood, found on dactylozooids of Siphonophora.
- coactate (kōāk'tāt) *a*. [L. *coactus*, felt.] Closely matted but smooth, appl. surface.
- coaction (kōāk shūn) *n*. [L. *coo* with *actio* action] The reciprocal activity of organisms within community.
- coadaptation (kō'ādāptā shūn) *n*. [L. *coo* with *ad* to *aptare* to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs.
- coagulation (kōāg'ūlā shūn) *n*. [L. *coo* together *agere* to drive.] Curdling or clotting the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction appl. vitamin K, the antihæmorrhagic accessory food factor.
- coagulin (kōāg'ūlīn) *n*. [L. *coagulum* rendet.] Any gent capable of coagulating albuminous substances.
- coagulocyte (kōāg'ūlōst) *n*. [L. *coo* together *agere* to drive Gk. *krios* hollow] A granular haemocyte or cystocyte in insects.

- coagulum (kōk'gūlūm) *n.* [*L. coagulum* rennet.] Any coagulated mass clot curd.
- coaptation (kōk'pū'ahshūn) *n.* [*L. coare* to press together *aptus* to fit.] Mutual adjustment of parts dependence of function upon the presence of an organic structure or character.
- coarctate (kōk'rk'tāt) *a.* [*L. coare* to press together.] Compressed; closely connected with abdomen separated from thorax by constriction.
- coarctate larva or pupa.—semipupa pseudopupa a larval stage of certain Diptera.
- cobalamina.—an organic compound containing cobalt. $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_{10}$ P Co. present in liver and animal foods vitamin B_{12} , anti-pernicious anemia factor and promoting growth B_{12} cyanocobalamin; B_{12} hydroxycobalamin; B_{12} nitrocobalamin.
- coel (kōk'el) *n.* *plu* [*Gk. kōkēlos* berry] Septicidal carapels spore mother cells of certain hepatics rounded cells as certain bacteria.
- coecogone (kōk'ogōn) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* berry *gonos* birth.] A reproductive cell in certain algae.
- coecoid (kōk'oid) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* berry *eidos* form.] Like or *part* coccus spherical or globose.
- coecolith (kōk'ōlith) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* berry *lithos* stone.] A calcareous picule in certain Flagellata.
- oocospheres (kōk'ōsfērs) *n.* *plu* [*Gk. kōkēlos* berry *sphaera*, globe.] Remains of hard parts of certain algae and radiolarians.
- coccus (kōk'os) [*Gk. kōkēlos* berry] Sing. of cocci. *g*.
- coecy (kōk'ē) [*Gk. kōkēlos* cuckoo] *Part* or in region of coecy.
- coecyx (kōk'ēks) [*Gk. kōkēlos* cuckoo] The terminal part of the rectal column beyond the sacrum.
- cochl (kōk'lē) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* snail] Anterior part of labyrinth of the ear spirally coiled like snail's shell coiled legume.
- cochlear (kōk'lēr) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* snail.] *Appl* aestivation when wholly internal leaf is next but one to wholly external leaf *part* the cochlea.
- cochleariform (kōk'lēr'fōrm) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* snail *L. forma*, shape.] Screw r spoon-shaped *part* thin plate or process of bone separating tensor tympani canal from Eustachian tube.
- cochleate (kōk'lēt) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* snail.] Screw-like spiral.
- cocon (kōk'oon) *n.* [*F. cocon* cocoon.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae; silky other covering formed by many animals for their eggs.
- coelarium.—coelomic epithelium; mesothelium.
- coelenteron (sēl'ēntērōn) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow *enteron*, intestine.] Cavity in body of Coelenterata.
- coella (sē'lēl) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos*, belly] *Part* the abdominal cavity *appl* arteries, veins, nerves, plexus.
- coel blast (sē'lēblāst) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow *blastos* bud.] A division of the embryonic hypoblast.
- coeloconic (sē'lēkōn'ik) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow *konos* cone.] Having or consisting of, a conical process situated in a pit *appl* sensillae.
- coelogastrula (sē'lēgāstrōolā) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow *gaster* stomach.] A gastrula developed from blastula with segmentation cavity.
- coelom (sē'lōm) [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow] Body cavity *g*.
- coelomate (sē'lōmāt sē'lōmāt) *a.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow] Having a coelom.
- coelomochordate (sē'lōmōkōrdāt) *n.* [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow *chordos* middle *blastos* bud.] 1 segmentation, the mesoblastic bands destined in form wall of coelom and outgrowths.
- coelomi (sē'lōm'ē) [*Gk. kōkēlos* hollow] *Part* coelom.

coelomocytes (sēlō mōstts) *n. plur.* [Gk. *koilōma*, hollow *kylas* hollow vessel.] Coelomic corpuscles, including amoebocytes and leucocytes, in annelids mesenchymatous cells in body cavity of nematodes cells in coelomic fluid and in water vascular and haemal systems including morula-shaped cells spindle-shaped cells, phagocytes, and crystal cells, in echinoderms.

coelomoduct (sēlō mōdōkt) *n.* [Gk. *koilōma*, hollow *L. ducere* to lead.] A channel leading from body cavity to exterior.

coelomopores (sēlō mōpōrs) *n. plur.* [Gk. *koilōma*, hollow *poros* passage.] Ducts leading directly from pericardial cavity to exterior peculiar to N. utilia.

coelomostome (sēlō mōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *koilōma* hollow *stoma* mouth.] The external opening of a coelomoduct.

coelospERM (sēlōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *koilōs* hollow *sperma*, seed.] A carpel hollow on its inner surface.

coelozoic (sēlōzō'ik) *n.* [Gk. *koilōs* hollow *zoōn* animal.] *Appl.* a trophozoet when situated in some cavity of the body.

coenangium (sēnān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *angos* vessel.] A coenocytic sporangium.

coenanthium (sēnān'thūm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *anthos* flower.] Inflorescence with nearly flat receptacle having upcurved margins.

coenenchyma (sēnēng'kīm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *enchyma*, infusion.] Common tissue which connects the polyps or zooids of compound coral coenenchyme.

coenobium (sēnō'bīūm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *bios* life.] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and reproductive units colony of unit of undifferentiated cells.

coenoblast (sēnōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *blastos* bud.] A germ-layer which gives origin to endoderm and mesoderm.

coenocentre (sēnōcēn'ter) *n.* [Gk.

koines common *kentron* centre.] A deeply-staining body accompanying the ovum in certain fungi.

coenocyte (sēnōst) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common; *kylas* hollow.] A plant body in which constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls. *n.* Coenocytic.

coenocodium (sēnō'stōd) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *oikos* house.] The common groundwork of a polyzoan colony.

coenogam tangium (sē'nōgāmētān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *gametes* pourse *angos* vessel.] A coenocytic gametangium, as in Zygomycetes.

coenogamete (sē'nōgāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *gametes* spouse.] A multinucleate gamete.

coenogamy (sēnōg'ām) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *gamos* marriage.] The union of coenogametangia.

coenogenesis (sēnōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *genesis* descent.] Common descent from the same ancestry blood relationship.

coenogony (sēnōg'oni) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *gonis* generation.] Reproduction by means of coenocytes.

coenosome (sēnō'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common; *soma* flesh.] The common tissue uniting the polyps in a compound colony.

coenosite (sē'nōsit) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *stias* food.] A organism habitually sharing food with another commensal.

coenoste m (sēnō'stēūm) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *stēon* bone.] The common colonial skeleton in corals.

coenotrope (sēnōtrōp) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *trope* turning.] Behaviour common to a group of organisms or to species.

coenoxygote (sē'nōxīgōt) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *sygon*, yoke.] A xygote formed by coenogametes.

coenurus (sēnū'ris) *n.* [Gk. *koines* common *oura* tail.] A metacystode with large bladder from whose walls many daughter-cysts arise each with an scolex.

co-enzyme (kō'en zīm) *n.* [L. *cum* with Gk. *en*, in; *syn* = heaven.] A substance which activates an enzyme or accelerates its action. co-ferment. cog tooth,—spur or projection of incudal facet of malleus.

coherent (kōh'e'rēt) *a.* [L. *coherere* to stick together] With similar parts united. adherent.

cohesion (kōh'e'zhūn) *n.* [L. *coherere* to stick together] Condition of union of separate parts of floral whorl; cf. adhesion.

cobort (kō'bōrt) *n.* [L. *cohortes* enclosures.] A group of related families in earlier classifications somewhat indefinitely limited group.

coeno.—coeno-

cottion (kōh'ūn) *n.* [L. *cure* to go together] Sexual intercourse. coitus copulation.

colchicine (kōl'chīn) *n.* [L. *colchicum* meadow saffron, from *Colchis* ancient Mingrelia.] An alkaloid obtained from meadow saffron, influencing mitosis and tissue metabolism. $C_{28}H_{34}O_6N$

coleogen (kōl'ōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kolos* sheath *gennai* to produce.] Meristematic layer giving rise to endodermis.

coleopterous (kōl'ōpt'ērās) *a.* [Gk. *kolos* sheath *pteron* wing] Having the anterior wings hard and used as elytra; *part.* beetles.

coleoptil (kōl'ōptil) *n.* [Gk. *kolos* sheath *ptilon*, feather] The first leaf in seedling of monocotyledons.

col orbi *n.* (kōl'ōr'i'ā) *n.* [Gk. *kolos* sheath *aloe* root.] The layer surrounding the radicle.

colic (kōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kolon* colon.] *Part* the colon.

coliform (kōl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *calum* strainer *forma* shape.] Sleeve-like; cribriform [Gk. *kolon* colon.] Resembling colon bacilli.

collagen (kōl'ājēn) *n.* [Gk. *kollos* glue *genes* descent.] A scleroprotein, occurring as chief constituent of white connective tissue fibres and organic part of bone, also of some fish scales.

collar (kōl'ār) *n.* [M.E. *color* collar]

The choana of a collared cell prominent fold behind the proboscis in Hemichorda; the fleshy rim projecting beyond the edge of a small shell any structure comparable with a collar. collum, *g.s.* junction between root and stem. collet, *g.s.*

collar cell,—choanocyte.

collarett —line of junction between papillary and ciliary zones of anterior surface of iris. iris frill. angular line.

collateral (kōlāt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *cum* with *lateris*, sides.] Side by side. *appt.* ovules. *appt.* bundles with xylem and phloem in the same radius. *appt.* fine lateral branches from the axon of a nerve cell. *appt.* prevertebral ganglia of sympathetic system; *appt.* inheritance of character from a common ancestor in individuals not bloodily related. *appt.* circulation established through anastomosis with other parts when the chief vein is obstructed.

collative fruit,—fruit formed from complete inflorescences as mulberry and pine-apple.

collector (kōl'ēk'tōr) *n.* [L. *colligere* to collect.] One of the pollen-retaining hairs on stigma or style of certain flowers collecting hair.

collenchyma (kōlēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *kollos*, glue *engkyoma*, infusion.] Parenchymatous peripheral supporting tissue with cells more or less elongated and thickened either at the angles (angular c.) or on walls adjoining intercellular spaces (lacunar c.), or tangentially (lamellar c.), the middle layer of spongy collenchyma.

collemcyte (kōl'ēmā) *n.* [Gk. *kollos*, glue *es* in *hyles* hollow] A clear cell with thread-like pseudopodia found in sponges.

collet (kōl'ēt) *n.* [F. *collet* collar] Root zone of hypocotyl, where cuticle is absent.

coll testis (kōl'ēt'ēr'itūm) *n.* [Gk. *kollos*, glue.] A collateral or mucosecreting gland in female reproductive system of insects.

- colleters** (köl'et'ers) *n* *pl* *n* [Gk *kolletas* gloed.] The hairs, usually secreting a gloey substance which cover many resting buds multi-cellular glandular trichomes.
- colletocystophore** (köl'et'ösa't'öf'ör) *n* [Gk. *kolletas* gloed *kystis* bladder *phorein*, to bear] The statorhabd f *Halicystus*.
- colliculate** (köl'ik ülät) *a* [*L. dim. of coltus* hill] Having small elevations
- colliculus** (köl'ik üläs) *n*. [*L. colliculus* (the hill)] A prominence of corpora quadrigemina a rounded elevation near pex of antero-lateral surface f arytanoid cartilages slight elevation formed by optic nerve at entrance to retina elevation f urethral crest, with openings of ejaculatory ducts and prostatic utricle
- colloblast** (köl'öbläst) *n*. [Gk. *kollos* glue *blastos* bud.] A cell on tentacles and pinnae of ctenophores, which carries little globules of adhesive substance lasso-cell
- colloid** (köl'oid) *n* [Gk *kollos*, glue *eidos* form] A gelatinous substance which does not readily diffuse through an animal or vegetable membrane *app* crystalloid substance composed of two homogeneous parts or phases one f which is dispersed in the other
- collophor** (köl'öf'ör) *n* [Gk *kollos* glue *phorein* to bear] The ventral tube of *Collembola*
- collum** (köl'üm) *n* [*L. collum* eck] Neck collar *q. & a.* any collar like structure dorsal plat of first body-segment in *Diplopoda* basal portion of sporogonium in mosses.
- colon** (köl'ön) *n* [Gk *kolon*, colon.] The second portion of intestine of insects part of the large intestine of vertebrates.
- colony** (köl'öni) *n* [*L. colonia*, farm.] Any collection of organisms living together *appl* ants, bees a group of animals & plants living together and somewhat isolated or established in new area a
- coenobium** group of bacteria or of other micro-organisms in culture.
- colostrum** (köl'ös'trüm) *n* [*L. colas* *trum*.] Milk secreted at end of pregnancy and differing from that secreted later
- colulus** (köl'üläs) *n*. [*Dim. of L. colus* distaff] A small conical structure between anterior spinerets of spiders.
- columnella** (köl'ümäl'ä) *n* [*L. colu* *mella* small column.] A prolongation of stalk into sporangium central core in root-cap central pillar in skeleton of some corals; the central pillar in gasteropod shells epipterygoid the rod, partly bony partly cartilaginous, connecting tympanum with inner ear in birds, reptiles, and amphibians the axis of cochlea lower part of nasal septum.
- columellar** (köl'ümäl'är) *a*. [*L. columella* small column.] *Part* columnella.
- column** (köl'üm) *col* *mona* (köl'üm nä) *n*. [*L. columna* pillar] Any structure like column as spinal column actinian body stalk of crinoid longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in white matter of spinal cord nasal septum edge thick muscular strands found in ventricle stamens in mallows united stamens and style in orchids.
- columnals** (köl'üm näiz) *n. pl* [*L. columna*, pillar] Stem ossicles in crinoids.
- columnar** (köl'üm näiz) *a* [*L. columna* *na* pillar] *Part* like, a column o columna *appl* cells longer than broad *appl* epitheli in fcolumnar cells.
- colyone** —see *kolyone*.
- coma** (köl'mä) *n* [Gk *komos* hair] A terminal cluster f bracts, as in pine-*appl* hair tufts on certain seeds [Gk *komos* deep sleep.] Stupor
- Comanch** an (köl'män chän) *a* [*Comanche* County Texas.] Lower Cretaceous in North America.

comb (kōm) *n*. [A. E. *comb*] A comb-like structure as swimming plate ctenidium, pecten, virgilla, honeycomb fleshy crest mussel room gill.

comb-rib, — meridional ribs of swimming plates of ctenophora.

comes (kō'mēs) *n*. [L. *comes* companion.] A blood vessel that runs alongside a nerve.

comitella (kōmitch'illa) *n*. *plu*. [L. *comitari* to accompany.] Small di- or tri-actine spicules in sponges.

comma (kōm ā) *n*. [Gr. *omma* short clause.] A sarcomere; incontinua *appl* tract certain nerve fibres in dorsal or posterior column of spinal cord *appl* bacillus, the purifier causing cholera.

commensal (kōmēn'sāl) *n*. [L. *com* with; *mensa* table.] An organism living with another and sharing the food, both species as rule benefiting by the association.

comminator (kōm'inidōr) *n*. [L. *com* with *minuere* to threaten.] *Appl* muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle's lantern.

commissure (kōm'issūr) *n*. [L. *commisura*, seam.] The union-line between two parts outer side of semicarp; carpellary cohesion plane connecting band of nerve tissue.

comose (kō'mōs) *a*. [L. *comosus* hairy.] Hairy having a tuft of hairs.

companion cell, — a narrow cell retaining its nucleus, derived from cell giving rise also to sieve-tube element in phloem of angiosperms.

compass (kōm'pās) *n*. [L. *com* together *passus* pace.] A curved bifid osseous part of Aristotle's lantern.

compass plants, — certain plants with permanent north and south direction of their leaf edges

compensation point, — incidence of balance between respiration and photosynthesis as determined by intensity of light at given temperature compensation maturity; limit of sea or lake depth below

which plants lose more by respiration than they gain by photosynthesis compensation depth or level.

competence (kōm'pētēns) *n*. [L. *competere* to suit.] Reactive state permitting directional development and differentiation in response to a stimulus as of part of an embryo in response to an evocator or organizer stimulus.

complement (kōm'plēmēt) *n*. [L. *compleri* to fill up.] The substance in the blood-serum which when destroyed by heat acts with an amoebocyte to produce lysis *also* in a group composed of one, two or more genomes or chromosomes sets derived from a single nucleus.

complemental air — volume of air which can be taken in addition to that drawn in during normal breathing

complan mental male, — a purely male form, usually small found living in close proximity to the ordinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals as barnacles.

complementary (kōm'plēmēt'ārī) *n*. [L. *compleri* to fill up.] The coronoid bone *a*. *Appl* non-suberized cells loosely arranged in cork tissue and forming air passages *appl* genes producing a similar effect when inherited separately but a different effect together

complexus (kōm'plēk'sūs) *n*. [L. *complexus* embrace.] An aggregate *appl* muscle, the semispinalis capitis.

complicant (kōm'plikānt) *n*. [L. *com*, together *plicare* to fold.] Folding over one another *appl* elytra of certain insects.

complicate (kōm'plikāt) *n*. [L. *com* together *plicare* to fold.] Folded; conduplicate *appl* leaves folded longitudinally so that right and left halves are in contact; *appl* insect wings compound *appl* fruit-body composed of pileoli with stipes joining; form somewhat central stipe as in some Hymenomycetes.

composite (kōm pōst) *a.* [*L. com* together *ponere* to place.] Closely packed as a capitulum *appl.* fruits, as sorosis, syconus, strobilus.

compound (kōm pōwd) *a.* [*L. com* together *ponere* to place.] Made up of several elements *appl.* flowers, pistils, leaves medullary rays, eyes, etc. *appl.* starch grains with two or more hila.

compound spore —sporidium, *g.*

compressor (kōmprēs ə) *n.* [*L. com* together *ponere* to press.] Something that serves to compress *appl.* muscles, as compressor naris.

conarium (kōnā rīəm) *n.* [*Gk. kōnē* little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of *Vetella* the pineal gland or epiphys cerebri.

concatenate (kōnkāt'ēnt) *a.* [*L. com* together *catenare* chained] Forming chain, as pores.

concentric (kōnsēn'trīk) *a.* [*L. com* together *centrum* centre.] Having a common centre *appl.* vascular bundles with one kind of tissue surrounding another *appl.* corpuccles of Hassall.

conceptacle (kōnsēp'tākli) *n.* [*L. concipere* to conceive.] A depression in thallus of certain algae in which gametangia are borne.

conceptile (kōnsēp'tiv) *a.* [*L. concipere* to conceive.] Capable of being fertilised and producing an embryo.

concha (kōng'kă) *n.* [*Gk. kōngchē* shell.] The cavity of the external ear which opens into the external acoustic meatus a superior middle, and inferior projection from lateral wall of nasal cavity turbinal body one of two curved plates of sphenoidal bone a marine shell.

conchiform (kōng'kifōrm) *a.* [*L. concha* shell *forma* shape.] Shaped like a concha shell-shaped conchoid.

conchiolin (kōng'kifōlin) *n.* [*Gk. kōngchē* shell.] The organic substance that forms the basis of shells of mollusca.

conchology (kōng'kōf'ōli) *n.* [*Gk. kōngchē* shell *logos* discourse]

The branch of zoology dealing with molluscs or their shells.

conchula (kōng'kūli) *n.* [*L. concha*, shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in *Pecten*.

concolorate (kōnkōl'ōrāt) *a.* [*L. concolor* of the same colour] Similarly coloured on both sides.

concrecence (kōnkres'ēns) *n.* [*L. concrescere* to grow together] The growing together of parts.

concrete (kōnkret) *a.* [*L. concrescere* grown together] Grown together to form a single structure.

condensation (kōndēnsā shēn) *n.* [*L. condensare* from *com* together *densare* to make thick.] Process of making or becoming thick contraction, thickening and spiralsation of chromatids during prophase.

cond used (kōndēns əd) *a.* [*L. condensare* to press close together] *Appl.* inflorescence with short stalked or sessile flowers closely crowded.

conditional, —*appl.* dominance owing to influence of modifying genes.

conditioned, —*appl.* reflex depending on new functional connections in central nervous system *appl.* stimulus inducing a conditioned reflex.

conducting (kōndūkt'ing) *a.* [*L. conducere* to lead together.] Conveying *appl.* nerves, bundles.

conduction (kōndūkt'ashūn) *n.* [*L. conducere* to lead together] The transference of soluble matter from one part of plant to another the transmission of an excitation, function of nervous system.

conductivity (kōn dūktiv'itē) *n.* [*L. conducere* to lead together] Power of transmitting an impulse.

conductor (kōndūkt'ō) *n.* [*L. conducere* to lead together] That which can transmit a projection at base of embolus in spiders.

conduplicate (kōndū'plikāt) *a.* [*L. conduplicare* to fold together] *Appl.* cotyledons folded to embrace the radicle *appl.* vernation when one half of the leaf is folded upon the other

condylar (kôn dîlăr) *a.* [Gk. *condylus* knuckle.] *Part.* condyle

condyle (kôn dlî) *n.* [Gk. *condylas* knuckle.] The antheridium of stoneworts a process on bone for purposes of articulation a rounded structure adapted to fit into socket.

condyloid (kôn dîlôid) *n.* [Gk. *condylus* knuckle *eidos* form.] Shaped like, or situated near condyle.

cone (kôn) *n.* [Gk. *konos* cone.] The female flower of Coniferae, with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels strobile terminal spike or fructification in clubmosses and horsetails conical elevation on an egg just before fertilisation conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina.

con of origin, — small clear area of nerve cell at the point of exit of the axon implantation cone axon hill.

cone of Wulsen [R. Wulsen American physiologist]. A structure projecting forwards from pars intermedia into hypophyseal cavity in pituitary region of ox and pig

cone-bipolar, — bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with dendrites of ganglionic cells.

conferat d (kônfer'at) *a.* [L. *conferat* crowded.] Closely assembled or packed.

confluence (kô 'flôons) *n.* [L. *confluere* to flow together.] Angle of union of superior sagittal and transverse sinuses at occipital bone; confluens sinuum, torcular Herophili.

congeneric (kôn'jênér'ik) *a.* [L. *congener* of same race.] Belonging to the same genus.

congenial (kônjên'îl) *a.* [L. *con* with Gk. *genesis* descent.] Having the same origin alike in descent.

congenital (kômjên'tîl) *a.* [L. *con* with *gignere* to beget.] Present at birth born with.

congesta (kônjês'tîn) *n.* [L. *congestus* heaped up.] A town of sea anemone tentacles

conglobate (kôn-glô'bât) *a.* [L. *conglobatus* formed into ball.] Ball-shaped *appl.* gland on lower end of ductus ejaculatorius in insects.

congl merate (kôn glôm'êrit) *a.* [L. *cum* together *glomerare* to wind.] Bunched or crowded together

congress n (kôngrêsh'în) *n.* [L. *congressus* meeting.] Chromosome movement to equatorial plane of spindle at metaphase.

conl (kôn'li) *n.* *pl.* [L. *conus* cone.] Cones; conl vacuoloid lobules forming head of epiphyllum.

condia, — *pl.* of conidium.

condial (kôn'dî'âl) *a.* [Gk. *condia* dust *idion* dim.] *Part.* conidium.

condiferous (kôn'dîf'êrôs) *a.* [Gk. *condia* dust *idion* dim. L. *ferre* to bear.] Bearing condia.

condiophor (kôn'dî'ôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *condia* dust *idion* dim. *karpos* fruit.] A collection of conidiophores enclosed in covering a pycnidium.

condiol (kôn'dî'ol) *n.* [Dim. of *conidium*.] A small or a secondary conidium.

condiophor (kôn'dî'ôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *condia* dust *idion* dim. *phoros* to bear.] A hypha with sterigmata which bear condia.

condiospore (kôn'dî'ôspô) *n.* [Gk. *condia* dust *idion* dim. *spora* seed.] Spore or conidium produced when dry conditions inhibit reproduction by zoospores, in Phycomyces.

conidium (kôn'dî'tim) *n.* [Gk. *condia* dust *idion* dim.] A fungal spore asexually produced by constriction of sterigma or of part of hypha gonidium.

coniferous (kônif'êrôs) *a.* [L. *conus* cone; *ferre* to bear.] Cone-bearing

conjugate (kôn'jôgât) *v.* [L. *conjugare* to join together.] To unite, as protozoa; to undergo conjugation. *a.* United in pairs; *appl.* pores united by a groove *appl.* division in pairs of monoploid nuclei.

cojugated (kōnjogūēd) *a.* [L. *conjungere* to join together] United *appl* protein, when molecule united to non-protein molecule.

c njugation (kōnjogū shūn) *n.* [L. *con* together *jungere* to yoke.] The temporary union or complete fusion of two gametes r unicellular organisms the pairing of chromosomes.

conjunctiva (kōnjūngkt'vā) *n.* [L. *con* together *jungere* to join.] Mucous membrane of eye lining eyelids and reflected over fore part f sclera and constituting corneal epithelium.

conjunctive (kōnjūngkt'v) *a.* [L. *con* together *jungere* to join] *Appl* parenchyma cells in interspaces of stelar elements.

connate (kōn nāt kōnāt) *a.* [L. *con* together *natus* born.] Firmly joined together from birth connate-perfoliate joined together at base so as to surround stem, *appl* opposite sessile leaves.

connect (kōnēkt'iv) *v.* [L. *con* *nectere* to bind together] A connecting band of nerve tissue between two ganglia tissue separating two lobes of anther the structure and zone between successive conidia.

connective tissue, —a mesoblastic tissue with large amount f intercellular substance, and usually connecting and supporting other tissues.

connexivum (kōnēk sīvūm) *n.* [L. *connexivus* to fasten together] Flattened lateral margin of abdomen in bugs.

connive (kōn'ēnt) *a.* [L. *connivere* to close the eyes] Converging arching over so as to meet

co-oid (kō oīd) *a.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone *eidos* form.] Cone-like but not quite conical.

conoid ligament, —one of the *fasciculi* of the coraco-clavicular ligament.

conoid tubercle, —conoid tuberosity a small rough eminence on posterior border of clavicle,

serving for attachment of conoid ligament.

conopodium (kōnōpō dīūm) *n.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone *pous* foot.] A conical receptacle or thalamus of a flower

con theca (kōnthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone *thēke* case.] Thin integument f phragmone.

conscutum (kōn skūtūm) *n.* [L. *con* together with *scutum* shield.] Dorsal shield formed by united scutum and alloscutum in certain ticks.

consensual (kōnēn sāl) *a.* [L. *consensus* agreement.] *Appl* involuntary action correlated with voluntary action reacting f excitation of corresponding organ *appl* contraction f both pupils when only one retina is directly stimulated.

consimular (kōnāl'm'lar) *a.* [L. *consimilis* entirely similar] Similar in all respects with both sides alike, as some diatoms.

consociation (kōn sōsīā shūn) *n.* [L. *consociatio* partnership.] A unit of a plant association, characterised by a single dominant species.

consociates (kōnōsī'ēt) *n.* [L. *con* together *socius* fellow] A consociation representing stage in the process of succession.

consorts (kōnōr'tēz) *n. plu.* [L. *consortes* partners.] Associate organisms other than symbionts, commensals, or hosts and parasites. *Sing* consora.

consortium (kōnōr'tīūm) *n.* [L. *consortium* partnership] The compound thallus of lichens.

conspers (kōnspēr') *a.* [L. *con* *persus* besprinkled.] Densely scattered *appl* dot like markings, pores, etc.

constitutive (kōn sītūtīv) *a.* [L. *constituere* to establish.] Naturally present an organism *appl* enzymes *appl* adaptive or inducible enzymes

constricted (kōnstrīkt'ēd) *a.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together] Narrowed compressed at regular intervals.

constriction (kōnstrīk'shūn) *n* [*L. constric-tus* drawn together] A constricted part or place as a node of Ranvier non-spiraling chromosome segment at metaphase either associated with the centromere, or acentric, or controlled by the nucleolus.

constrictor (kōnstrīk'tōr) *n* [*L. constric-tus* drawn together] A muscle which compresses or constricts, *g* constrictor pharyngis *c.* urethrae.

constrict (kōn'strīk, kōn'strīt') *v* [*L. constringere* to sew together] With stitch-like markings *appl* elytra of certain beetles.

contabescence (kōn'tābēs'sēns) *n* [*L. contabescere* to waste away] Abortion or atrophy of stamens.

contact receptor—a receptor in epidermis or in dermis.

context (kōn'tēkst) *n* [*L. con-* together *texere* to weave.] The layers developed between hymenium and true mycelium in certain fungi.

continually (kōn'tinū'ly) *adv* [*L. continuus* continuous.] Succession without a break, especially continuity of germ plasma.

contorted (kōn'tōrt'ēd) *a* [*L. contor-tus* twisted together] Twisted *appl.* a situation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other.

contortiplicate (kōn'tōrt'iplikāt) *a* [*L. con-* with *torquere* to twist *plicare* to fold] *Appl.* bud with contorted and plicate leaves.

contour (kōn'toor) *n* [*F. contourer* circuit] Outline of a figure or body *appl.* outermost feathers that cover the body of bird.

contractile (kōntrākt'il) *a* [*L. con-* together *trahere* to draw] Capable of contracting.

contractile cell,—any cell in sporangium or as anchor wall which by hygroscopic contraction helps to open the organ.

contractile fibre-cells,—elongated spindle-shaped more or less polyhedral nucleated muscle-cells, containing a central bundle of fibrillar

contractile vacuole,—a small spherical vesicle found in cytoplasm of many Protista, with excretory or hydrostatic function.

contractility (kōn'trākt'il'itē) *n* [*L. con-* together *trahere* to draw] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled to contract.

contractin,—presumable neurohumor inducing contraction of chromatophores in crustaceans *Opp* expansion.

contracture (kōntrākt'ūr) *n* [*L. contractus* drawn together] Contraction of muscles persisting after stimulus has been removed.

contra-deciduate (kōn trādēd'uat) *a* [*L. contra* opposite to *decidere* to fall off.] *Appl.* foetal placenta and distal part of allantois.

contralateral (kōn'trālāt'ērāl) *n* [*L. contra* opposite to *latus* side.] Part or situated on the opposite side *opp* ipsilateral.

contranant (kōn'trānā'tāns) *a* [*L. contra* against *nant* to swim.] Swimming or migrating against the current, *opp* denant.

conuli (kō nūli) *n* *plur* [*Dim* of *L. conus* cone.] Tent-like projections on surface of certain sponges caused by principal skeletal elements.

conus (kō nūs) *n* [*L. conus* cone.] Any cone-shaped structure as conus arteriosus, structure between ventricle and aorta in fishes and amphibians; diverticulum of right ventricle from which pulmonary artery arises; conus medullaris, the tapering end of spinal cord.

convergence (kōnvrē'jēns) *n* [*L. convergere* to incline together] The development of similar characters in organisms belonging to different groups heterogenetic homoeomorphosis homoplasy coordinated movement of eyes when forming near point.

convolute (kōn vōlūt) *a* [*L. con-* together *volvere* to wind.] Rolled together *appl.* leaves and cotyledons *appl.* shells in which outer whorls overlap inner coiled convoluted *appl.* parts of renal tubule.

convolution (kōn vōll'ahūn) *n.* [L. *convolvere* to wind.] A coiling or twisting as of brain, intestine.

coproblont (kōp rōblōnt) *n.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *bionos* to live.] Any coprophytic or coprozoic organism coprophage.

coprodaeum (kōp rōdē'um) *n.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *odas* way] The division of cloaca which receives rectum.

coprolite (kōp rōlt) *n.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *lithos* stone.] Petrified faeces.

coprophage—coprobiont.

copr phagous (kōp rōf'agōs) *a.* [Gk. *kopros* d ng *phagos* to eat.] Feeding on dung *appl* insects.

coprophil (kōp rōfil) *a.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *philes* loving] *Appl* dung bacteria and flagellates coprophytic.

coprophyt (kōp rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *phyton* plant] A dung inhabiting plant *a.* Coprophytic.

coprozoic (kōp rōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *zoos* animal] Inhabiting faeces as some protozoa.

copozoit (kōp rōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *zoos* animal] A dung inhabiting or coprozoic animal.

cupula (kōp'ulā) *n.* [L. *cupula*, bowl.] A ridge in development of the tongue, formed by union of ventral ends of second and third arches buccal or as inter glomerum in certain reptiles any bridging or connecting structure.

cupulant (kōp'ulānt) *n.* [L. *cupularis* to couple] A unit in conjugation with another as nuclei, cells, hyphae thalli, etc.

cupularium (kōp'ulā rīum) *n.* [L. *cupula* bowl.] A cyst formed around two associated gametocytes, in gregarines.

copulation (kōp'ulā ahūn) *n.* [L. *cupula* bowl] Sexual union coition in protozoa, complete fusion of two individuals conjugation, as in yeasts.

coracoid (kōr'ākōid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*

crow; *oides* form.] *Appl* or part bone or part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum *appl* ligament which stretches over the suprascapular notch.

coracoid process, — the rudimentary coracoid element fused to the scapula in most mammals.

coralliferous (kōrāl'if'ēros) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral *L. ferre* to bear] Coral-forming containing coral.

coralliform—coralloid.

coralligenous (kōrāl'ij'ēnds) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral *gennan* to produce.] Coral-forming

coralline (kōr'ālīn) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Resembling coral *appl* Hydroses and Polyzoa composed of coral *appl* certain Algae *appl* a Pliocene crag or deposit containing fossil Polyzoa and Mollusca.

corallite (kōr'ālīt) *n.* [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Cup of single polyp of coral.

coralloid (kōr'ālōid) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral *oides* form.] Resembling or branching like coral *appl* girds, roots, etc.

corallium (kōrāl'ium) *n.* [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Skeleton of compound coral.

corbicula (kōrbīk'ulā) *n.* [Dim of L. *corbis* basket.] Basket like arrangement of telutosomes or telum *plu* of corbiculum. *Plu* corbiculae

corbiculum (kōrbīk'ulūm) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *corbis* basket.] Fringe of hair on insect tibia the pollen-collecting apparatus of a bee. *Plu* corbicula

corbula (kōr'būlā) *n.* [L. *corbula*, little basket] The phylactocarp of Aglaeophenia etc. a stem with alternate branches ranging upwards and forming a pod-like structure.

cord (kōrd) *n.* [Gk. *korde* cord.] Any cord-like structure, as spinal cord spermatheca cord.

cordat (kōr'dāt) *a.* [L. *cor* heart] Heart-shaped cordiform.

cordiform tendon,—the central sponneurons of the diaphragm.

- cordylus** (kòrd'ylus) *n.* [Gk. *korutylis*, swelling.] An intertentacular or umbral structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ectoderm.
- coremata** (kòr'e'màtā) *n. pl.* [Gk. *korēma* broom.] Paired sacs bearing hairs, on membrane between seventh and eighth abdominal segments, accessory copulatory organ in moths.
- coratiform** (kòr'e'mifòrm) *a.* [Gk. *korēma*, broom; *L. forma*, shape.] Formed like a broom or sheaf.
- coronispore** (kòr'ònis'pòr) *n.* [Gk. *korēma*, broom; *sphera* seed.] One of a series of spores in the top of a coronium.
- coronium** (kò 2 nòm) *n.* [Gk. *korēma*, broom.] A sheaf-like aggregation of conidiophores or of hyphae.
- coriaceous** (kòr'iā'shūs) *a.* [L. *corium*, leather.] Leathery; *appl.* leaves.
- corium** (kò'r'ium) *n.* [L. *corium*, leather.] The middle division of an alytron deeper-seated layer of the skin, consisting of vascular connective tissue cutis vera derma.
- cork** (kòrk) *n.* [Sp. *alcornoque* cork.] A tissue derived usually from outer layer of cortex in woody plants.
- cork-cambium**,—*phellogen*, *g. s.*
- corm** (kòrma) *n.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves *corinus g. s.*
- corneal** (kòr'wèl) *n.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm.
- cornaldism** (kòrnald'izm) *n.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk; *idion* div.] An aggregation of individuals in a siphonophore borne on the coenosarc and capable of liberation therefrom.
- cormoid** (kòr'moid) *a.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk; *eidos* form.] Lik. corm.
- cormophogeny** (kòr'mòfòj'én) *n.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk; *phyle* tribe; *gennao* offspring.] Development of families or races.
- cormophyte** (kòr'mòf'it) *n.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk; *phyton* plant.] A plant which possesses stem and root. *Opp.* thallophyte.
- cornuous** (kòr'mòs) *a.* [Gk. *korēma* trunk.] Corn-producing.
- cornus** (kòr'us) *n.* [Gk. *korēma* tree-trunk.] A corm body of a seed plant, *opp.* thallus body or colony of a compound animal.
- cornea** (kòr'nè) *n.* [L. *corneus* horny.] The transparent covering on anterior surface of eyeball; outer transparent part of each element of a compound eye.
- corneae** *n.* (kòr'nè'è) *n.* [L. *corneus* horn; Gk. *gennao* producing.] Cornes-producing *appl.* cells immediately below cuticle, which secrete cuticular lens and are renewed on ecdysis.
- corneal** (kòr'nèl) *a.* [L. *corneus* horny.] Pert. the cornea.
- corneocute** (kòr'nèok'ut) *n.* [L. *corneus* horny; *cutis* shield.] An epidermal scale.
- corneous** (kòr'nèus) *a.* [L. *corneus* horny.] Horny *appl.* sheath covering bill of birds.
- cornici** (kòr'n'ik) *n.* [L. *corniculum*, little horn.] A wax-secreting organ of aphids *corniculum, g. s.*
- corniculate** (kòrn'ik'ut) *a.* [L. *corniculum* little horn.] Having small horns.
- corniculate cartilages**,—two small, conical elastic cartilages articulating with apices of arytaenoids; Santorini's cartilages, cornicula laryngis.
- corniculum** (kòrn'ik'ul) *n.* [L. *dim. of cornu* horn.] A small horn or horn-like process.
- cornification** (kòr'nif'ikā'shàn) *n.* [L. *cornu* horn; *facere* to make.] Formation of outer horny layer of epidermis.
- cornua** (kò nò) *n. pl.* [L. *cornu* horn.] Horns horn-like prolongations, as of bones, nerve tissues, cavities, etc.; the dorsal, lateral and ventral columns of grey substance in spinal cord. *Sing.* cornu.

cornucopia (kôr'nûk'pî) *n.* [*L. cornu* horn *copius* plenty] Part of tunicæ of fourth ventricle covering choroid plexus.

cornule (kôr'nûl) *n.* [*L. corniculum* dim. of *cornu* horn] A small horn like process one of the horny jaw plates of Ornithorhynchus.

cornute (kôr'nût) *a.* [*L. cornutus* horned.] With horn-like processes.

corolla (kôr'ôl'â) *n.* [*L. corolla* small crown.] The petals of a flower.

corolla eou (kôr'ôl'â shûs) *a.* [*L. corolla*, crown.] *Part* corolla.

corolliferous (kôr'ôl'îf'êrûs) *a.* [*L. corolla* small crown *ferre* to bear] Having a corolla.

corona (kôr'ônâ) *n.* [*L. corona*, crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by union of scales on perianth leaves, as in daffodil theca and arms of a crinoid echinoid test excepting pocal and antapical plates ciliated disc circular band of certain animals head or upper portion of any structure.

corona radiata,—layer of cells surrounding mammalian egg fibres of internal capsule of brain.

coronal (kôr'ônâl) *a.* [*L. corona* crown.] *Part* corona *appt* suture between frontal and parietal bones situated in the coronal sutural plane *appt* later roots of grasses, *appt* seminal.

coronary (kôr'ônârî) *a.* [*L. corona* crown] Crown-shaped or crown-like encircling *appt* arteries bones slow ligaments plexus vein.

coronary arteries,—arteries pply ing tissue of heart labial arteries.

coronary bone—s small conical bone in mandible of reptiles small posterior bone of horse.

coronary sin a,—channel receiving most cardiac veins and opening into right side.

coronate (kôr'onât) *a.* [*L. corona* crown.] Having corona having a row of tubercles around structure, or mounted who is of spiral shells.

coronet (kôr'onêt) *n.* [*L. corona*, crown.] The burr of an antler

coronoid (kôr'ônôid) *a.* [*Gk. koronê* crook-beaked *oides* form.] Shaped like a beak *appt* processes. [*L. corona* crown.] *n* Coronary bone of reptiles.

coronul (kôr'ônûl) *n.* [*Dim. of L. corona* crown.] A group of cells forming a crown on the oosphere as in Charophyta.

corpora (kôr'pôra) *n. pl.* [*L. corpus* body] Bodies. *See* corpus.

corpora adiposa—fat bodies, *q.v.*

corpora albicantia,—white bodies scars formed in ovarian follicle after disintegration of luteal cells.

corpora mamillaria, ganglia below posterior part of third ventricle.

corpora allata,—paired ovoid whitish endocrine glands in insects.

corpora amylacea,—spherical bodies of nucleic acid and protein, more numerous with age in alveoli of prostate gland amyloid bodies.

corpora arenacea,—brain sand.

corpora bigemina,—the optic lobes of vertebrate brain, corresponding to the superior colliculi of corpora quadrigemina of mammals.

corpora cardiaca,—neuroglandular bodies between cerebral ganglia and corpora allata in some insects.

corpora ca ernea,—erectile masses of tissue, forming anterior part of body of penis erectile tissue of clitoris.

corpora mamillaria,—two white bodies enclosing grey matter in hypothalamus, beneath floor of third ventricle corpora albicantia.

corpora pedunculata,—mushroom bodies, groups of association cells with axons forming bundles in protocerebrum of insects.

corpora quadrigemina,—four rounded eminences or colliculi which form dorsal part of mesencephalon.

corpus (kôr'pûs) *n.* [*L. corpus* body] Body any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part of an organ core of pocal meristem within the tunica. *Pls.* corpora.

corp a albicans,—white tissue replacing corpus luteum in non-pregnancy mamillary body

corpus callosum,—the broad transverse band of white substance connecting the cerebral hemispheres.

corpus fibrosum,—fibrous tissue remaining after disintegration of corpus luteum.

corpus geniculatum,—geniculate body *q.v.*

corpus haemorrhagicum,—body developed from ruptured Graafian follicle around blood clot, and later developing into corpus luteum.

corpus highmorean m.,—medium testis, *q.v.*

corpus l. t. m.,—the glandular body developed from Graafian follicle after extrusion of ovum yellow body

corpus spongiosum,—a mass of erectile tissues forming posterior wall of penis: **corpus cavernosum urethrae**.

corpus striatum,—striae fused into single mesencephalic body: **mesencephalic m. gladiolus**.

corpus striatum,—a mass of grey matter containing white nerve fibres and connecting of the caudate nucleus which projects into the lateral ventricle, and of the lentiform nucleus.

corpuscle (kôr'pôsl, kôr'pôsl) *n.* [*L. corpusculum* small body] A protoplasmic cell, floating freely in fluid or embedded in matrix any minute particle as in cell any of various small multicellular structures as Malpighian corpuscle, tactile corpuscle etc.

correlation (kôr'tsh'ashûn) *n.* [*L. correlatio* relationship.] Mutual relationship proportional growth interdependence of characters particularly of quantitative characters, measured by correlation coefficient which is plus or minus one if characters are exactly inter-related, and zero if entirely unrelated combination of nervous impulses in sensory centres, resulting in adaptive reactions determination of the relation of homotaxia to geologic time

correlator (kôr'tsh'atôr) *n.* [*L. correlatio* relationship.] A diffusible substance correlating activities of coleoptile tip and hypocotyl auxin, *q.v.*

corrugator (kôr'og'atôr) *n.* [*L. corrugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled or wrinkling *appt* muscles.

cortex (kôr'tsh'ks) *n.* [*L. cortex* bark.] The extrastelar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte outer or more superficial part of an organ.

cortical (kôr'tsh'kål) *a.* [*L. cortex* bark.] *Part.* the cortex.

corticate (kôr'tsh'kât) *a.* [*L. cortex* bark.] Having special outer covering

corticiferous (kôr'tsh'kâr'ts) *a.* [*L. cortex* bark *ferre* to carry] Forming or having a bark-like cortex.

cortical us (kôr'tsh'kål'us) *a.* [*L. cortex* bark; *calere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting or growing on bark.

corticospinal (kôr'tsh'kôsp'ênål) *a.* [*L. cortex* bark *spina* spine.] *Part.* connecting cerebral cortex and spinal cord *appt* tracts

cortisterone,—the active constituent of adrenal cortical hormone $C_{21}H_{32}O$

corticostriate (kôr'tsh'kôstr'iat) *a.* [*L. cortex* bark *stria* channel.] *Appt.* fibres which join corpus striatum to cerebral cortex.

corticotrophic, **corticotropic**,—**adrenocorticotrophic**, *q.v.*

cortin (kôr'tîn) *n.* [*L. cortex* bark.] Adrenal cortex extract, containing cortical hormones.

cortina (kôr'tsh'nål) *n.* [*L. cortina*, vault.] The velum of some agarics

cortinate (kôr'tsh'nât) *a.* [*L. cortina*, vault.] Having velum of a cobweb-like texture.

Cortina m. membrane, [*A Corti* Italian histologist] Tectorial membrane covering spiral organ of Corti.

Corti's organ, the organon spirale on inner portion of membrana basilaris of ear

Corti's rods,—double row of arching rods based on basilar membrane and forming the spiral tunnel of Corti.

coruscation (kōr'akā shūn) *n.* [*L. coruscatio*, flash.] Twinkle, rapid fluctuation in a flash or oscillation in light emission, as of fire-flies.

corymb (kōr'im'b) *n.* [*Gk. korymbos* cluster of flowers.] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat.

corymbose (kōr'im'bōs) *a.* [*Gk. korymbos* cluster of flowers.] *Part* or like a corymb arranged in corymb corymbose.

coscinoid (kō'skīnōid) *a.* [*Gk. koskīnos* sieve *eidos* form.] Sieve-like.

cosmine (kōs mīn) *n.* [*Gk. kosmēlos* regular] The outer layer of dentine-like material in cosmoid and ganoid scales.

cosmoid (kōs mōid) *a.* [*Gk. kosmēlos* regular *eidos* form.] Having an outer periodically resorbed layer of cosmine *appl.* dermal bones, scales, and lepidotrichia in *Crossopterygii*.

cosmopolitan (kōsmōpōl'itān) *cosmopolite* (kōsmōp'ōit) *a.* [*Gk. kosmos* world *polis* citizen.] World-wide in distribution.

costa (kōs'tā) *n.* [*L. costa*, rib.] A rib anything rib-like in shape, as a ridge on shell coral etc. anterior vein, or margin, of insect wing comb-rib or swimming-plate of *Ctenophora* structure at base of undulating membrane in *Trichomonadidae*. *Plu.* costa

costaeform (kōs'tā'fōrm) *a.* [*L. costa*, rib; *forma*, shape.] Rib-like *appl.* unbranched parallel leaf veins.

costal (kōs'tāl) *a.* [*L. costa*, rib.] *Part.* ribs or rib-like structures *appl.* bony shields of *Chelonii* *part.* costa of insect wing *part.* primary brachial series in *Crinoids* *part.* a main rib

costalia (kōs'tāl'ia) *n. plu.* [*L. costa*, rib] The supporting plates in theca of *Cladoidea*.

costate (kōs'tāt) *a.* [*L. costa* rib] With one or more longitudinal ribs; with ridges costae.

cotermious (kōs'tēr'mīnūs) *a.* [*L. cum* with *terminus* end.] Of similar distribution bordering on.

cotyle (kōt'ile) *n.* [*Gk. kotyle* cup] A cup-like cavity acetabulum.

cotyledon (kōt'ilē dōn) *n.* [*Gk. kotyle* cup] The seed-leaf primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte; patch of villi on mammalian placenta.

cotyledonary (kōt'ilē dōn'arī) *a.* [*Gk. kotyle* cup.] *Part.* cotyledons with villi grouped in cotyledons, *appl.* placenta.

cotyliform,—**cotylold**

cotylold (kōt'ild) *a.* [*Gk. kotyle* cup *eidos* form.] Cup-shaped *part.* the acetabular cavity

cotylophorous (kōt'ilō'fōrūs) *a.* [*Gk. kotyle* cup *phoros* to bear] With a cotyledonary placenta.

cotype (kō'tip) *n.* [*L. cōm*, with *typus* image.] An additional type specimen, frequently collected at same place at same time, or a specimen from description of which along with others, the type is defined syntype.

covariation (kō vār'ia shūn) *n.* [*L. cum* with *varius* diverse.] Correlation, *q.v.*

cover scales,—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of *Coniferae* bract scales.

covert (kōv'ert) *n.* [*F. couvrir* to cover] *Appl.* feathers covering bases of quills in birds.

cowed (kōwid) *a.* [*L. cucullus* hood] Furnished with or shaped like hood cucullate.

Cowper's glands [*W. Cowper* English surgeon]. Bulbo-urethral glands, *q.v.*

coxa (kōk'sā) *n.* [*L. coxa*, hip.] Proximal joint of leg of an insect or arachnid the hip.

coxal (kōk'sāl) *a.* [*L. coxa*, hip.] *Part.* the coxa *appl.* glands *part.* the hip.

coxite (kōk'sit) *n.* [*L. coxa* hip.] One of paired lateral plates in contiguity with insect sternum limb base bearing stylus in *Thysanura*.

coxocerite (kōk'sō'sērīt) *n.* [*L. coxa*, hip *Gk. keris* horn.] The proximal or basal joint of insect antenna.

coxopleurite, —catapleurite, *q.v.*
 coxopodite (kōks'ōpōdīt) *n.* [L. *coxa* hip Gk. *πους* foot.] The proximal part of protopodit of crustacean limb *coxa* of spiders.
 coxosternum (kōks'ōstēr'nūm) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip *sternum*, breast-bone.] Plate formed by fusion of coxites and sternum vinculum, in Lepidoptera.
 crampon (krām pōn) *n.* [F *crampon*, adventive root.] An aeral root, as in ivy.
 cranial (krā nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull.] Pert. skull or that part which encloses the brain *appl.* bones, *forams*, nerves, muscles, blood-vessels, etc.
 cranial (krā nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull.] Having skull.
 cranium (krānīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull *ion*, *div.*] Glabella together with fixed genae, in trilobites.
 cranihaemal (krā nīh'ēmāl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *haema*, blood.] *Appl.* anterior lower portion of sclerotome.
 crani neural (krā nīn'āl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* anterior upper portion of sclerotome.
 craniology (krā nīl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *logos* discourse.] The study of th skull.
 craniometry (krā nīm'ētrī) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *metron* measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.
 craniosacral (krā nīsāl'krāl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull L. *sacer* sacred.] Pert. skull and sacrum *appl.* crura, the parasympathetic system.
 cranial m (krā nīm) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* L. *cranium* skull.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly that part enclosing the brain.
 craspedodromous (krās pēdōd'rō-mōs) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge *dromos* to run.] With nerves running directly from and rib to margin.
 craspedote (krās pēdōt) *a.* [Gk.

kraspedon edge.] Having velum.
 craspadum (krās'pōdīm) *n.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge.] A mesenteric filament of sea-anemones.
 crassula (krās tīlā) *n.* [L. *crassus* thick.] Thickened bar on middle lamella between two bordered pits in tracheids of wood of conifers bar of Sanko. *Pfx.* *crassula*.
 crateriform (krātr'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *crater* bowl *forma*, shape.] Bowl-shaped *appl.* receptacle.
 craticular (krātr'ik'ulār) *a.* [L. *craticula*, gridiron.] Cratel-like *appl.* stage in life-history of diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost.
 crestine (krē'tīn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas* flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles brain, and blood of vertebrates $C_4H_5ON_5$.
 creatinin (krē'tīnīn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas* flesh.] A katabolic product in muscle and other tissues, excreted in urine $C_4H_7ON_3$.
 cremate (krēmāt'ēr) *n.* [Gk. *kremaster* hang.] A thin muscle along the spermatic cord a stout terminal abdominal spine i subterranean insect pupae the anal hooks for suspension of pupae.
 cremocarp (krēm'ēkarp) *n.* [Gk. *kremomai* to hang down *karpas* fruit.] An inferior dry indehiscent, bilocular two-seeded fruit.
 crena (krē'nā) *n.* [L. *crena*, notch.] Notch in crenate margin, as of leaf cleft as anal cleft; deep groove as longitudinal sulcus of heart.
 crenate (krē'nāt) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch.] With scalloped margin.
 crenation (krē'nā'shīn) *n.* [L. *crenatus* notched.] A scalloped margin, or rounded tooth, as of leaf; crenature notched or wrinkled appearance, as of erythrocytes exposed to hypertonic solutions.
 crenulate (krē'nōlīt) *a.* [Dim. of L. *crena* notch.] With margins minutely crenate crenellated, crenulated.

crepis (krěp's) *n* [Gk. *krepsis* foundation.] The fundamental spicule by deposition of silica upon which a desma is formed.

crepitation (krěp'ts'ashn) *n*. [L. *crepitare* to crackle.] 1 insects, the discharge of fluid with an explosive sound.

crepuscular (krěp's'kölär) *n*. [L. *crepusculum* dusk.] *Part* dusk flying before sunrise or in twilight.

crescent (krěs'ěnt) *n*. [L. *crescere* to grow.] A crescentic structure.

crescentiform (krěs'ěnt'förm) *n*. [L. *crescere* to grow. *forma*, shape.] Crescent-shaped crescentic *appl* mouth of *S. punctuloides*.

crescents of Giantaki, — small crescent-shaped bodies in mucous alveoli of the salivary glands demilunes of Heidenham.

crest (krěst) *n* [L. *cris* crest.] A ridge on bone fleshy longitudinal ridge as in beaks crown of feather tuft on head of birds a ridge in certain seeds.

cretaceous (krět'sh'ash) *n*. [L. *crinis*, chalk.] *Appl* and *part* the last period of the Mesozoic era Upper Cretaceous in North America.

cribellum (krěb'ěl'üm) *n* [L. *cribrum* sieve.] A plate perforated by openings of silk ducts in certain spiders a perforated chitinous plate in some insects.

cribriform (krěb'r'förm) *n*. [L. *cribrum* sieve *forma*, shape.] Sieve-like.

cribriform organ, — folded membrane carrying papillae in inter radial angles of certain starfishes.

cribriform plate, — the portion of ethmoid or of mesethmoid, perforated by many foramina for exit of olfactory nerves lamina cribrosa.

cribrose (krěb'r's) *n*. [L. *cribrum* sieve.] Having sieve-like pitted markings.

cricoid (kr'k'öid) *n*. [Gk. *kris* ring *eidos* form.] Ring like *appl* cartilage in larynx, articulating with thyroid and arytaenoid

cartilages *appl* placenta lacking villi on central part of disc as in certain Edentata.

crinome (krin'öm) *n*. [L. *crinis* hair] Network formed in cytoplasm by basophil substances reacting to vital staining.

criocone (kr'ö'k'ön) *n*. [Gk. *krios* ram *konos* cone.] With uncoiled spiral shaped like ram's horn *appl* shell of certain ammonites.

crissal (kr's'al) *n*. [L. *crissare* to move haunches.] *Part* the crissum. **criss-cross**, — *appl* inheritance when offspring resemble the parent of the opposite sex.

crissum (kr's'üm) *n* [L. *crissare* to move haunches.] The circumcloacal region of a bird vent feathers & lower tail-coverts.

crista (kr'it's) *n* [L. *cris* crest.] A crest or ridge projection from ectoloph into median valley in lophodont molars a fine membrane attached to body of certain spirochaetes ligule of palm-leaves.

crista acustica, — thickening covered with neuroepithelium, of membrane lining ampulla of semicircular canals chordotonal structure in Orthoptera.

crista galli, — anterior median process of cribriform plate.

crista arethrae, — verumontanum, *q.v.*

cristate (kr's'tit) *n*. [L. *cris* crested.] Crested; cristiform, shaped like a crest.

crochet (kr'ösh'ä) *n* [F. *crochet* small hook.] The projection of the protoloph in lophodont molars; balancer in larval salamanders a larval locomotory hook in insects.

crop (kröp) *n* [M.E. *cropp* crawl] Sac-like dilatation of gullet of bird; a similar structure in alimentary canal of insect or worm; ingluvies.

crozier (kr'özh'yer) *n*. [M.E. *croce* crook.] Circinate young frond of fern; hook formed by terminal cells of ascogenous hypha; flat spiral shell, as of Spirula.

cross (krós) *n* [M.E. *cross* cross.]
An organism produced by mating
parents of different breeds. *♀* T
hybrids.

crossing over — interchange of
corresponding chromosome seg-
ments by homologous pairs of
chromosomes during maturation.

crossover — a chromatid formed as a
result of crossing-over

crotophite (krót'fít) *n* [Gk. *cro-*
tophos side of forehead.] The
temporal fossa.

crotch (krótch) *n* [*Fr* *crochet*
small hook.] A curved chaeta,
notched at the end uncinus
clavus, in spiders. crochet of larval
insects.

crown (krown) [*L. corona*, crown.]
The exposed part of tooth
especially the grinding surface
distal part of antler crest head
cup and arms of crinoid corona,
♀ leafy upper part of
tree.

crozier — cresser *♀*

cruciate (kroo shít, kroo sít) [*L.*
crux cross.] Cruciform with
leaves or petals in form of a cross
X-shaped or + shaped, *appl.*
muscles, ligaments crucial.

cruciform (kroo'fórm) *a* [*L. crux*
forma, shape.] Arranged
like the points of cross *appl.*
division, promitosis in Plasmio-
diophorales.

crura (krúrn'á) *n* [*L. crurum*
paw.] A sheath for retracted
stylets, as in Hemiptera.

crura (kroo ót) *n* [*L. crura* blood.]
The clots in coagulated blood.

crural (kroo'áin) *n* [*L. crura*
blood.] Haemoglobin

crura (kroo'á) *n* *plu.* [*L. crura*,
legs.] The shanks leg like or
columnar structures 1 mbar part
of diaphragm muscle fibres
proximal processes of corpora caver-
nosae penis branches of incus and
stapes pillars of subcutaneous
inguinal ring posterior pillars of
foram. crura cerebri, *♀*

crura cerebri, — the cerebral pedun-
cles, 2 cylindrical masses forming

the ventrolateral portion of mid
brain.

crural (kroo rál) *a* [*L. crura* leg]
Perf. the thigh.

crureus (kroo'e'tis) *n* [*L. crura*
leg] Vastus intermedius muscle of
thigh.

crus (krús) *n* [*L. crus* leg] The
shank any leg-like organ common
dist of superior and posterior
semicircular canals anterior end of
helix & external ear *Plu.* crura.

crusta (krús'tá) *n* [*L. crusta*, shell.]
Ventral part or base or pes of
cerebral peduncles cement layer
of tooth, crusta petrosa.

crustaceous (krús'tá shús) *a* [*L.*
crusta, shell.] With crustacean
characteristics crustace *♀*

crustose (krús'tós) *a* [*L. crusta*,
shell.] Forming crusts on sub-
stratum, *appl.* lichens.

cryophil (krí'mófil) *a* [Gk.
kryos frost *philos* to love.]
Cryophil, psychrophil.

cryophil (krí'fíl) *a* [Gk. *kryos*
chill *philos*, to love.] Thriving
at a low temperature cryophilic.

cryophylactio (krí'fílák'tík) *a* [Gk.
kryos frost *phylaktikos* preserva-
tive.] Resistant to low tempera-
tures *appl.* bacteria.

cryoplankton (krí'pílingk'tón) *n*
[Gk. *kryos* frost *planktos* wan-
dering] Glacial and polar plank-
ton algal communities thriving on
snow

cryoscopy (krí'ósakóp'ík) *a* [Gk.
kryos frost *skopos* to view]
Appl. method of determining
osmotic pressure, using a freezing
point depression.

crypt (krípt) *n* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden.]
A small glandular tube or cavity
pit of stomia depression in uterine
mucous membrane

cryptic (kríp'tík) *a* [Gk. *kryptos*
hidden.] *Appl.* protective color-
ation facilitating concealment; *appl.*
polymorphism due to presence of
recessive genes *appl.* species
extremely similar as to external
appearance but which do not
normally interbreed.

cryptocarp (krip'tòkàrp) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden; *karpos* fruit.] A fruit-like structure the sporophyte phase in red algae. **cystocarp**

cryptogam (krip'tògám) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden; *gamos* union.] A plant without apparent reproductive organs: a spore plant. *Cf.* phanerogam.

cryptogene (krip'tòjén) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *genesis* origin.] Of unknown descent having an indeterminate phylogeny.

cryptohaplomitosis (krip'tòhàp'lò-mitòs) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *haplos* simple *mitos* thread.] Type of cell-division in some flagellates where chromatin divides into two masses which pass to opposite poles without spindle-formation.

cryptomere (krip'tòmèr) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *meros* part.] A hidden recessive hereditary factor.

cryptomitosis (krip'tòmitòs) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *mitos* thread.] Division of unicellular organisms, in which chromatin assembles in the equatorial region without apparent chromosome formation.

cryptonema (krip'tònd'mà) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *nema*, thread.] A filamentous outgrowth or paraphysis in a ctenostoma.

cryptoneuron (krip'tònd'rùs) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *neuron* nerve.] With no definite or distinct nervous system.

cryptophyte (krip'tòfít) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *phytos* plant.] A plant perennating by means of rhizomes, corms, or bulbs under ground, or of under water buds.

cytoplasm (krip'tòplásm) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *plasma*, form.] The non-granular portion of cytoplasm.

cryptoptil (krip'tòpìl, pìl) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *ptilon* feather.] A feather filament, developed from papilla.

cryptorchid (krip'tòr'kìd) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *orchis* testis.] Having testes abdominal in position.

cryptorhetic (krip'tòrè'tík) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *rhéin*, to flow.] Secreting internally, endocrine.

cryptosolenial (krip'tòsòlè'nál) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *solen*, channel.] *Appl.* region of attachment of Malpighian vessels to hind-gut in certain Coleoptera.

cryptostomata (krip'tòstò'mà'tà) *n. pl.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *stoma*, mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in Fucaceae. *Sing.* cryptostoma.

cryptozoic (krip'tòzò'ík) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc.

cryptozoite (krip'tòzò'it) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *zoon* animal.] Stage of sporozoite when living in thrones before entering blood.

crypts of Li berkühn,—*see* Lieberkuhn's crypts.

crystallin (kris'tàlin) *n.* [Gk. *kryos* cold ice.] A globulin which is the principal constituent of lens of eye.

crystalline (kris'tàlin) *a.* [Gk. *kryos* cold ice.] Transparent *appl.* various structures.

crystallin style,—a proteid hyaline rod with amyolytic function in alimentary canal of some molluscs.

crystalloid (kris'tàllo'id) *n.* [Gk. *krySTALLOS* ice *eidos* form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane *opp.* colloid a protein crystal found in certain plant cells.

crystal-sand,—a deposit of minute crystals of calcium oxalate, as in Solanaceae.

crystal-spore,—an isospore containing a crystal of Radiolaria.

ctenophyte (tìn'òft, kìn'òft) *n.* [Gk. *ktēnos*, to kill *phytos*, plant.] A parasitic plant, *e.g.* fungus, which destroys its host.

ctenotrophic (tìn'òtrò'fík, kíf-) *a.* [Gk. *ktēnos* to kill; *trophē* nourishment.] Parasitic and destroying the host, as ctenophytes.

cten (tèn, kèn) *n.* [Gk. *kēnis* comb.] The swimming plates of ctenophores.

ctenidium (tēnĭd'ĭŭm, ktēnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ktēis* comb *idion* stem.] The respiratory apparatus in molluscs, feather-like or comb-like in appearance a row of spines forming comb in some insects.

ctenocyst (tēn'čest, ktēn'čest) *n.* [Gk. *ktēis* comb; *kyttis* bladder.] Aboral sense organ of Ctenophora.

ctenoid (tēn'oid, ktēn'oid) *n.* [Gk. *ktēis* comb; *eidos* form.] With comb-like margin, as scales.

ctenophoral (tēn'čōrəl, ktēn'čōrəl) *n.* [Gk. *ktēis* comb, *phoros* to bear] Supplied with swimming-plates.

ctenose (tēn'ōs, ktēn'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *ktēis* comb] Comb-like *appl.* type of seta.

ctetology (tēt'ōl'ōj, ktē-) *n.* [Gk. *ktētes* acquired *logos* discourse.] Aspect of biology concerned with acquired characters.

ctetosome (tēt'ōsŭm, ktē-) *n.* [Gk. *ktētes* acquired *soma* body] A supernumerary chromosome associated with a sex chromosome during meiosis.

cubical (kū'bĭkəl) *n.* [L. *cubus* cube.] *Appl.* cells as long as broad.

cubital (kū'bĭtəl) *n.* [L. *cubitus* of elbow] *Part* the elbow *appl.* joint including the humero-ulnar humeroradial, and proximal radio-ulnar articulations *Part.* the ulna or cubitus. *n.* A secondary wing-vein, connected with the ulna.

cubitus (kū'bĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *cubitus*, elbow] The ulna, forearm primary vein in an insect wing.

cuboid (kū'boid) *n.* [Gk. *kuboides* cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape. *n.* Outermost of distal tarsal bones.

cuboidal (kū'boidəl) *n.* [Gk. *kuboides* cube-like.] *Part.* the cuboid.

cucullat (kū'kŭlĭs, kūkŭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *cucullus* hood.] With hood-like sepals or petals; with prothorax hood-shaped.

cucullus (kūkŭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *cucullus* hood.] A hood-shaped structure upper part of harpe, in Lepidoptera.

culler (kwŭl'ŭr) *n.* [F. *cullier* spoon.] Spoon-like terminal portion of male insect clasper.

cuirass (kwĭr'ŭs) *n.* [F. *cuirasse* leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass a lorica, *g.s.*

culm (kŭlm) *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk.] The stem of grasses and sedges.

culmen (kŭl'mĕn) *n.* [L. *culmen*, summit.] Median longitudinal ridge of bird beak part of superior vomer, continuous laterally with quadrangular lobules of anterior lobe of cerebellum.

cullitus (kŭl'tŭs) *n.* [L. *cullitus* hit knife.] A sharp knife-like organ, one of mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking flies.

culture (kŭl'tŭr) *n.* [L. *cultura* colors to till.] The cultivation of micro-organisms or tissues in prepared media.

cumulos (kŭ'mŭlŭs) *n.* [L. *cumulus* heap.] *Appl.* deposits consisting chiefly of plant remains, *g.* feces.

cumulus (kŭ'mŭlŭs) *n.* [L. *cumulus* heap.] The mass of epithelial cells bulging into cavity of an ovarian follicle and in which ovum is embedded, *cumulus* oophorus, discus proligerus.

cuneate (kŭ'nĕit) *n.* [L. *cuneus* wedge-shaped.] Wedge-shaped; *appl.* leaves with broad abruptly pointed pex and tapering to the base *appl.* a fasciculus and tubercle formed by a grey nucleus at posterior end of rhomboid form of medulla oblongata.

cuneiform (kŭnĕ'fŭrm) *n.* [L. *cuneus* wedge *forma*, shape.] Wedge-shaped *appl.* distal tarsal bones *appl.* a carpal bone or triquetrum; *appl.* two small cartilages of larynx.

cuneus (kŭ'nĕŭs) *n.* [L. *cuneus* wedge.] A division of eiytron of certain insects; a wedge-shaped area of the occipital lobe between calcarine fissure and medial part of parieto-occipital fissure.

cup (kŭp) *n.* [A.S. *cuppe* cup] Any structure resembling a cup.

cupula (kū pūlā) *n.* [*L. cupula* little tub] The bony pex of cochlea the part of pleura over the pex of lung cupule, *g.p.*

cupulate (kū pūlā) *a.* [*L. cupula*, little tub] Cup-shaped *appl.* certain acidia having cup-shaped structure or a cupule

cupule (kūp ūl) *n.* [*L. cupula* little tub.] The involucre of female flower of oak, etc. the gemmae bearing cup of Marchantia a small sucker of various animals.

curvilinear (kūr vīlā rīl) *a.* [*L. curvus* curve series row] *Appl.* phyllotaxis in which divergence is such that orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally

cushion (kooah ūn) *n.* [*A.E. cūshion*, cushion] The central thick region in prothallus of fern *appl.* habitus of many plants, as in certain alpine species torus tubarius prominence behind pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube tubercle or elevation of laryngeal surface of epiglottis embryonic endocardial thickening of wall of atrial canal pulvillus, *g.p.*

cusp (kūp) *n.* [*L. cuspis* point.] A prominence, as on teeth sharp point.

cuspidat (kūs'pīdāt) *a.* [*L. cuspis* sharp to make pointed.] Terminating in point *appl.* leaves, teeth.

cutaneous (kūtā nūs) *a.* [*L. cutis* skin.] Pert to the skin.

cuticle (kūt'īkl) *n.* [*L. cuticula*, thin skin.] An outer skin or pellicle the epidermis cuticula.

cuticular (kūt'īklār) *a.* [*L. cuticula*, thin skin] Pert to the cuticle or external integument *appl.* transpiration through the cuticle.

cuticularisation (kūt'īklārīzā shūn) *n.* [*L. cuticula* thin skin] Cutinisation in external layers of epidermal cells.

cutin (kūt'īn) *n.* [*L. cutis* skin] A substance allied to cellulose found in external layers of thickened epidermal cells.

cutinisation (kūt'īnīzā shūn) *n.* [*L. cutis* skin.] The deposition of cutin

in cell wall, thereby forming cuticle.

cutis (kūt'īs) *n.* [*L. cutis* skin.] The corium, or deeper layer of the skin layer investing plicis and stipe.

cutocellulose (kūt'ōdāl'ŭlōs) *n.* [*L. cutis* skin *c. lula* small cell.] Cellulose with cutin, as in plant epidermis.

cutose (kūt'ōs) *n.* [*L. cutis* skin.] Cutin *g.p.*

Cuvier ducts of [*G.L.C.F.D. Cuvier* French comparative anatomist]. Short veins opening into sinus venosus and formed by union of anterior and posterior cardinal veins.

Cuvierian organs,—glandular tubes extending from cloaca of holothurians.

cyanic (sīān'īk) *a.* [*Gk. kyanos* dark blue.] Blue, bluish *appl.* flowers, birds eggs.

cyanin (sīān'īn) *n.* [*Gk. kyanos* cornflower] The blue pigment or anthocyanin of the cornflower: $C_{27}H_{26}O_8$.

cyanocobalamin,—vitamin B₁₂

cyanogenesis (sīān'ōjēn ēsīs) *n.* [*Gk. kyanos* blue *genesis* origin.] The elaboration of hydrocyanic acid prussic acid as in certain plants.

cyanophil (sīān'ōfil) *a.* [*Gk. kyanos* blue *phileo* to love.] With special affinity for blue or green stains *appl.* cell structure.

cyanophycin (sīān'ōfī'n) *n.* [*Gk. kyanos* blue *phycis* seaweed.] Protein reserve forming granules in peripheral region of cells in blue-green algae *β* granules.

cyanophyll (sīān'ōfil) *n.* [*Gk. kyanos* blue *phyllon* leaf] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants.

cyathium (sīāthiŭm) *n.* [*Gk. kyanos* cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, cup-shaped involucre with stamens and stalked gynoeceum each stamen and the gynoeceum being separate flower.

cyathoxooid (sīāthōs'ōid) *n.* [*Gk. kyanos* cup; *zōon* animal; *eidos* shape.] The primary root in certain tunicates.

cyathus (s'áiths) *n.* [L. *cyathus* cup.] A small cup-shaped organ the gemma-cup of Marchantia.

cybernetics (sibérnét'iks) *n.* [Gk. *kubernētikes* skilled in governing.] Science of communication and control, as by nervous system and brain.

cycle (sík) *n.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle.] The circulation of fluid through a definite series of vessels recurrent series of phenomena, as life-cycle, ovarian cycle, etc.

cyclic (síklik) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle.] Having parts of flower arranged in whorls cyclical; periodic.

cyclocostil (síklos'tík) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle; *kóstitis* intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals.

cyclogenous (síklogénis) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *gennáō* to produce.] Exogenous *appl.* a stem growing in concentric circles.

cyclogeny (síklogén) *n.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *gennáō* generation.] Production of a succession of different morphological types in a life-cycle.

cycloid (síkloid) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *eidos* shape.] *Appl.* scales with evenly curved free border.

cyclomorpha (síkломórfá) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *mórfē* constituent part.] *Appl.* scales, growing in area by apposition of marginal zones, as in Palaeozoic elasmobranchs.

cyclomorphosis (síkломórfosis) *n.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *mórfē* form.] A cycle of changes in form, as seasonal changes in daphnids.

cyclopean (síklopéan) cyclopi (síklopík) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *ops* eye.] *Appl.* single median eye developed under certain artificial conditions instead of the normal pair.

cyclosis (síklosis) *n.* [Gk. *kýklos* whirling round.] Circulation, as of protoplasm within cell.

cyclosporous (síklospóros) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *spora* seed.] With embryo coiled in circle or spiral.

cyclospandyl (síklospóndíl) *a.*

[Gk. *kýklos* circle; *sphairōdylas* vertebra.] *Appl.* centre in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to the middle zone.

cyclospandylous (síklospóndílos) *a.* [Gk. *kýklos* circle *sphairōdylas* vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of successive concentric layers of cartilage, also cyclospandyl.

cycsis (sík'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kýsis* conception.] Pregnancy.

cylindrical (sílindríkál) *a.* [Gk. *kylindros* cylinder.] *Appl.* leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder like leaves; *appl.* a type of silk gland in spiders; tubular form.

cymba (sím'bá) *n.* [L. *cymba* boat.] Upper part of concave of ear boat shaped sponge spicule.

cymbiform (sím'bíform) *a.* [L. *cymba*, boat; *forma* shape.] Boat shaped navicular scaphoid.

cymbium (sím'bíum) *n.* [Gk. *kymbion*, small boat.] Boat-shaped tarsus of pedipalpus in certain spiders.

cyme (sím) *n.* [L. *cyme* young sprout.] Any determinate inflorescence.

cymose (sím'sis) *a.* [L. *cyme*, young sprout.] Sympodially branched *appl.* inflorescence.

cymotrichous (kímót'íktis, s-) *a.* [Gk. *kymos*, wave *tribos* hair.] Having wavy hair.

cynarrhodi m (sínarró'díon) cynarrhodon (sínarró'don) *n.* [Gk. *kynos* dog *rhodon* rose.] An asterio with achenes placed on concave thalamus.

cynopodous (sínóp'ódís) *a.* [Gk. *kynos* dog *pous* foot.] With non-retractile claws.

cyphella (síf'elá) *n.* [Gk. *kyphele* hollow of ear.] Small cavity on thallus of certain lichens.

cyphona t s (síf'ónót'is) *n.* [Gk. *kýklos* bent *nautes* sailor.] Young free swimming larva of certain Polyzoa.

cypselis (síp'selís) *n.* [Gk. *kypselis* hollow vessel.] An inferior bicarpellary achenes as in Compositae.

cyst (sîst) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder]

The enclosing membrane round a resting cell or spocyte a bladder or air vesicle in certain seaweeds abnormal sac containing fluid.

cysteine (sîstên) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] A reduction product of cystine, occurring in urinary bladder concretions $C_2H_5O_2NS$.

cystenchyma (sîstênkîmâ) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *enchyma* infusion.] A parenchyma in sponges with large vesicular cell-structure.

cystenocytes (sîstênakts) *n. plu* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *en*, in *kystis* hollow] In sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure.

cytic (sîstik) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] *Part* *cyst* *part* gall-bladder or to urinary bladder

cysticeroid (sîstîsêrôid) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *herkus* tail *eides* form.] *App.* the bladderworm stage of tapeworm.

cysticercus (sîstîsêrkûs) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *herkus* tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain tapeworm.

cysticolous (sîstikôlûs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *L. colere* to inhabit.] Living in a cyst.

cystid (sîstid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *idion* own] A fossil Cystoid a cystidium, *g. s.*

cystidiform (sîstidîfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *idion* own *L. forma*, form.] *App.* clavate cells on gill margins in agarics.

cystidium (sîstidîum) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *idion* own] A hair-like inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some fungi.

cytine (sîstên) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] Amino acid found in plants, egg albumin and keratin dicysteine $C_4H_{11}O_2N_2S_2$.

cytoarian (sîstôârîân) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *arrian* small egg] *App.* gonads when enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most teleosts *Opp* gymnoarian.

cytocarp (sîstôkârp) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *karpos* fruit.] A cyst

arising from carpogonial branch and containing spores, in certain Rhodophyceae cryptocarp.

cystocyte (sîstôst) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *kystis* hollow] Cystocyte, *g. s.* a granular blood-cell in insects conglucocyte.

cystogenous (sîstôjênûs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *gênas* producing] Cyst forming *app* large nodulated cells which secrete the cyst, in cercaria.

cyst lith (sîstôlith) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *lithos* stone.] A mass of calcium carbonate, occasionally of silica, formed on ingrowths of epidermal cell walls in some plants a vesical calculus.

cyst a (sîstôn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] A dactylozooid modified for excretory purposes, in Siphanophora.

cystospore (sîstôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *sporas* seed.] A carpospore cyst containing a zoospore.

cystozoid (sîstôzôid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *zôon*, animal *eides* form] The body portion of metacystode, *app* acanthozoid.

cytaas (sîstâs) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* hollow] A cellulose digesting or hydrolysing enzyme protopectinase.

cytaster (sîstâstêr) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* hollow *aster* star] A star-shaped achromatic figure consisting of attraction-sphere and aster rays aster *app* karyaster

cytes (sîst) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kystis* hollow] Spermatocytes and oocytes stages of germ-cell formation auxocytes.

cytoblastaxis,—cytociasis, *g. s.* cytaxis *g. s.*

cytoblast (sîstôblast) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* hollow *blastos* bud.] The cell nucleus a hypothetical unit, *g. s.*

cyt blastema (sîstôblastêmâ) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* hollow *blastema* growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise.

cytocentrum (sîstôstên trûm) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* hollow *hêntros*, centre.] Centrosome kilezoma.

cytochrome (a'tskrō'k) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *chroma* complexion.] With pigmented cytoplasm.

cytochrome (a'tskrō'm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *chroma*, colour.] A chromoprotein essential for oxidation-reduction processes in plant and animal cells. histohaematin myohaematin.

cytochylema (a'tskil'mā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *chyle* juice.] Cytolymph *q.v.*

cytoclasis (a'tskil'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *klasis* summons.] The influence of a cell group or placode upon development or differentiation of neighbouring cells of organism.

cytococcus (a'tskōk'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kakchos* kernel.] The nucleus of a fertilised egg.

cytoeyrt (a'tskē's) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kyrtis* bladder.] The envelope formed by remains of host-cell within which a protozoan parasite multiplies.

cytode (a'tsōd) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *eidos* form.] A non nucleated protoplasmic mass.

cytoderm (a'tsōd'ēr'm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *derma* skin.] A cell-wall.

cytodiaeresis (a'tsōdi'ēr'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *diarēsis* division.] Mitosis karyokinesis.

cytogamy (a'tsōg'ā'm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *gamos* marriage.] Cell-conjugation.

cytog *c* — plasmagene, *q.v.*

cytogenesis (a'tsōj'ē'n'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] Development or formation of cells.

cytogeneti (a'tsōj'ēn'tik) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] *Peri.* cytogenesis *peri* cytogenetics *epi* msp showing location of genes within chromosome.

cytogenetics (a'tsōj'ēn'tiks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] Genetics in relation to cytology; the cytological aspect of genetics.

cytogenous (a'tsōj'ē'n's) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genes* offspring.] Producing cells *epi* lymphatic tissue.

cytoglobin (a'tsōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *L. globus* globe.] A protein which retards coagulation of blood.

cytohyal plasma (a'tsōhr'ālōplās mā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *hyalos* glass *plasma* mould.] The substance of the cytomitome hyaloplasm.

cytokinesis (a'tsōkīn'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kinesis* movement.] Changes attending general cytoplasm during karyokinesis, the separation of daughter-cells following division of parent cell.

cytology (a'tsōl'ōj) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *logos* discourse.]

The science dealing with structure, functions, and life-history of cells.

cyt lymph (a'tsōl'mf) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *L. lymphē*, water.] Cell-sap the fluid part of cytoplasm.

cytolysin (a'tsōl'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *lysis* loosening.] A substance inducing cytolysis.

cytolysis (a'tsōl'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *lysis* loosening.] Cell-dissolution cell-degeneration.

cytome (a'tsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow.] The microsome or cytosome system of a cell.

cytomeres (a'tsōm'ēr's) *n. pl.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *meros* part.] Cells in Caryotropha formed by division of schizont and giving rise to merozoites agametoblasts non-nuclear portions of sperms.

cytometry (a'tsōm'ēt'ri) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *metron* to compute.] Count of cells blood count.

cytomicrosome (a'tsōmīkrō'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *mikros* small *soma* body.] A microsome of cytoplasm, *epi* karyomicrosome.

cytomitome (a'tsōmī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *mitos* thread.] The cytoplasmic thread-work.

cytomorphosis (a'tsōmōr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *morphosis* shaping.] The life-history of cells; the series of structural modifications of cells or successive generations of cells cellular change, as in senescence.

- cyton (s'ŭtŭn) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow] The body of a nerve cell neurocyton.
- cytophan (s'ŭtŭfŭn) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *phaneros* visible.] Ovoid matrix surrounding karyophans in speroneme and axoneme fibres in infusorian stalk.
- cytopharynx (s'ŭtŭfŭr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *pharynx* gullet.] A tube-like structure leading from mouth into endoplasm in certain protozoa.
- cytophil (s'ŭtŭfŭl) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *philein* to love.] *Peri* haptophorous groups having an affinity f cells.
- cytophore (s'ŭtŭfŭr) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *phora*, burden.] A cell regarded as bearer of parasitic Sporozoa central non nucleated protoplasm in perm morula blastophore.
- cytoplasm (s'ŭtŭplŭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *plasma* mould.] Substance of cell-body exclusive of nucleus / karyoplasm.
- cytopr et (s'ŭtŭprŭkt) cytopyrge (s'ŭtŭp'j) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *praktos* anus *pyrge* rump.] A cell-anus.
- cytoreticulum (s'ŭtŭrŭtŭk ūlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow L. *reticulum* little net] The cytoplasmic thread work : cytomitome spongioplasm.
- cytosine (s'ŭtŭsŭn) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow] A cleavage product of nucleic acid $C_4H_5N_3O$
- cytosome (s'ŭtŭsŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *soma*, body] Th cytoplasmic part of a cell macro-some, *q.v.*
- cytostome (s'ŭtŭstŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *stoma* mouth.] A cell-mouth.
- cytotaxis (s'ŭtŭtŭk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *taxis* arrangement] Re arrangement of cells on stimulation
- cyt theals (s'ŭtŭth'ŭls) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *thars* arranging] Regenerative tendency of cell.
- cytotoxin (s'ŭtŭtŭk'sŭn) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *toxikon* poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed i blood serum cytolytic enzymoed.

- cytotrophoblast (s'ŭtŭtrŭf'ŭblŭst) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *trophos* nourishment *blastos* bud] Inner layer of trophoblast, layer of Langhans.
- cytotropism (s'ŭtŭtrŭp'tizm) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *trophe* turning] The mutual attraction of two or more cells.
- cytozoic (s'ŭtŭzŭ'ik) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *zōon* animal.] Living within cell *appt* sporozoan trophozoite.
- cytozyme (s'ŭtŭzŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow *zyme* heaven.] Thrombokinas *q.v.*
- cytula (s'ŭtŭlŭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyles* hollow] The fertilised ovum or parent cell.

D

- dacryocyst (dŭk rŭsŭt) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon* tear *hystis* bladder] Lacrimal sac *sacculus* lacrimalis.
- dacryoid (dŭk rŭsŭd) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon* tear *eides* shape.] Tear-shaped lacrimiform; *appt* spores.
- dacryon (dŭk'rŭsŭn) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon* tear] Point of junction of anterior border of lacrimal with frontal bone and frontal process f maxilla.
- dactyl (dŭk'tŭl) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger] A digit finger or toe terminal ventral projection of pincetarsus in scorpions dactyles.
- dactylar (dŭk'tŭlŭr) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger] *Peri* finger or digit.
- dactylinae —dactylold
- dactyl gnathite (dŭk tŭsŭg nŭthŭt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *gnathos* jaw] Terminal segment of maxilliped
- dactylold (dŭk'tŭlŭld) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *eides* form.] Like finger or fingers.
- dactyl patagium (dŭk tŭsŭpŭtŭl ūm) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger L. *patagium* border] Ectopatagium, *q.v.*
- dactylopodite (dŭk'tŭlŭp ŭdŭt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *podis* foot.] Distal joint in certain limbs of Crustacea metatarsus and tarsus, of spiders.

dactylopore (dăk'tilôpôr) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *poros* channel.] Opening in skeleton of *Miliporina*, for protrusion of dactylozooid.

dactylopteron (dăk'tilôp'tērôn) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *pteron* wing.] With anterior rays of pectoral fins more or less free.

dactylozooid (dăk'tilôzô'id) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A hydroid modified for catching prey long with tentacles or short knobs, with or without mouth.

dactylus (dăk'tilûs) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger.] Part of tarsus of an insect dactyl of scorpions.

dart (dărt) *n.* [O F *dart* dagger.] Any structure resembling dart *appl.* a crystalline structure in molluscs.

dart sac,—a small sac, containing many dart, attached to vagina near its orifice in some gastropoda.

dartoid (dărtô'id) *n.* [Gk. *dartos* flayed.] Part the dartos.

dartos (dărt'ôs) *n.* [Gk. *dartos* flayed.] Tunica dartos, thin layer of non-striped muscle united to skin of scrotum or of labia majora.

Darwinian tubercle,—the slight prominence on helix, of external ear near the point where it bends downwards.

Darwinism (dăr'winizim) *n.* [C *Darwin*]. The theory of origin of species by natural selection working on slight variations that occur thereby selecting those best adapted to survive.

dasy paed s (dis'pē'dēs) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *dasy* hairy *païs* child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching.

dasyphyllous (dis'fil'ûs) *n.* [Gk. *dasy* hairy *phyllon* leaf.] With thickly haired leaves.

dauermodification (dow êrmôdifikâshôn) *n.* [Ger *Dauer* duration L. *modificatio* modification.] A change induced by environmental factors and persisting for several generations but not permanently the organism eventually reverting to type.

daught (dô'tër) *n.* [A.S. *dæhtor* daughter] Offspring of first generation with no reference to sex, as daughter-cell daughter nucleus, etc. daughter-chromosome chromatid during anaphase.

day neutral,—*appl.* plants in which flowering can be induced by either a long or a short photoperiod. *Cf.* long-day short-day.

dealation (dêlâ'shôn) *n.* [L. *de* way *alatus* winged.] The removal of wings, as by femal ants after fertilisation, or by termites.

deamination (dêâm'inâshôn) *n.* [L. *de* down Gk. *ammoniakos* resinous gum.] Removal of the amino (NH₂) radical from an amino acid the conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in the liver.

death (dêth) *n.* [A.S. *death*, death.] Complete and permanent cessation of vital functions in an organism.

death-point,—temperature above or below which organisms cannot exist.

Debove membrane [dê G *Debove* French histologist]. Layer between tunica propria and epithelium of tracheal, bronchial and intestinal mucous membranes subepithelial endothelium.

decalcify (dêkâl'sif) *v.* [L. *de* away *calx* lime *facere* to make.] To deprive of lime salts to treat with acids for removal of calcareous part.

decamerous (dêkâm'êrûs) *n.* [Gk. *deka* ten; *meros* part.] With the various parts arranged in tens.

decandrous (dêkân'drûs) *n.* [Gk. *deka* ten *aner* male.] Having ten stamens.

decaploid (dêk'âploid) *n.* [Gk. *deka* ten *aploos* one-fold *eidos* form.] Having ten times the haploid number of chromosomes.

decapod (dêk'âpod) *n.* [Gk. *deka*, ten *pod* foot.] Of Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on thorax of Cephalopoda, with ten arms.

- demanian** (dēmān'ian) *n.* [*J G de Man* French zoologist] *Appl* a complex system of paired efferent tubes connecting with intestine and uteri in Nematoda, and associated with gelatinous secretion for protection of eggs.
- deme** (dēm) *n.* [*Gk. demas* people.] Assemblage of taxonomically closely related individuals aggregate of single cells.
- demersal** (dēmēr'sāl) *n.* [*L. demergere* to plunge into] Living on or near bottom of sea or lake *sunk*.
- demersed** (dēmērd) *n.* [*L. de mergere* to plunge into.] Growing under water *appl* parts of plants.
- demibranch**,—**hemibranch** *qv*
- demifacet** (dēmifās'ēt) *n.* [*L. dimidiatus* half *facies* face.] Part of parapophysis facet when divided between centra of two adjacent vertebrae.
- demilunes**,—**crenate** cells crescentic bodies of cells of some salivary gland alveoli crescents of Gianuzzi or demilunes of Hendersonham.
- demiplat** (dēm'pīlāt) *n.* [*L. dimidiatus* half *F. plate* flat.] Plat cut off by fusion of adjoining plates behind it from central suture line of ambulacral area in echinoderms.
- demisheath** (dēm'tshēth) *n.* [*L. dimidiatus* half *A.S. sheath* sheath.] One of paired protecting covers of insect ovipositor.
- demoid** (dēm'oid) *n.* [*Gk. demas* the common.] Abundant.
- denatant** (dēn'tānt) *n.* [*L. de* down from *natus* to swim.] Swimming drifting or migrating with the current, *appl* conatant.
- dendriform** (dēn'drīfōrm) *n.* [*Gk. dendron*, tree *L. forma*, shape.] Dendroid tree-like
- dendrite** (dēn'drīt) *n.* [*Gk. dendron* tree.] A fine branch of dendron & dendron.
- dendritic** (dēndrīt'ik) *n.* [*Gk. dendron* tree.] Dendroid *appl* tree like structures or markings like *part.*, or having dendrites or dendrons.
- dendrochronology** (dēn drōkrōnōl
- ōl) *n.* [*Gk. dendron*, tree *chronos* time *logos* discourse.] Determination of age of trees or timber dating by comparative study of tree rings science of tree-ring analysis and its implications.**
- Dendrogaia** (dēn drōjē'a) *n.* [*Gk. dendron* tree *gaia*, earth.] A biogeographical region including all the neotropical region except temperate South America.
- dendroid** (dēn drōid) *n.* [*Gk. dendron* tree *eidos* form.] Tree-like: much branched.
- dendrology** (dēndrōl'ōj) *n.* [*Gk. dendron* tree *logos* discourse.] The study of trees.
- dendron** (dēn drōn) *n.* [*Gk. dendron* tree.] A protoplasmic process of the nerve cell which conducts impulses towards the cell-body.
- denitrification** (dē nītrīfīkā shūn) *n.* [*L. de* away *Gk. nitron* soda *L. facio* to make.] Reduction of nitrates, to nitrites and ammonia, as in plant tissues, or to molecular nitrogen as by certain soil bacteria.
- dens** (dēns) *n.* [*L. dens* tooth.] Tooth or tooth-like process odontoid process of axis or epistropheus.
- dens serotinus**,—the third molar or wisdom-tooth.
- dental** (dēn'tāl) *n.* [*L. dens* tooth.] *Part.* teeth *appl.* nerves, blood-vessels, canals furrows, papillae, sac, tissue, etc.
- dentary** (dēn'tārī) *n.* [*L. dens* tooth.] *Part.* dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many vertebrates. *n.* Dentary bone or os dentale.
- dentat** (dēn'tī) *n.* [*L. dens* tooth.] Toothed with sharp saw like teeth on the margin.
- dentate-ciliate**—with teeth and hairs on the margin *appl* leaves.
- dentate-crenate**,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded.
- denticles** (dēn'tīk) *n. pl.* [*L. denticulus* little tooth.] Small tooth-like processes the paragnaths of certain Polychaeta the teeth within the secondary orifice in Polychaeta the scales of certain Elasmobranchii.

denticulat (dɛn'tɪk ɹlɪt) *n.* [L. *denticulus* little tooth.] Having denticles with minut marginal teeth.

d tɪn,—dentine, *q.v.*

dentinal (dɛn'tɪnəl) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Part.* dentine *appl.* tubules, *s.* canaliculi dentales.

dentine (dɛn'tɪn) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] A hard, elastic substance, chemically resembling bone composing the greater part of teeth and denticles dentin.

d ntɪtɪn (dɛn'tɪtɪn ɒn) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] The number arrangement, and kind of teeth teething.

d perulation (dɛ'pɛrɪʃlɪ ʃhɪm) *n.* [L. *de* way *dico* of *peru* wallet.] The pushing apart or throwing off, of bud scales.

d pigmentation (dɛ'pɪg'mɛntɪ ʃhɪm) *n.* [L. *de* away *pingere* to paint.] The destruction of colour in a cell by natural or experimental physiological processes.

depilation (dɛp'ɪlɪ ʃhɪm) *n.* [L. *de* away *pilare* hair.] Loss of hairy covering, as of plants when maturing removal of hair.

deplane (dɛpl'ɛnɪ) *n.* [L. *deplanare* to level.] Levelled, flattened.

depressant (dɛprɛs'ɛntɪ) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down.] Anything that lowers vital activity.

depressomotor (dɛprɛs ɒmɔ'tɔ) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down *movere* to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity.

d pressor (dɛprɛs ɔr) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure *appl.* a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.

d pula (dɛp ʊlə) *n.* [Gk. *deplus* goblet.] I agnated blastula preceding gastrula stage in development of embryo.

deri (dɛr'ɪk) *n.* [Gk. *dero* skin.] Dermic *appl.* epithelium, synonym of epidermis.

derm,—derma, dermis.

derma (dɛr'mə) [Gk. *derma* skin.] The layers of integument below the epidermis : dermis.

dermal (dɛr'məl) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin.] *Part.* derma, or skin.

dermall (dɛr'məl'ɪl) *n.* *plur.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane of sponges.

dermaticular (dɛr'matɪk'ɪkəl rɛ) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin L. *articulus* joint.] The goniale *q.v.*

dermatic,—dermal

dermatogen (dɛr'matɔjɛn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *genesis* birth.] The young or embryonic epidermis in plants antigen of skin disease.

dermatoglyphics (dɛr'matɔglɪf'ɪks) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *glyphein* to carve.] Skin, palm, finger sole, toe prints print formulae.

dermatoid (dɛr'matɔɪd) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin; *oides* form.] Resembling skin functioning as a skin.

dermatomes (dɛr'matɔmɛs) *n.* *plur.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *teme* cutting.] Lateral parts of segmental mesoderm, which develop into connective tissues of corium or dermis dermatomeres; skin areas supplied by individual spinal nerves.

dermatophyte (dɛr'matɔfɪt) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *phyton* plant.] Any fungous parasite of skin; dermatophyton, dermatophyte, epidermophyte.

d matoplasm (dɛr'matɔplɪzəm) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *plasma* mould.] Cell-wall protoplasm.

dermatoplast (dɛr'matɔplɛst) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *plaster* moulded.] A protoplast with cell wall.

dermatopy (dɛr'matɔpɪ) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *opsis* sight.] Condition of seeing with the skin, *i.e.* with a skin sensitive to light.

dermatoskeleton,—exoskeleton.

dermatosome (dɛr'matɔsɔm) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *soma*, body.] One of vital units forming a cell-membrane.

dermatozoon (dɛr'matɔzɔɒn) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *zoon* animal.] A y animal parasite of the skin ectozoon.

dermentoglossum (dĕrm'ĕntōglōs ūm) *n*. [Gk. *derma*, skin *entos* within *glossa* tongue.] A bone arising by fusion of dental bases, covering entoglossum, in some fishes.

dermethmoid (dĕrmĕth'moid) *n*. [Gk. *derma* skin; *athma*, sieve *eidos* form.] *≡* pra-ethmoid, *q.v.*

dermic (dĕr'mik) *a*. [Gk. *derma* skin.] *Part* or derived from, skin.

dermis (dĕr'mis) *n*. [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Derma* *q.v.* corium.

dermoblast (dĕr'moblāst') *n*. [Gk. *derma* skin *blastos* bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma.

dermoccipitals (dĕrm'ōkīp'itāl's) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *derma* skin *L. occiput* back of head.] Tw. bones taking the place of interparietal in some lower forms and in development of higher.

derm myotome (dĕr'mōm'iōtōm) *n*. [Gk. *derma* skin *my* muscle *otome* cutting.] Th. dorsolateral part of mesodermal somites.

dermo-ossification (dĕr'mōdē'ōsifikā shōn) *n*. [Gk. *derma* skin *L. os* bone *fers* to become.] A bone formed in the skin.

dermopharyngeal (dĕr'mōfārīn'jēāl) *n*. [Gk. *derma*, skin *pharynx* gullet.] Superior or inferior plate of membrane bone supporting pharyngeal teeth *≡* some fishes.

dermophyte —*dermatophyte*, *q.v.*

dermosclerites (dĕr'mōsklē'rīts) *n*. *plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *scleros* hard.] Masses of spicules found in tissues of Alcyonidae.

dermoskeleton (dĕr'mōskēl'ētōn) *n*. [Gk. *derma*, skin *skelatos* dried.] Exoskeleton, *q.v.*

dermotrichia (dĕr'mōtrīk'ia) *n*. *plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *trichis* hair.] Dermal fin-rays.

dermatooxon, —*dermatooxon*, *q.v.*

derotreme (dĕr'ōtrēm) *n*. [Gk. *derma* skin *trema*, perture.] Skin forming an operculum *≡* in Megalobatrachia.

derotrothea (dĕr'ōtrōthē'ka) *n*. [Gk.

dertron beak *thēa* box.] The horny casing of bird maxilla.

dertrum (dĕr'trūm) *n*. [Gk. *dertron* beak.] Any modification of the casing of maxilla in birds.

Desacmet's membrane [*Desacmet* French anatomist]. The posterior elastic lamina of cornea Demour's membrane.

descending (dĕsĕn dīng) *a*. [*L. de* down *scendere* to climb.] Directed downwards, or towards caudal region *appl.* blood vessels, nerves, etc.

desegmentation (dĕsĕg'mĕntā shōn) *n*. [*L. de* from *segmentum* piece cut off.] Fusion of segments originally separate.

deserticolous (dĕs'ĕtrik'ōlūs) *a*. [*L. desertus* wast *colere* to inhabit.] Desert inhabiting.

desma (dĕs mī, dĕs) *n*. [Gk. *derma*, bond.] Megasciere which forms characteristic skeletal network of Lethistide.

desmactinic (dĕs'māktīn'ik) *a*. [Gk. *desma* bond *aktis* ray.] With podia continued pwards to pical plate *appl.* Stelleroides of lyncactinic.

desmergal (dĕs'mĕrgāl) *n*. [Gk. *desma*, bond *ergates* worker.] A type of ant intermediate between worker and soldier.

desmocyte (dĕs'mōch) *n*. [Gk. *desma* bond *kytos* hollow.] A connective tissue cell fibroblast.

desmog *≡* (dĕs'mōg) *n*. [Gk. *desma* bond *genesis* descent.] Merismatic or growing tissue.

desmognathous (dĕsmōg'nāthūs) *a*. [Gk. *desma* bond *gnathos* jaw.] Having maxillopalatines fused in middle line owing to other peculiarities in skull *appl.* certain birds.

desmology (dĕsmōl'ōj) *n*. [Gk. *desma* bond *logos* discourse.] The anatomy of ligaments *of* syndesmology.

desmones (dĕs'mōn's) *n*. *plu.* [Gk. *desma* bond.] Chemical substances exchanged by way of protoplasmic bridges between cells amboceptors, *q.v.*

desmoseo (dēs'mōse) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond.] A strand connecting blepharoplasts at mitoses.

desmosome (dēs'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond, *soma*, body] A thickening of intercellular connections in epithelium bridge connective tissue.

desquamation (dēs'kwāmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de* away *scra*ma, scale.] Shedding of cuticle or epidermis in flakes.

desynapsis (dēs'dīnāps) *n.* [L. *de* away from Gk. *synapsis* union.] Failure of synapsis caused by disjunction of homologous chromosomes.

determinant (dētēr'mīnānt) *n.* [L. *determinare*, to limit] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the development of a cell or of an independently variable group of cells hereditary factor.

determinate (dētēr'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *determinare* to limit.] With certain limits *appt* inflorescence with primary axes terminated early with a flower bud *appt* cleavage *appt* evolution orthogenesis.

determination (dētēr'mīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary] The process adjusting regional development according to relative location of region and organization centre.

determinator (dētēr'mīnātōr) *n.* [L. *determinare* to determine] A gene that controls the male or female character of haploid mycelium at the site of formation of fruit body.

d torsion (dētōr'shūn) *n.* [L. *de* away *torsio* twist] Torsion in an opposite direction to that of original resulting in a more or less posterior position of anus and circumanal complex.

d toxication (dētōksīkā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de* a *γ* Gk. *toxikon* poison.] The inhibition of effects of toxins in the body either by protective synthesis of comparatively harmless substances, or by means of antibodies.

detrusor (dēt'rōsōr) *n.* [L. *detru*dere to thrust from.] The outer of three layers of the muscular coat of the urinary bladder physiologically all three layers detrusor urinae detrusor vesicae.

deuter cell,—curvett, *g* *s*

deutero,—also see deut-

deuterocephalum (dēt'ērōsēr'ēthrām) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second L. *cephalon* brain.] That portion of crustacean brain from which antennular nerves arise. Cf. deutocerebrum.

d terocoele (dēt'ērōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *koilos* hollow] The coelom.

d terocone (dēt'ērōskōn) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *kones* cone] Mammalian postmolar cusp corresponding to molar protocone.

deuteroconidium (dēt'ērōskōnīdīfūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *kones* dust *idion* dim.] One of the conidia produced by division of a hemispore or protoconidium, in dermatophytes.

d uterogamy (dēt'ērōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *gamos* marriage] Secondary fertilization pairing substituting for the union of gametes as in fungi.

d ut rogenesis (dēt'ērōjēn ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *genesis* origin.] Second phase of embryonic development, involving growth in length and consequent bilateral symmetry of protogenesis.

d teroplasm,—deutoplasm, *g* *s*

d uteropolydesmic (dēt'ērōpōlīdēs mīk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *desmos* bond] *Appt* cycloformal scales composed mainly of synpolydesmic scales.

d uteroprotozo (dēt'ērōprōtōzō) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second; *protos* first.] A secondary product from digestion of proteids.

d uterostoma (dēt'ērōsō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *stoma* mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily as distinct from gastrula mouth.

- deuterotoky** (dū'tērōt'ōkī) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *tokos* birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs; cf. arrhenotoky and thelytoky.
- deut rotype** (dū'tērōt'ip) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *typos* pattern.] The specimen chosen to replace the original type specimen for designation of a species.
- Deuterozoic** (dū'tērōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *zōē* life.] *Appl* and *part.* the newer Palaeozoic faunal epoch, the age of fishes, also of pteridosperms.
- deuterozoid** (dū'tērōzō'id) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *zōon*, animal; *eidos* form.] A zoid produced by budding from primary zoid.
- deutryalosome** (dū'th'rālōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *Atrial* glass *soma*, body.] The nucleus remaining in ovum after formation of first polar body.
- deuto**—also see deutero-
- duo blasts** (dū'tōblāstā) *n. plu* [Gk. *deuteros* second *blastos* bud.] The amoeba-like bodies formed from protoblasts in syngot of Microcystia, and liberated to multiply in the blood.
- dentobroch** (dū'tōbrōk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *brochos* mesh.] *Appl* model of gonua preparing for leptotene stage of protobroch.
- deutocerebrum** (dū'tōsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *L. cerebrum* brain.] Portion of insect brain derived from fused ganglia of antennary segment of head deutocerebrum. Cf. deutocerebrum.
- dentomale** (dū'tōmālē) *n. plu* [Gk. *deuteros* second *malon* cheek.] The broad plate in Chaetognatha, formed by fusion of second pair of mouth appendages second pair of mouth appendages in certain Myriopoda.
- deutomerite** (dū'tōmēr'it) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *meros* part.] The posterior division of certain gregarines of primite.
- dentonephros** (dū'tōnēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *nephros* kidney.] Mesonephros.
- deutonymph** (dū'tōnīmfs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *nymphē* chrysalis.] Second nymphal stage or instar either chrysalis-like or motile, in development of Acaridae hypopus stage.
- deutoplasm** (dū'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *plasma*, mould.] Yolk or food material in cytoplasm of ovum or other cell.
- deutoscolex** (dū'tōskōlēks) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *scolex* worm.] A secondary scolex produced by budding in bladderworm stage of certain tape-worms.
- deutosomes** (dū'tōsōmz) *n. plu* [Gk. *deuteros* second *soma*, body.] Granules of nucleolus cast out into cytoplasm, from which yolk is said to arise.
- deutosternum** (dū'tōstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *sternon* chest.] Sternum of segment bearing pedipalps in Acarina.
- dentovum** (dū'tō'vūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second; *L. ovum* egg.] A stage in the metamorphosis of certain mites, a secondary or deutovarial membrane surrounding the embryo until the larval stage.
- development** (dēvē'ōpēmēt) *n.* [F. *développer* to unfold.] The changes undergone by an organism from its beginning to maturity.
- diviation** (dēvēl'shūn) *n.* [L. *de* away from *via*, way.] Divergence from corresponding developmental stages.
- Devonian** (dēvō'nīān) *a.* [Drown where strata were first studied.] *Part* or *appl.* Palaeozoic geological period preceding Carboniferous.
- dextrotropic** (dēk'stōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dexias* right *trope* turn.] Turning from left to right, as whorls *appl* shells *appl* spiral cleavage of cells *appl* movement of Volvox.
- dextral** (dēk'strāl) *a.* [L. *dexter* right-hand.] Dextrotropic, *q.v.*

dextrin (dĕk'strĭn) *n.* [*L. dexter* right-hand.] A soluble substance derived from starch by exposure to high temperature for short time.

dextrorse (dĕk'strōs) *a.* [*L. dexter* right; *vertere* to turn.] Growing in spiral which twists from left to right clockwise. *Opp* sinist. rorse.

dextrose (dĕk'strōs) *n.* [*L. dexter* right.] Grape sugar or glucose, the end product of starch digestion $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

diabetogenic (dĭabĕ'tōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [*Gk. diabainein*, to cross over *gignesthai* to beget.] Causing diabetes *appl.* a preputillary hormone anta gonistic to insulin, affecting carbohydrate metabolism *appl.* hormone of snus gland [eye stalk in crustaceans.

diachasmi *m* (dĭ'āk'smĭ) *a.* [*Gk. dia* twice *a.*, not *chasma* to gape.] Each part of cremocarp

diachronous (dĭ'āk'rōnās) *a.* [*Gk. dia*, asunder *chronos* time.] Dating from different periods *appl.* fossils occurring in the same geological formation, though in different areas, due, *g* to changes in sea-level.

diachyma (dĭ'āk'hmā) *a.* [*Gk. dia*, throughout *chymos* juice.] Leaf parenchyma.

diacoel (dĭ'ākēl) *n.* [*Gk. dia*, through *kōlos* hollow.] Third ventricle of brain.

diacranteric (dĭ'āk'rāntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [*Gk. dia*, asunder; *kranteris* wisdom teeth.] With dactyla between front and back teeth as in snakes.

diactinal (dĭ'āk'tĭnāl) *a.* [*Gk. dia* twice *aktis* ray.] With two rays pointed at ends

diadelphous (dĭ'adĕl'fōs) *a.* [*Gk. dia* twice *adelphos* brother.] Having stamens in two bundles owing to fusion of filaments.

diadematoid (dĭ'adĕm'atōid) *a.* [*Gk. diadema* crown *eides* shape.] Of Echinoides, having three primary pore plates with occasionally secondary between aboral and middle primary as *opp* arbacoid.

one primary with secondary on each side, and triplechinoid, two primaries, with one or more secondaries between.

diadromous (dĭ'ad'rōmōs) *a.* [*Gk. diadromos* wandering.] Having nerves or veins radiating in fan-like manner *appl.* leaves.

diaene (dĭ'ēn) *n.* [*Gk. dia* twice an analogy of triene, from *Gk. triene*, trident.] A form of triene, with one of the clad reduced or absent.

diageotropism (dĭ'ājĕō'trōpĭzm) *n.* [*Gk. dia* through *ge* earth *trope* turn.] Tendency in certain parts of plants to assume position at right angles to direction of gravity

diagnosis (dĭ'āgnō'sĭs) *n.* [*Gk. diagignōis* discrimination.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters; discrimination of physiological or pathological condition by its distinctive signs.

diagnosti (dĭ'āgnō's'tĭk) *a.* [*Gk. diagignōis* discrimination.] Distinguishing differentiating the species or genus, etc., from others similar

diahliotropism (dĭ'āhĭlĕō'trōpĭzm) *n.* [*Gk. dia* through *hēlos* sun *trope* turn.] Diaphototropism.

diakinesis (dĭ'ākĭnĕ'sĭs) *n.* [*Gk. dia*, through *kinesis* movement.] The later prophase stage of meiosis, between diplotene and prometaphase movement of chromosomes between metaphase and telophase.

dialyneury (dĭ'ālĭn'ŭrĭ) *n.* [*Gk. dialynein* to reconnect *neurōn* nerve.] In certain gastropods, condition of having pleural ganglia united as opposite visceral nerve by anastomosis with pallial nerve.

dialypetalous (dĭ'ālĭpĕt'ālōs) *a.* [*Gk. dia* asunder; *lysis* to loose *petalon* leaf.] Polypetalous.

dialyphyllous (dĭ'ālĭfĭl'ōs) *a.* [*Gk. dia*, asunder *lysis* to loose; *phyllos* leaf.] With separate leaves.

dialysepalous (dĭ'ālĭsĕp'ālōs) *a.* [*Gk. dia*, asunder *lysis*, to loose *sepalum* sepal.] Polyssepalous.

dialysate (dial'isit) *n* [Gk. *dialysis* parting] Any substance which passes through a semipermeable membrane during dialysis diffusionate *Opp* retentate.

dialysis (dial'isiz) *n* [Gk. *dialus* asunder *lysis* loosing] Separation of dissolved crystalloids and colloids through semipermeable membrane crystalloids passing more readily permeation.

dialytely (dial'istit) *n* [Gk. *dialus* asunder *lysis*, to loose *stelis* post] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate.

diamesogamy (di'amésóg'amús) *n* [Gk. *dia* through *mesos* medium *gamos* marriage] Fertilized through external agency as by means of wind, insects, etc

diancistrum (di'ándis'trún) *n* [Gk. *dias* twice *anistrum* hook.] A spical resembling stout stigma, but the inner margin of both hook and shaft turns out to a knif edge and is notched *Plm* diancistra.

diandr (di'ándr) *n* [Gk. *dias* twice *aner* man] Having two free stamens.

diapause (di'ápós) *n* [Gk. *diapausis* to make to cease.] A quiescent state of dormancy during development, as of insects resting stage between anatrepsis and katrepsis in blastokinesis sexual rest period, *appl* annelids of quiescence.

diapedesis (di'ápédésis) *n* [Gk. *diapedesis* leaping through.] Emigration of white blood corpuscles through walls of capillaries into surrounding tissue migration of cells to exterior in certain larval sponges.

diaphototropism (di'áfótót'rópizm) *n* [Gk. *dias* through *phos* light *tropé* turn.] Tendency of plant organs to assume position at right angles to rays of light *dia* heliotropism.

diaphragm (di'áfárm) *diaphragma* (di'áfárg'má) *n* [Gk. *diaphragma*, mskriff.] The wall which separates

the small cell the prothallus from rest of macrospore in Hydropteridaceae a septum at nodes in Equisetum a sheet of muscular tissue attached to introvert in worms single strongly developed septum in Terebelliformia perforated tissue that subdivides tentacle cavity in Polyzoa a fibro-muscular abdominal septum enclosing pericardial sinus in certain insects the transverse septum separating cephalothorax from abdomen in certain Arachnida a special fan-shaped muscle spreading from anterior end of ilia to oesophagus and base of lungs in Anura a partition partly muscular partly tendinous, separating cavity of chest from abdominal cavity in mammals fold of dura mater on sella turcica.

diaphysis (diáf'isiz) *n*. [Gk. *dias*, through *physis*, to bring forth.] Shaft of limb bone *appl* epiphysis abnormal growth of an axis or shoot.

diaplexis (di'péksis) *n* [Gk. *dias*, through *plexis*, to interweave.] Choroid plexus of the third ventricle of the brain.

diapophysis (di'ápóf'isiz) *n* [Gk. *dias*, through *epi* from *physis* to produce.] Lateral or transverse process of neural arch.

diapsid (diápsid) *n*. [Gk. *dias* twice *apsis* arch.] *Appl* skulls with supra and infra-temporal fossae distinct of synapsid.

diarch (di'árk) *n*. [Gk. *dias* twice *arche* origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles, *appl* root in which protoxylem bundles meet and form plate of tissue across cylinder with phloem bundle on each side *appl* a bipolar type of sporangium.

diarthric (diárthrik) *n*. [Gk. *dias* twice *arthron* joint.] *Peri* two joints diarthral.

diarthrosis (di'áthros'is) *n* [Gk. *dias* twice *arthron* joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement.

diastichatic (dī'stikh'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through *schistos* split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide once transversely and once longitudinally in meiosis, *cf.* anastichatic.

diaspore (dī'aspōr) *n.* [Gk. *diaspore*, dispersion (*dia* around *spora*, seed).] Any spore, seed, fruit, or other portion of a plant when being dispersed and able to produce a new plant *disseminule*, propagule.

diastase (dī'astās) *n.* [Gk. *diastase*, to separate.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar.

diastasis (dī'astās) *n.* [Gk. *diastasis* interval.] Rest period preceding systole.

diastatic (dī'astāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through *histos*, to act.] *Part.* diastase, or having similar properties *part.* diastase.

diastem (dī'astēm) **diastema** (dī'astēmā) *n.* [Gk. *diastema*, interval.] A toothless space usually between two types of teeth an equatorial modification of protoplasm preceding cell division.

diaster (dī'stēr) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *aster* star.] The stage in mitosis where daughter chromosomes are grouped near spindle poles ready to form a new nucleus.

diastole (dī'stōlē) *n.* [Gk. *diastole* difference.] Rhythmical relaxation of heart; rhythmical expansion of a contractile vacuole. *Opp.* systole.

diastomati (dī'astōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia* through *stoma*, mouth.] Through stomata or pores; giving off gases from spongy parenchyme through stomata.

diathesis (dī'ath'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *diathesis* disposition.] A constitutional predisposition; a type of reaction, disease or development.

diatom (dī'tiōn) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *temno* to cut.] A unicellular form of alga with walls impregnated with silica.

diatomatin (dī'atōmātin) *n.* [Gk. *diatomatin* cut through.] A yellow pigment resembling fucoxanthin, in plastids of diatoms.

diatropism (dī'atrōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *trope* turn.] The tendency of organs organisms to place themselves at right angles to line of action of stimulus.

diaxon (dī'āksōn) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *axon* axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules.

diaxone (dī'āk'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

diblastula (dīblās'tilā) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *blastos* bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round a central cavity.

dibranchiate (dībrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *branchia*, gills.] With two gills.

dicaryo-—**dikaryo-**
dicellate (dī'sēllt) *a.* [Gk. *dichella* two-pronged boe.] With two prongs *appl.* sponge spicules.

dicentral (dī'sēn'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through *kentron* centre.] *Appl.* canal in fish vertebral centrum.

diceentric (dī'sēn'trik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *kentron*, centre.] Having two centromeres *appl.* chromatids, chromosomes.

dicerous (dī'sērūs) *a.* [Gk. *dikeros* two-horned.] Having two horns with two antennae.

dichasium (dik'hā'siəm) *n.* [Gk. *dichasim*, to divide in two.] A cymose inflorescence in which two lateral branches occur about same level.

dichlamydeous (dik'hli'mid'ētis) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *chlamys* cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla.

dichocarpous (dik'hōk'ar'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *dichos* in two ways *karpos* fruit.] With two forms of fructification, *appl.* certain fungi.

dichogamy (dik'hōg'amī) *n.* [Gk. *dichos*, in two *gamos* marriage.] Maturing of sexual elements at different times, ensuring cross-fertilisation of protandry protogyny.

dichophyal (dik'hōf'iāt) *n.* [Gk. *dichos* in two *physis* construction.] A rigid dichotomous hypha, as in hymenium and trama.

- dichoptic** (dik'öp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two *opsis* sight.] With eyes quite separate.
- dichorhinc** (dik'ör'nik) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, differently *rhinos* nostrils.] *Part* the nostrils separately *appl.* different olfactory stimuli.
- dichotomous** (dik'öt'ümüs) *a.* [Gk. *dicha* in two *temno* to cut.] *Part.* characterised by dichotomy
- dichotomy** (dik'öt'üm) *n.* [Gk. *dicha* in two *temno*, to cut.] Branching which results from division of growing point into two equal parts repeated forking
- dichroic** (dik'rö'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *chroma* colour] Exhibiting dichroism, as chlorophyll solution of dichromatic.
- dichroism** (dik'rö'izm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *chroma* colour] Property of showing two colours, as one colour by transmitted and the other by reflected light.
- dichromatic** (dik'römät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two *chroma* colour] With two colour varieties seeing only two colours.
- dichromic**,—**dichrom**, *g.* **dichromatic**, *g.*
- dichrom phil** (dik'röm'ofil) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two *chroma*, colour *phileo* to love.] Staining with both acid and basic dyes.
- dichthadigyne** (dik'thid'jine) *n.* [Gk. *dichthados* double *gyn* female.] A gynaeoid ant with voluminous ovaries and without eyes and wings a dichthadiiform female.
- dichlinous** (dik'linös, dik'l'nös) *a.* [Gk. *dis* asunder *linos* bed.] With stamens and pistils on separate flowers with staminate and pistillate flowers on same plant.
- dicoccosus** (dikök'üs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two *kochos* kernel] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules.
- dicolous** (dik'öl'üs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two *kolos* hollow] Having two cavities—**dikont**.
- dicoetalla** (dik'öet'älä) *n.* [Gk. *dis* two; *L. cauda*, rib.] The secondary brachs or second brachial series in a crinoid.
- dicotyledon** (dik'öt'el'dön) *n.* [Gk. *dis* two *kotyledon* cup-shaped hollow] A plant with two seed-leaves.
- dicratic** (dik'rät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two *kratos* power] With two spores of a tetrad being of one sex, and the other two of the opposite sex *appl.* basidium. *Opp.* monocratic.
- dictyodromous** (dik'töd'römüs) *a.* [Gk. *dictyon* net *dromos* to run] Net veined when the smallest veins branch and anastomose freely
- dictyogen** (dik'töj'en) *n.* [Gk. *dictyon* net *genn* producing] A net-leaved plant.
- dictyokinoids** (dik'tökin'öis) *n.* [Gk. *dictyon* net *kinesis* movement.] The breaking up of the Golgi-apparatus at mitosis and segregation of dictyosomes to daughter-cells.
- dictyonella** (dik'töen'älä) *n.* [Gk. *dictyon* net.] The principal parenchyma spicules of Dictyonina and of many Lysacina.
- dictyosom** (dik'töes'm) *n.* [Gk. *dictyon* net *soma*, body] An element of the Golgi-apparatus, *g.*
- dictyospore** (dik'töes'pör) *n.* [Gk. *dictyon* net *spora* seed.] A spore, with transverse and longitudinal septa, of reticular appearance uniform spore.
- dictyostal** (dik'töes'täl) *n.* [Gk. *dictyon*, net *stale* post.] A net-work formed by meristiles.
- dictyotic** (dik'töt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dictyon* net.] *Appl.* moment of shell or skeleton formation location moment as of siliceous skeleton of radiolarians *appl.* stage in cell growth where chromosomes are lost to view in nuclear reticulum.
- dicyclo** (dik'ik'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two *kuklos* circle.] Having row of periradial infrabasals, *appl.* theca of Crinoides with two whorls biennial *appl.* herbs.
- dicytic** (dik'sit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two, *kystis* bag] With two encysted stages.
- didactyl** (didäk'til) *a.* [Gk. *dis* two; *daktylos* digit.] Having two fingers, toes or claws.

didelphic (dīdēl'fīk) *n.* [Gk. *di-* double *delphos* womb.] Having two uteri as marsupials amphidelphic.

didymospore (dīdīmōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *didymos* twin *sporos* seed.] A two-celled spore.

didymous (dīdīmōs) *n.* [Gk. *didymos* twin.] Growing in pairs.

didynamous (dīdīmōmōs) *n.* [Gk. *di* two *dynamis* power] With four stamens, two long two short.

dioecious, dioecious *q.v.*

dial (dīāl) *n.* [L. *die* day] During or *per* 24 hours at 24 hour intervals, *appl.* life rhythms of crepuscular diurnal nocturnal.

diencephalon (dī'ēnēf'ālōn, -ēf') *n.* [Gk. *dis*, between *enkephalos* brain.] Part of the fore-brain, comprising thalamencephalon pars mammillaris hypothalami and posterior part of third ventricle between-brain 'tween-brain, inter brain.

diestrus, — dioestrus, *q.v.*

differentiation (dīf'ērēn shīl' ābīō) *n.* [L. *differs* to differ] Modification in structure and function of the parts of an organism, owing to division of labour.

diffuse (dīf'ūzēs) *n.* [L. *dis* way *fusus* to flow] Disintegration by vacuolization.

diffusate (dīf'ūzāt) *n.* [L. *diffusus* poured forth.] Any substance which passes through semipermeable membrane during dialysis dialysate. *Opp.* retentate.

diffuse (dīf'ūs) [L. *diffundere* to pour] Widely spread not localized not sharply defined at margin; *appl.* placenta with villi on all parts except poles.

diffuse-porous, — *appl.* wood in which each of approximately the same diameter tend to be evenly distributed in growth ring; of rug pores.

digametic (dīgāmē'tīk) [Gk. *dis* twice *gamos* spouse] Exhibiting digamy being two types of gametes, one producing males, the other females; heterogametic.

digastri (dīgās'trīk) *n.* [Gk. *di* two *gaster* belly] Two-bellied, *appl.* muscles fleshy at ends, tendinous in middle biventral *appl.* one of the suprahyoid muscles *appl.* branch of facial nerve.

digenesis (dījēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genesis* descent] Alternation of generations, *q.v.*

digametic (dī'gāmē'tīk) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gamos* descent.] *Per* digenesis requiring an alternation of hosts, *appl.* certain parasites.

digam (dīgām'īk) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice, *gamos* descent] *Per* or controlled by two genes.

digam porous (dī'gāmōpōrōs) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gamos* birth *poros* pore] With two genital pores, *appl.* many Turbellaria.

digestion (dījēs chōn) *n.* [L. *digestio* digestion.] The process by which nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by action of various juices.

digestive (dījēs'tīv) *n.* [L. *digestio* digestion.] *Per* digestion or having power of aiding in digestion.

digit (dīj'it) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger] Terminal division of limb in any vertebrate above fishes toe or finger distal part of chelae and chelocerae.

digital (dīj'itāl) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger] *Per* finger or digit also *appl.* structures resembling digit. *n.* Distal joint of spider's pedipalp.

digitaliform (dīj'itāl'fōrm) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger *forma* shape.] Finger-shaped *appl.* corollas which are like the finger of glove.

digitate (dīj'itāt) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger] Having parts arranged like the fingers in a hand with fingers.

digitiform (dīj'itāl'fōrm) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger, *forma* shape] Finger shaped *appl.* roots.

digitigrade (dīj'itigrād) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger *grader* step] Walking with only the digit touching the ground.

digitin vate (dj'itiner'vāt) *n.* [*L. digitus* finger *nervus* sinew] Having veins radiating out from base like fingers of a hand, with usually five or seven veins *appl* leaves.

digitipartite (dj'itipār'tit) *n.* [*L. digitus* finger *partire* to divide.] Having leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern.

digitipinnate (dj'itipin'it) *n.* [*L. digitus* finger *pinnus* feather] H ving digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitule (dj'itūl) *n.* [*L. digitulus* little finger] Any small finger like process small process on insect tarsi.

digitus,—*see* digit.

diglyphic (diglif'ik) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *glyphein* to engrave.] Having two sphenoglyphs.

digonentic (di'gōnō'tik) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *gonerein* to produce.] Breeding twice year

digoni (digōn'ik) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *gonē* seed.] Producing mal and femal gametes neoparic gones in the same individual of amphigonic.

digonoporous (di'gōnōp'ōrūs) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *gonē*, seed *poros* pore.] With two distinct genital pertures, male and female.

digyn us (dj'itnā) *n.* [*Gk. di* two *gynē* woman.] H ving two carpels.

diheliotropism, — **diabellotropism**, *n.*

diheterozygote (di'hēterōsā'gōt) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *heteros* other *zygos* yoked together] A dihybrid

dihybrid (dihī'brīd) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *L. hybrida*, mixed offspring] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters an organism heterozygous regarding two pairs of alleles.

dihydrotachysterol—**vitamin D₂**, irradiation product of dihydro derivative of ergosterol, which counteracts impaired parathyroid function $C_{28}H_{46}O$

dikaryon (dikā rīōn) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *karyon* nucleus.] A pair of nuclei, as in cells of ascogenous hyphae.

dikaryospore (dikār'kōspōr) *n.* [*Gk. dis* double *karyon*, kernel; *sporos* seed] A spore with two nuclei.

dikaryotic,—*part* dikaryon **diploid**.

dikont (dikōnt) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *kontas* punting pole] H ving two flagella biflagellate dimastigote.

dilatator—**dilator** *n.*

dilated (dikā tēd) *n.* [*L. dilatare* to enlarge.] Expanded or flattened *appl* parts of insects, etc., with wide margin.

dilator (dikā tōr) *n.* [*L. dilatare* to expand.] Name *appl* any muscle that expands or dilates an organ.

dilama (dikēm'ā) *n.* [*Gk. dis*, double *lamos*, assumption.] Distinction of alternative stimuli retarding the reaction.

dilophous (dikōf'ōs) *n.* [*Gk. di* two *lophas*, crest.] *Appl* tetractinal spicule with two rays forked like crest.

diluvial (dikū vīāl) *n.* [*L. diluvium* deluge.] *Part* the present in geological reckoning

dimastigot (dimās'igōt) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *mastos* whip] Having two flagella biflagellate, dikont.

dim galy (dimēg'ālī) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *megeles* great.] Condition of having two sites or a bimodal size frequency *appl* spermatozoa, ova

dimerous (dim ērūs) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *meros* part.] In two parts; having each whorl of two parts with two-jointed tarsus.

dimidiat (dimid'it) *n.* [*L. dimidiare* half] Having only one-half developed having capsule split on one side.

dimitt (dimitt'ik) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *mitto* thread.] Having both supporting and generative hyphae of trumatic

dimorphic (dimōr'fik) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *morphe* shape.] Having or *part* two different forms.

dimorphism (dīmōr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice; *morphe* shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc. state of having two different forms according to sex or of one sex, two different kinds of zooids, or of offspring; of broods which, owing to differing conditions, differ in size or colouring state of having reciprocally transformable unicellular and filamentous types, as in some bacteria and fungi.

dimyaria (dīmīār'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *mys* muscle.] Having two adductor muscles dimyarian.

disargate (dīsār'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *diasia* in room *argates* worker] A soldier ant.

dineuronic (dīnūrōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *neurōn*, nerve.] With double innervation *appl.* chromatophores with concentrating and dispensing nerve fibres.

diœmic (dīdēm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *œmos* district.] *Appl.* an organism restricted to two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe.

dioecious (dīō'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *oikos* house.] Having sexes separate having male and female flowers on different individuals gonochoristic exhibiting dioecism or gonochorism.

diœstrus (dīō'strūs) *n.* [Gk. *diœ*, between *œstros* gadfly] The quiescent period between heat periods in polyœstrous animals *diœstrum*.

diolcous,—**doecious**

dionychous (dīōn'ikūs) [Gk. *di* two *onyx* nail] Having two claws, on tarsal of certain piders.

dioptral (dīōptrāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *ops* eye] Having eyes or ocelli separated by narrow line.

dioptri (dīōptr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dioptron* spying-glass.] *Part* transmission and refraction of light *appl.* structures, as cornea, lens, aqueous and vitreous humors.

diorchic (dīōr'kik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *orchis* testis.] Having two testes.

dipetalous (dīpēt'ālus) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *petalon* leaf.] Having two petals.

diphasic (dīfā'zik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *phaino* to appear] *Appl.* extended life cycle of some protozoa, including the active stage of monophasic periodically changing two states or appearances, as of winter and summer pelage or plumage.

diphycercal (dīfīkēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *diphycus* twofold *heros* tail.] With a tail in which vertebral column runs straight to tip thereby dividing the fin symmetrically.

diphys neti (dīfīfēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diphycus* twofold *gones* begotten.] Producing embryos of two different types, as Dorycnida.

diphygeni (dīfījēn'ik) [Gk. *di* *phycus* twofold *genes* descent.] With two types of development.

diphytic (dīfīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *phylon* race] *Part* or having origin in two lines of descent.

diphyllous (dīfī'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *phyllon* leaf] Two-leaved.

diphyodont (dīfīdōōnt) *a.* [Gk. *diphycus* twofold *odous* tooth.] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth.

dipianetary (dīplān'etārī) **dipianeti** (dīplānēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *planetes* wandering] With two distinct types of zoospores.

dipianetism (dīplān'etizm) *n.* [Gk. *di* twice *planetes* wandering] Condition of having two periods of motility in one life history as of zoospores in some fungi.

diparthrous (dīpār'thrūs) *a.* [Gk. *diplos* double *arthron* joint.] With tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones in the other.

dipleurula (dīploōr'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pleuron* side] A bilaterally symmetrical larva of echinoderm as echinopaedum.

- diploblont** (dip'lōb'lōnt) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *blōn* living] An organism characterised by two kinds of individuals, asexual and sexual.
- diploblastic** (dip'lōblās'tik) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *blastos* bud.] Having two distinct germ layers.
- diplocardiac** (dip'lōkār'dīk) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *kardia* heart.] With the two sides of the heart quite distinct.
- diplocaulescent** (dip'lōkālēs'ent) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *haules* stem.] With secondary stems.
- diplochlamydeous** (dip'lōklāmīd'ēus) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *chlamys* cloak.] Having a double perianth.
- diplochromosome** (dip'lōkrō'mōsōm) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *chromos* color *sōma*, body] Anomalous chromosome having four chromatids instead of two attached to centromere.
- diplocyte** (dip'lōsīt) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *kytos* hollow] A cell having con. gate nuclei syn karyocyte.
- diploidal** (dip'lōdāl) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *hodos* way] Having both proooid and aphoides *appl* Purifiers.
- diploe** (dip'lōē) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double.] The cancellous tissue between outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones tail of scorpion mesophyll.
- diplogangliate** (dip'lōgāng'gīlīt) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *ganglion* ganglion.] With ganglia in pairs.
- diplogonensis** (dip'lōjōn'ēns) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *gonosis* descent] Supposed change in germ plasma that accompanies use and disuse changes occurring in body tissues development of two parts instead of usual single part.
- diploic** (dip'lōīk) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double.] Occupying channels in cancellous tissue of bones *part* diploe.
- diploid** (dip'lōīd) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *eidos* form.] Having double set of chromosomes *appl* typical = zygotic somatic number / chromosomes of a species. *n*. A diploid organism of haploid.
- diploidisation**,—do bling of number of chromosomes in haploid cells or hyphae
- diplo karyon** (dip'lōklār'ōn) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *karyon* nut.] A nucleus with two diploid sets of chromosomes *appl* amphikaryon.
- diploema** (dip'lōēmā) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *maia*, thread] Double thread of diplotene stage in meiosis.
- diplo nephridia** (dip'lōnēfrīd'ia) *n*. *pl*. [Gk. *diploos* double *nephros* kidney *idion* stem] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm, partly from mesoderm
- diplo neural** (dip'lōnū'rīl) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *neuron* nerve.] Supplied with two nerves.
- diplo nt** (dip'lōnt) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *on* being] An organism having diploid somatic cells, *appl* haplont.
- diploperistomous** (dip'lōpētrīs'tōmōus) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *peri* around *stoma*, mouth.] Having double projection or peristome.
- diplo phase** (dip'lōfāz) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *phasis* aspect] Stage in life history of an organism when cells are diploid sporophyte phase diplotene stage in meiosis.
- diplophyll** (dip'lōfīl) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *phyllon* leaf] A leaf having palisade tissue on upper and lower side with intermedial spongy parenchyma.
- diplophyt** (dip'lōfīt) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *phyton* plant.] A diploid plant or sporophyte. *Opp* haplophyte or gametophyte.
- diploplacula** (dip'lōplāk'ulā) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *plakous* flat cake.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells.
- diplopore** (dip'lōpōr) *n*. [Gk. *diploos* double *poros* passage.] Respiratory organ in Cystodea.

- diploptile (dip'loptīl, -ptīl) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *ptilon* feather] Double neosepalle without rachis, formed by petioleous development of the barbs of the teleoptile.
- diploids (dip'lōids) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double] Doubling of the chromosome number in syngamy
- diploosome (dip'lōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *soma* body] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane; a paired heterochromosome.
- diploosome (dip'lōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *soma*, body] Body segment consisting of two annular parts, prozonite and metazonite, in Diplopoda.
- diplospine (dip'lōsfin) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *spina* wedge] Wedge-shaped process on neural arch of certain fossil reptiles.
- diplospondylic (dip'lōspōndī'lik) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *spondylus* vertebra.] With two centra in each myotome or with one centrum and well-developed intercentrum exhibiting diplospondyly
- diplostemonous (dip'lōstēmō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stemon* staminal] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with perianth leaves with stamens double the number of petals.
- diplostichous (dip'lōstīkūs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stichos*, row] Arranged in two rows or series.
- diplostromatic (dip'lōstrōmāt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stroma* bedding] *Appl.* fungi having both endostroma and ectostroma. *Opp.* haplostromatic
- diplostegia (dip'lōstē'jā) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stegos* roof] A inferior fruit with dry dehiscence pericarp.
- diplostene (dip'lōstēn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stema* band] *Appl.* stage in meiosis at which bivalent chromosomes split longitudinally
- diploxyli (dip'lōxī'lik) [Gk. *diploos* double *xylos* wood.] *Appl.* leaf-trace bundles with inner and outer strands of wood, in certain extinct plants.
- diploxole (dip'lōxō'lik) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double; *zōon* animal.] Bilaterally symmetrical.
- dipnoan (dip'nōān) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pnai* to breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs.
- dipolar—bipolar
- diporpa (dipōr'pā) *n.* [Gk. *dis* double *porpa* buckle.] Embryo of the trematode Diplozoon, which permanently unites with another
- diprotodont (dip'rōtōdōnt) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *proton* first *odon* tooth.] Having two anterior incisors large and prominent the rest of incisors and canines being smaller or absent.
- dipteroecidium (dip'tērōēkī'dī'um) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pteron*, wing *ekis* gall nut *idion*, *dion*.] Gall caused by dipterous insect.
- dipterous (dip'tērūs) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pteron*, wing] With two wings or wing-like expansions *part* Diptera.
- directiv bodies,—polar bodies
- directi mesenteria *n.*—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries
- directive phare,—centrosphere
- dirhinal (dī'rīnīk) [Gk. *dis* two *rhinos* nostrils] Having two nostrils *part* both nostrils. *Cf.* dachrynic
- disaccharid *n.* (dis'ak'hī'ds) *n.* *pl.* [Gk. *dis* twice *L. saccharum* sugar] Sugar composed of two simple sugars, e.g. lactose maltose sucrose
- disarticulat (dis'ārtīk'ulāt) [L. *dis* asunder *articulatus* jointed.] T separate at joint. Separated at joint or joints
- disc (disk) [L. *discus* disc] Any flattened portion like disc shape middle part of capitulum Compositae adhesive tip of tendril base of sea weed thallus circumoral area in many animal; circular areas at opposite poles of many animals any modification of thalamos area marking entrance

of optic nerve into eye cup-shaped tactile structures in skin mass of cells of membrana granulosa which projects into cavity of egg follicle anisotropic and isotropic parts of contractile fibrils of muscular tissue disk.

disc florets,—inner florets borne on abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences.

discal (dis'käl) *a.* [*L. discus* disc.] Part any disc like structure *appl.* cross-vein between third and fourth longitudinal veins of insect wing *n.* A large cell t base of wi g of Lepidoptera completely enclosed by wing nervures, also in some D p-tera.

disciflorous (dis'kiflō rōs, dis'fōs rōs) *a.* [*L. discus* disc *f* flower] With flowers in which receptacle is large and disc-like.

disciform (dis'kifōrm dis'fōrm) *a.* [*L. discus* disc *formis* shape.] Flat and circular disc-shaped, discoid

discimax (dis'klīmāks) *n.* [*Gk. dis* double *klīmax* ladder] Disturbance climax, stage in plant succession replacing modifying true climax usually due t animal and human geocy *g* cultivated crops

discoblastic (dis'kōblāstik) *a.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *blastos* bud.] Part microblastic eggs in which area of segmentation is disc-shaped.

discoblastula (dis'kōblāstūlā) *n.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *blastos* bud] A blastula formed from microblastic egg with disc-like blastoderm.

discocarp (dis'kokārp) *n.* [*Gk. dis* *her* disc *karpos* fruit.] Special enlargement of thalamus below calyx apothecium disc-shaped ascocarp

discocellular vein,—discal vein.

discoctasters (dis'kōktās tēr) *n* plur [*Gk. diskos* disc *okto* eight *aster* star] Sponge spicules with eight rays terminating in discs, each disc corresponding in position to corners of cube modified hexactines.

discoactylous (dis'kōdākt'īlōs) *a.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *aktulos* finger] With sucker at end of digit.

discohexactine (dis'kōhēksākt'īn) *a.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *hex* six *aktis* ray] A sponge spicule with six equal rays meeting at right angles.

discohexaster (dis'kōhēksās'tēr) *n.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *hex* six; *aster* star] A hexactine with rays ending in discs.

discoid (dis'koid) *a.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *oides* form.] Flat and circular disc-shaped disciform.

discoidal (diskoi dāl) *a.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *oides* form.] Disc like *appl.* segmentation in which blastoderm forms a one-layered disc or cap which spreads over yolk *appl.* placenta.

discontinuity (dis'kōntinū'itē) *n.* [*O F discontinuer* from *L. dis* arunder *continere* to continue.] Occurrence in two or more separate areas or geographical regions; disjunction *appl.* layer thermo chine.

discontinuous : variation, — mutation, *g*

disconula (diskōn ūlā) *n.* [*Gk. diskos* disc.] Eight rayed stage in larval development of certain Coelentera.

discoctaster—discoctaster *g* *g*

discoplacenta (dis'koplāsēntā) *n.* [*L. discus* disc *placenta*, placenta.] A placenta with villi on a circular cake-like disc.

discoplasm (dis'koplāzm) *n.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *plasma* form.] Colorless framework or stroma of red blood corpuscle.

discothabd (dis'kōrābd) *n.* [*Gk. diskos* disc *rhabdos* rod.] A linear sponge spicul with disc like outgrowths r whorls of spines.

disco *a.*—disciform, discoid.

discus (dis'kūs) *n.* [*L. discus* *Gk. diskos* quot.] Disc a flat and circular structure or part.

discu proligera,—in Graafian follicle, the mass of cells of membrana granulosa in which the ovum is embedded.

- disjunct (disjŭŋkt') *n.* [L. *dis* *separated*.] With body regions separated by deep constrictions.
- disjunction (disjŭŋktshŭn) *n.* [L. *dis* *separated*.] Divergence of paired chromosomes at anaphase; geographical distribution in discontinuous areas.
- disjunctive symbiosis, —a mutually helpful condition of symbiosis although there is no direct connection between the partners.
- disjunctor (disjŭŋktŏr) *n.* [L. *dis* *separated*.] Weak connective structure, or an intercalary cell, and zone of separation between successive conidia; bridge connective.
- disk (disk) *n.* [Gk. *disks* *disc*.] See *disc*.
- diomi (di'ŏmīk) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *same* *body*] *Part* having two homologous chromosomes or genes.
- disoperation (dis'ŏpŕŕŕshŭ) *n.* [L. *dis* *asunder* *operatio* *work*.] Coactions resulting in disadvantage to individual or to group; indirectly harmful influence of organisms upon each other.
- dispermic (dispŕ'mīk) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sperma*, *seed*.] *Part* or by two spermatozoa *appt* fertilization of an ovum.
- dispermous (dispŕ'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sperma* *seed*.] Having two seeds.
- di permy (dispŕ'mŭ) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sperma* *seed*.] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum.
- dispersal (dispŕ'sŕl) *n.* [L. *dis* *far* *to* *disperse*.] The actual scattering; distributing of organisms on earth; surface transport of diaspores.
- disphotic, —dysphotic.
- dispreme (dispŕ'mŕ) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sphaira* *sphere*.] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to spreme.
- di placeme t (dispŕls mŕnt) *n.*

- [O F *displacer* to *displace*.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion.
- di por (di'pŕr) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sperma* *seed*.] One of a pair of basidial spores.
- di porocystid (di'pŕrŕshŭ'id) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sperma* *seed* *hystis* *bladder*] *Appt* oocyst f Sporozoa when two sporocysts are present.
- disporous (dispŕ'rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *twice* *sperma* *seed*.] With two spores.
- dissected (disŕkt'ŕd) *n.* [L. *dis* *severe*, *to* *cut* *open*.] Having lamina cut into lobes, incisions reaching nearly to midrib with parts displayed.
- disseminai (dis-sŕm'ŕnŕl) *n.* [L. *dis* *scatter* *to* *scatter* *seed*.] Any spore seed, fruit, bud when being dispersed and able to produce new plant diaspore.
- di septiment (dis'sŕp'ŕmŕnt) *n.* [L. *dis* *separate* *to* *separate*.] The partition found in some compound ovaries. In corals, one of oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing interseptal loculi below.
- disilient (disŕl'ŕnt) *n.* [L. *dis* *asunder* *to* *burst* *asunder*.] Springing open; *appt* capsules of various plants which dehisce explosively.
- disimilation (dis'dimŕlŕshŭn) *n.* [L. *dis* *similar* *different*.] Katabolism.
- disoco ch (dis'ŕkŕŕŕk) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *double* *homocoe* *shell*.] The shell of veliger larva.
- disogony (disŕŕŕnt) *n.* [Gk. *dis* *double* *gonos* *descent*.] Condition of having two sexually mature periods in the same animal—*one* in larva, *one* in adult also *disogony*.
- distad (dis'tŕd) *adv.* [L. *dis* *far* *stand* *part* *ad*, *to*.] Towards or at position way from centre or from point of attachment in distal direction.

- distal (dis'tál) *a.* [L. *distare* to stand part.] Standing far apart, distant *appl* bristles, etc. *part* end of any structure farthest from middle line of organism or from point of attachment. *Opp* proximal.
- distalia (dis'tálí) *n. plu* [L. *distare* to stand part.] The distal or third row of carpal or of tarsal bones.
- distance receptor—a sense-organ which reacts to stimuli emanating from distant objects: an olfactory, visual or auditory receptor. *disticeptor* *distoceptor* *teleceptor*
- distemone *a* (dis'tém'ónis) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *temno* span thread.] Having two stamens. *dianthous*
- distichalia (dis'tíká'li) *n. plu* [Gk. *distichos* with two rows] In Crinoides, the secondary brachialia.
- distichat—distichous.
- distichous (dis'tíkús) *a.* [Gk. *dis* *stichos* with two rows] Two-ranked, *appl* alternat leaves, so arranged that first is directly below third.
- distichy*—distichous condition or arrangement in two rows
- distipharynx (dis'tífar'íngks) *n* [L. *distans* standing part Gk. *pharynx* gullet.] A short tube formed by union of epi- and hypopharynx in some insects
- distiproboscis (dis'típróbós'is) *n.* [L. *distans* standing part Gk. *proboscis* trunk.] Distal portion of insect proboscis, part of ligula.
- dististyle (dis'tístíl) *n.* [L. *distans* standing apart Gk. *stylis* pillar] Distal part of style borne on basistyle, *q.v.* of gonostyl in mosquitoes.
- distoceptor (dis'tosép'tó) *n.* [L. *distare* to stand part *recepto* to receive.] A distance receptor *q. telecepto*
- distractil (dis'trákt'íl) *a* [L. *dis* *trahere* pulled asunder] Widely separated *appl* usually of long stalked anthers.
- distribution (dis'tribú'shún) *n* [L. *distributus* divided.] Range of an organism or group in biogeographical divisions of globe.
- disymmetrical (disímét'rikál) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *sym* with *metron* measure.] Biradial *q.v.*
- dithecal (dithé'kál) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *thekos* box.] Two-celled, as anthers.
- ditokous (dit'ókús) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *tokos* birth.] Producing two at a time, either eggs or young
- ditrematous (ditré'mátús) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *tréma* opening] With separate genital openings with anus and genital openings separate.
- ditrochous (dit'rókús) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *trochos* runner] With a divided trochanter
- dityplism (dití'plím) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *typos* type] Occurrence or possession of two types: sex differentiation, represented by + and - of two apparently similar haploids
- diuresis (difú'ri'sis) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, through *ouron* urine.] Increased or excessive secretion of urine.
- diurnal (difúr'nál) *a.* [L. *diurnus* *per* day] Opening during the day only active in the day time.
- divaricat (divár'íkat) *a.* [L. *diver* *catus* stretched apart.] Widely divergent *appl* forked.
- divaricators (divár'íkátórs) *n. plu* [L. *divaricator* stretched apart] Muscles stretching from ventral valve to cardinal process, to brachopods muscles in avicularia.
- divergency (divér'jéns) *n.* [L. *divergere* to bend away] The fraction of stem circumference usually constant for species, which separates two consecutive leaves in spiral.
- divergent (divér'jénts) *a.* [L. *divergere* to bend away] Separated from one another *appl* leaves.
- diversity index,—of a community the ratio between number of species and number of individuals
- diverticillate—biverticillate
- diverticulat (divér'tík'úlit) *a.* [L. *divertere* to turn aside.] Having a diverticulum having short offshoots approximately at right angles to axis, *appl* certain hyphae;

- having a projection where attached to sterigma, *appl.* certain spores.
- diverticulum (dī'vɛrtɪk ūl'm) *n.* [*L. divertor* to turn away] A tube or sac, blind at distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity filament of carpogonium, giving rise to carpospore in red algae.
- divid d (dī'vɪdɛd) *n.* [*L. divider* to divide.] With lamina cut by incisions reaching midrib *appl.* leaves.
- division centre—centrole.
- disol (dī'sɒlɪk) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *solēōs*, animal.] *Port.* spore containing two sporozoites.
- diygotic (dī'zɪgɒtɪk) *n.* [*Gk. dis* twice *zygōtes* yoked.] Originating from two fertilised ova *appl.* twice diygous binuclear.
- Dobie's line,—Z-disc or telophragma.
- dodecoglossate (dōk'ɒgɒsɪtɪs) *n.* [*Gk. dōdeka* shaft *glossa*, tongue.] Having an elongated radula with few marginal teeth as lampets.
- dodecagynous (dōdɛk'ɪgɪnəs) *n.* [*Gk. dōdeka*, twelve *gynē* woman.] Having twelve pistils.
- dodecamerous (dōdɛk'ɪm ɛrɪs) *n.* [*Gk. dōdeka* twelve *meros* part.] Having each whorl composed of twelve parts.
- dodecandrous (dōdɛk'ɪn drɪs) *n.* [*Gk. dōdeka*, twelve *andros* man.] Having at least twelve stamens.
- Dogiel's cells (*G S Dogiel* Russian neurologist). Nerve-cells within spinal ganglia, with axons branching close to cell-bodies.
- dolabriform (dōlɒ'bɪfɔrm) *n.* [*L. dolabra*, maltock *forma* shape.] Axe-shaped dolabrute.
- dolichocephali (dōlɪk'ɒiɛl(ɒlɪk'-sɒl)) *n.* [*Gk. dolichos* long *kephalē* head.] Long headed with cephalic index of under 75 *cf.* brachycephalic.
- dolichoblastic (dōlɪk'ɒblɪstɪk) *n.* [*Gk. dolichos* long *blastēr* sacred.] With sacral index below 60 *cf.* platymeric.
- dolichostylous (dōlɪk'ɒstɪlɪs) [*Gk. dolichos* long *stylōs* pulla.]

- Port.* long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers.
- dolichiform (dōlɪk'ɒfɔrm) *n.* [*L. dolichos*, wine-cask *forma* shape.] Barrel-shaped.
- Dollo law [*L. Dollo* Belgian palaeontologist] The principle that evolution is not reversible.
- d m₂ cell,—the penultimate cell of a crozier containing two nuclei which fuse, being the first stage in development of an ascus loop cell.
- dominant (dōm'ɪnənt) *n.* [*L. dominans* ruling] *Appl.* plants which by their extent determine biotic conditions in a given area *appl.* species prevalent in a particular community or at given period *appl.* character possessed by one parent which in hybrid masks the corresponding alternative character derived from the other parent *appl.* the parental allele manifested in the F heterozygote *appl.* recessive *appl.* stimulated part of brain when excitation is increased by stimuli usually inducing other reflexes *appl.* parts of body controlling less active parts.
- dominator (dōm'ɪnətɔr) *n.* [*L. dominator* ruler] A broad band of the spectrum which evokes sensation of luminosity in light adapted eye *cf.* modulator.
- dopa (dōpə) *n.* [*Dihydroxyphenylalanine*.] An amino-acid formed from tyrosine by action of ultra violet rays, and oxidised by dopa oxidase dopase to a red precursor of melanin, as in basal layers of epidermis C₉H₉ON.
- dormancy (dɔr'mənsɪ) *n.* [*F. dormir* from *L. dormire* to sleep.] A resting or quiescent condition reduction in protoplasmic activity due to carbon dioxide concentration *appl.* seeds hibernation and aestivation.
- dormancy callus,—callous deposited on sieve areas at the onset of winter.
- dorsad (dɔr'sɒd) *adv.* [*L. dorsum* back *ad* to.] Towards back or dorsal surface *appl.* ventrad.

dorsal (dôr'sâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum*, back.] *Part* or lying near back, *opp.* ventral surface *part* surface farthest from axis upper surface of thallus or prothallus of ferns etc.

dorsalis (dôr'sâl'is) *n.* [*L. dorsum* back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ.

dorsiferous (dôr'sîf'êrûs) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *ferre* to carry] With sori on back of leaf carrying the young on the back.

dorsifixed (dôr'sîf'îk'st) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *fixare* to fix.] Having filament attached to back of anther.

dorsigerous—dorsiferous.

dorsigrade (dôr'sîgrâd) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *gradus* step.] Having back of digit on the ground when walking.

dorsolateral (dô sâl'êrâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *latus* side.] Of or *part* the back and sides dorsal and lateral.

dorsospinal (dôr'sîspî'nâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *spina*, spine.] *Part*, or referring to back and spine.

dorsiventral (dôr'sîvên'trâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *venter* belly.] With upper and lower surfaces distinct bifacial *cf.* dorsoventral.

dorsocentral (dôr'sôên'trâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *centrum* centre.] *Part* mid-dorsal surface *part* aboral surface of echinoderma.

dorsolumbar (dôr'sôlûm'bâr) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *lumbus* loom.] *Part*, lumbar region of back.

dorsoumbonal (dôr'sôlûm'bônâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back; *umbra* shieldbone.] Lying on the back near the umbra.

dorsoventral (dô sôvên'trâl) *a.* [*L. dorsum* back *venter* belly.] *Part* structures which stretch from dorsal to ventral surface *cf.* dorsoventral.

dorsulum (dôr'sûlûm) *n.* [*Dim.* of *L. dorsum*, back.] Upper surface lying between collar and scutellum mesonotum.

dorsum (dôr'sûm) *n.* [*L. dorsum* back.] The sulcular surface of Anthozoa tergum or notum of insects and crustaceans inner margin of insect wing the back

of higher animals upper surface as of tongue.

dorylaser (dôr'îlân'êr) *n.* [*Gk. dory* spear *aser* male.] An exceptionally large male ant of driver-ant group.

double fertilisation—fusion of one of two gametes derived from division of the generative nucleus of the microspore with the oosphere nucleus, and of the other with the primary endosperm nucleus, in angiosperms.

doubleure (dôublûr) *n.* [*F. doubleure* lining] The reflected margin of carapace in Trilobita and Xiphosura.

Doyère cone ([*L. Doyère* French physiologist]. End-plate or eminence where nerve fibre branches and enters sarcolemma.

drepaniform,—drepanoid.

drepanium (drêpân'îûm) *n.* [*Gk. drêpanon* sickle.] A helioid cyme with secondary axes developed in a plane parallel to that of main peduncle and its first branch.

drepanoid (drêpân'ôid) *a.* [*Gk. drêpanon* sickle-shaped] Sickle-shaped (sickle, sickle-shaped).

drift (drîft) *n.* [*A.S. drifan*, to drive.] Transported, *opp.* bed-rock, soils process of change in gene frequencies in a population of breeding individuals Sewall Wright effect genetical-automatic process.

dromaeognathous (drôm'êg nâthûs) *a.* [*Gk. dromos* to run *gnathos* jaw] Having palate in which palatines and pterygoids do not articulate owing to intervention of vomer.

dr motropic (drôm'êtrôp'îk) *a.* [*Gk. dromos* course *tropos* turn.] Bent in a spiral influencing nerve conductivity.

drone (drôn) *n.* [*A.S. dron*] The male bee.

dropper (drôp'êr) *n.* [*A.S. dræpan*, to drop.] Rhizomatous downward outgrowth of a bulb, which may form a new bulb.

drop-roots,—buttress-roots.

drupaceous (droop'ā shā) *n.* [Gk. *dryppa*, olive.] *Hort* drupe; bearing drupes drupe-like.

drup (droop) *n.* [Gk. *dryppa* olive.] A superior one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and the pericarp differentiated into thin epicarp, a fleshy sarcocarp and hard endocarp, as of plum.

drupal (droop'ē) *n.* [Gk. *dryppa* olive.] An individual component of aggregate fruit, as of raspberry; drupelet drupeole.

dry (dri) *a.* [A.S. *dryge* dry] *Appl.* achenial, capsular and schisocarpic fruits. *Opp* succulent.

drymophytes (dri'mōf'it) *n. plur.* [Gk. *drymos* coppice *phytos* plant.] Small trees, bushes, and shrubs.

d ct (dākt) *n.* [L. *ducere* to lead.] Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance i be f rmed by series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact ducts.

ductless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any rgan directly by means of duct endocrine organs.

ductal (dākt'al) *n.* [L. *ducere* to lead] A minute duct fine thread-like terminal portion of duct.

ductus (dākt'ūs) *n.* [L. *ducere* to lead.] Duct, *q v*

ductus deferens,—vas deferens.

ductus j culatorius,—a narrow muscular tube at end of vas deferens in various invertebrates.

Dufour's gla d [L. *Dufour* French entomologist]. A alkaline gland with duct leading to terebra or sting of certain Hymenoptera

duloxi (dū'loxi) [Gk. *doulos* slavery] subjugation } Slavery among ants.

d mb-bell be *a.* —premoner *q*

dumos (dū'mōs) [L. *dumosus* bushy] Shrub-like in ppearance

duod nal (dū'ōdē nāl) *n.* [L. *duodenus* twelve each] *Hort* duodenium

duod = 12 (dū'ōdē nām) [L. *duodenus* twelve each] That portion of small intestine next to pyloric end of stomach

dupl x (dū plēks) *n.* [L. *duplex* two-fold.] Double compound, *appl.* flowers diploid having two dominant genes, in polyploidy consisting of two distinct structures having two distinct parts.

d plication (dū plīk'ā shān) *n.* [L. *duplex* double.] Chromos., *q v* a translocated chromosome fragment attached to one of normal set.

duplication (dū plīk'ā shān) *n.* [L. *duplex* double.] A circular fold near base of proteron portion of polyanth polyploid.

duplexid nt (dūplē'sidēnt) *n.* [L. *duplex* double *dent* tooth.] With two pairs of incisors in upper jaw one behind the other

d plicity (dūplē'shī) *n.* [L. *duplex* double] Condition of being two-fold *appl.* theory that cones are the photopic, or colour receptors, and rods the scotopic, or brightness, receptors.

d pliced state (dū plīk'ōdēn'stāt) *n.* [L. *duplex* double *dent* tooth.] With marginal teeth on leaf bearing smaller teeth-like structures.

dura mater (dū rā mā'tēr) *n.* [L. *durus* hard *mater* mother] The tough membrane lining the whole cerebro-spinal cavity

dura spinalis,—the tough membrane lining the spinal canal.

dural (dū rāl) *a.* [L. *durus* hard.] *Hort* dura mater *appl* sheath of optic nerve.

duramen (dū rā mēn) *n.* [L. *duramen* hardness] The hard darker central region of tree-stem th heartwood.

dusv (dū'sv) *n.* [F. *dusv* down.] Downy coating as soft matted coating by certain fungi.

dwarf male,—small three- or four-celled plant formed from androspore of Oedogonium a small, usually simply formed, individual in many classes of animals, either free or carried by the female.

dyad (dī'ād) *n.* [Gk. *dyas* two] The half of a tetrad group; bivalent chromosome.

dynamic (dīnām'ik) *n*. [Gk. *dynamis* power] Producing or manifesting activity *opp* static *appl* specific dynamic action the calorogenic action of food increasing metabolic rate above basal rate.

dynamoneurone (dīnām dnūr) *n*. [Gk. *dynamai* to be able to do *neuron* nerve.] A motor neurone

dynamoplastic (dīnāmōplās'tik) *n*. [Gk. *dynamis* power *plastos* formed.] *Appl* active type of energid-prod ct *opp* paraplasic.

dyogenic (dīnēn'ik) *n*. [Gk. *dy* *genesis* low birth.] *Part* tending towards, or productive of racial degeneration kakogenic, *opp* eugenic.

dysharmoni (dīsh'ārmōn'ik) *n*. [Gk. *dy* *mis-* *harmonia* a fitting together] Changing relative size of parts with increase in body size heterogonic

dysmerism (dīs mēriam) *n*. [Gk. *dy* *mis-* *meros* part.] An aggregate of unlike parts.

dysmerogesis (dīs mēriyēn'ēsis) *n*. [Gk. *dy* *mis-* *meros* part *genesis* descent] Segmentation resulting in unlike parts.

dyphotia (dīs fōtik) *n*. [Gk. *dy* *mis-* *phos* light.] Dim *appl* zone waters at depths between 80 and 600 metres between euphotic and photic zones *q.v.* lower layer of photic zone.

dysplod — aneuplod, *q.v.*

dyspnoea (dīspnō'ē) *n*. [Gk. *dyspnoea* breathless] Difficulty in breathing

dysteleology (dīstēlōlōjī) *n*. [Gk. *dy* *mis-* *telos* ended *logos* discourse.] Haeckel doctrine of purposelessness in Nature appearance of uselessness as of certain organs or other structures frustration of function

dystrophy (dīstrōf'ik) *n*. [Gk. *dys* *mis-* *trophos* to nourish] Wrongly or inadequately nourished inhibiting adequate nutrition *part* faulty nutrition

Dzierzon theory [J. Dzierzon Sillescu apiculturist] Belief that males of honey-bee are always produced from unfertilised eggs.

E

ear (ēr) *n*. [A.S. *deor*] The auditory organ among invertebrates, the various structures supposed to have an auditory function the specialised tufts of hair or feathers which are close to or similar to an external ear or pinna an ear-shaped structure the spike of grasses, usually of cereals.

eared (ērd) *n*. [A.S. *deor*] Having external ears or pinnae with tufts of feathers resembling ears having long bristles or processes, as in grains of corn unculcate.

ebracteate (ēbrāktē'ēt) *n*. [L. *ex* out of *bractea*, thin plate.] Without bracts without bracteoles.

ecad, — oecad *q.v.*

ecalcarate (ēkal'kārāt) *n*. [L. *ex* out of *calcar* spur] Having no spur or spur-like process.

ecardinal (ēkār'dīnāl) *n*. [L. *ex* out of *cardo* hinge.] Having no hinge also ecardinate.

ecarinat (ēkār'īnāt) *n*. [L. *ex* out of *carina* keel.] Not furnished with keel or keel-like ridge

ecaudate (ēkō'dāt) *n*. [L. *ex* out of *cauda* tail.] Without tail

ecblastia (ēk'blāstē'ēsis) *n*. [Gk. *ek* out of *blastos* bud] Proliferation of main axis of inflorescence.

ecceitli (ēkēt'ik) *n*. [Gk. *ekceitlis* to expel to select.] Causing or *part* excretion preferred, *appl* temperature, etc. *n* A substance or other agent which promotes excretion.

ecdomic (ēkdēm'ik) *n*. [Gk. *ek* out of *domos* people.] Not native.

ecderon (ēk'dērō) *n*. [Gk. *ek* out of *dermis* skin] The outer or epidermal layer of skin.

ecderonic (ēkderōn'ik) *n*. [Gk. *ek* out of *der* skin] Ectodermic epiblastic.

ecdysial (ēkdīs'īal) *n*. [Gk. *ekdysis* to strip.] *Part* ecdysis *appl* fluid between old and new cuticle which aids in disintegration of old cuticle.

- moulting fluid; *appl.* line along which cuticle splits in moulting.
- appl.* glands, Vernon's glands, secreting moulting fluid.
- ecdysis (ék dîs) *n.* [Gk. *ekdysai* to strip.] The act of moulting a cuticular layer or structure of endysis.
- ecdysone (ék dîsôn) *n.* [Gk. *ekdysai* to strip.] The moulting hormone or growth and differentiation hormone of Arthropoda.
- eco,—oikos *g.s.*
- ecscale,—oikos, *g.s.*
- echard (ékârd) *n.* [Gk. *echin* to keep *erde* I water.] Soil water not available for plant growth of chreard, holard.
- echinate (ékînté) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* hedgehog.] Furnished with spines or bristles.
- echinone (ékîn ênôn) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea-urchin.] A carotenoid pigment of sea-urchin gonads, provitamin A.
- echinidium (ékîndîûm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* spm *idion*, *dîm*.] Marginal hair with small pointed or branched outgrowths, of pileus of fungi; brush cell.
- echinoderum (ékîndêrûm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea urchin *chroma* colour.] A red-brown respiratory pigment of echinoderms $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$.
- echinococcus (ékîndêk'ûs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* spine *bakkas* berry.] A vesicular metacestode developing number of daughter cysts, each with many heads.
- echinoid (ékînoid) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea-urchin *oides* form.] *Perit* or like sea-urchins.
- echinopaedium (ékîndêpêdîûm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea-urchin *paedion* young child.] Dipicnula, *g.s.*
- echinopluteus (ékîndêploûtêûs) *n.* [L. *echinos* sea-urchin *pluteus* shed.] Larva or pluteus of echinoda, from supposed resemblance to an upturned easel.
- echinulat (ékîn dîlî) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* spina.] Having small spines having pointed outgrowths, *appl.* bacterial cell res.
- echolocation (ék'êlêkshôn) *n.* [L. *echo* echo *locare* to place.] Location of objects by means of echoes, as of supersonic sounds emitted by animals, *g.* by bats.
- eclipse (ékîlîp) *n.* [Gk. *ekleipsis*, to leave incomplete.] Plumage assumed after spring moult, as in drake period of multiplication of a bacterial virus during which it fails to be noticed in an infected cell.
- eclosion (ékîlô'ahôn) *n.* [L. *e* out *claudere* shut.] Hatching from an egg or of an imago.
- eco—see also oeco—oiko—
- ecobiotic (ékôbîôtîk) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *bios* manner of life.] *Appl.* adaptation to particular mode of life within a habitat.
- ecodeme (ékôdêm) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *demos* people.] A deme occupying particular ecological habitat.
- ecoid,—oecoid, *g.s.*
- ecology (ékôl'ôj) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] That part of biology which deals with relationship between organisms and their surroundings, biometrics.
- economic density—of a population, the number of individuals per unit of the inhabited area, *appl.* population density in an area only partly inhabited.
- ecortical (ékôr'tîkâl) *n.* [L. out of *cortex* rind.] Without a cortex *appl.* certain lichens.
- ecostat (ékôstât) *n.* [L. out *costa* rib.] Without costae not costate.
- ecosystem (ékôlêstêm) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *systema* composite whole.] Ecological system formed by the interaction of co-acting organisms and their environment.
- ecot (ékôtêû) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *temes* brace.] A transitional species in intermediate area between two associations, the boundary line or transitional area between two communities.

- ecotope** (é'kôtop) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* household *topos* place.] A particular kind of habitat within a region.
- ecotype** (é'kôtip) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* household *typos* pattern.] A biotype resulting from selection in a particular habitat habitat type.
- ecphoria** (ékfô'ria) *n*. [Gk. *ekphorion* produce.] The revival of a latent memory pattern or engraving.
- ecsoma** (é'kô'sma) *n*. [Gk. *ek* from out of *soma*, body.] Retractable posterior part of body in certain trematodes.
- ectad** (ék'tád) *adv*. [Gk. *ektes* out side *ad* towards.] Towards the exterior outwards externally *Opp* entad.
- ectad nla** (ék'tádô'nla) *n. pl*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *aden* gland.] Ectodermal accessory genital glands in insects, cf. mesadenia.
- ectal** (ék'tál) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside.] Outer external *appl* layer or membrane on margin of exoclepe. *Opp* ental.
- ectamion** (éktám'niôn) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *amion* foetal membrane] Ectodermal thickening in proamion, beginning of head-fold.
- ectangial** (ék'tány'ál) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *angium* vessel.] Out side vessel produced outside a primary sporangium ectoangial. *Opp* entangial.
- ectod trophic** (ék'téndô'rôf'ík) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* without *endon*, within *trophos* nourishment.] Partly ectotrophic and partly endotrophic *appl*. mycorrhizic fungus.
- ectental line**,—the line where ectoderm and endoderm meet t blastopore of a gastrula.
- ectepico dylar** (ék'tépikô'dílar) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *epi* upon *homodylar* knob] *Appl* radial foramen of humerus
- ectethmoid** (éktéth'moid) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form] Lateral ethmoid bone.
- ecthoracum** (ék'thôrô'süm) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* to leap out.] The thread of a nematocyst.
- ectoangial**,—ectangial.
- ectosacus** (ék'tôs's'kus) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *sachos* bag] Outer membrane of an ascus in certain Ascomycetes of endosacus
- ectobatic** (ék'tôbát'ík) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *batis* to go.] Efferent exodac, centrifugal. *Opp* endobatic.
- ectoblast** (ék'tôblást) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *blastos* bud.] Epiblast, *q.v*
- ectobronchus** (ék'tôbróng'küs) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *brongchos* windpipe] Lateral branch of main bronchus in birds also ectobronchium.
- ectocarpous** (ék'tôkár'pôs) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *karpos* fruit.] Having gonads (ectodermal origin.
- ectochondrosteosis** (ék'tôkôndrô'stô'sis) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *chondros* cartilage *osteos* bone.] Deposition of lime-salts beginning perichondrium and gradually invading cartilage
- ectoch** (ék'tôkô's) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *chamos* funnel] A funnel-shaped chamber into which lead the ostia in certain sponges.
- ectochrome** (ék'tôkrô'ík) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *chromos* complexion] Having pigment on the surface of a cell *Opp* endochrome.
- ectocoalle** (ék'tôkô's'ík)a. [Gk. *ektes* outside *koalles* hollow] *Part* structures situated outside the exterior of coelenterates.
- ectoco dyle** (ék'tôkô'sô'díl) *n*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *homodylar* knob] The outer condyle of a bone.
- ectocranial** (ék'tôkrá'níál) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *kranion*, skull.] *Part* outside of skull.
- ectocri** (ék'tôkrín) *a*. [Gk. *ektes* outside *krasis* to separate.] *Appl* and *part* organic substances or decomposition products in the external medium which inhibit or stimulate plant life. *n*. An ectocrine compound environmental hormone, external diffusion hormone.

ectocanniform (ék'kânîfôrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside L. *caneus* wedge *forma, shape.*] A bone in distal row of tarsus third caneliform.

ectocyst (ék'tôst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *kystis* bladder.] Outer layer of zoocoon in Polyzoa outer covering of encysted Protozoa; epikyst.

ectoderm (ék'tôdêrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *derma, skin.*] The outer layer of a multicellular animal the epidermis in higher mammals.

ectoentad (ék'tôen'lad) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* without *entes* within L. *ad* towards] From without inwards, *opp.* entectad.

ectoenzyme (ék'tôên'stm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *en, in* *zyme* leaven.] Any extracellular enzyme; exoenzyme.

ecto-ethmoid, —ectethmoid *g.s.*

ectogenesis (ék'tôjên'sên) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *genesis* descent.] Embryonic development outside the maternal organism development in an artificial environment.

ectogenous (ék'tôjên's) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *genesis* birth.] Able to live an independent life originating outside the organism.

ectoglia (ék'tôglîa) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *glia, glia.*] An outer layer in central nervous system.

ectolecithal (ék'tôlêth'hal) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *lethichos* yolk of egg.] Having yolk surrounding formative protoplasm.

ectoloph (ék'tôlôf) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *lophos* crest.] The ridge stretching from paracore to metacore in lophodont molar.

ectomere (ék'tômêr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *meros* part.] An epithelial cell which gives rise to ectoderm.

ectomesoglossal (ék'tômêsôglît'al, -mês) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *meros* middle *glossa* glue.] First ectoderm and mesoglossa *opp.* mesoderm fibres of duo of osseous bones.

-ectomy (ék'tômî) [Gk. *ek* out; *trainein* to cut.] Suffix signifying

an excision, *e.g.* thyroidectomy gonadectomy etc.

ectoneural (ék'tônêr'al) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *neuron* nerve.] *App.* system of oral ring radial, and sub-epidermal nerves in echinoderm.

ectoparasite (ék'tôpâr'azit) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *para, beside* *sitos* food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism.

ectopatagi m (ék'tôpâtî'tîlm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside L. *patagium*, border] The part of the wing-like membrane of bats which is carried on metacarpals and phalanges.

ectophloeod (ék'tôfloh'd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *phloios* bark.] Growing on bark or other outer surface (plants *opp.* hichens

ectophloeodal epiphloeodal.

ectophyte (ék'tôf'tî) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *phylon* plant.] An external plant parasite.

ectophyti (ék'tôf'tî'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *phylon* plant.] *Part* ectophytes ectotrophic, *g.s.*

ectopio (ék'tôp'îk) *a.* [Gk. *ek, out of* *topos* place.] Not in normal position; *opp.* organs, gestation, etc. *Opp.* ectopic.

ectopi pairing —pairing between bands located in different regions of a chromosome.

ectoplasma (ék'tôplârm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *plasma*, mould.] The external layer of protoplasm in a cell usually modified ectomere of protozoan cell layer next cell-wall.

ectoplast (ék'tôplâst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *plastos* formed.] The protoplasmic film or plasma-membrane just within the true wall of a cell.

ectopterygoid (ék'tôptêr'igoid, ptêr-) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *pteryx* wing *oides* form.] A ventral membrane bone behind palatine and extending i quadrat; mesopterygoid; os transversum between pterygoid and maxilla in many reptiles and i some fishes; *cf.* entopterygoid.

ectoretina (ék'tôrêtt'ênâ) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside L. *retina*] Outer pigmented layer of retina.

- ectosarc** (ék'tóáirk) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *sarx* flesh.] The external layer of protoplasm in a protozoon.
- ectoalite** (ék'tóáit) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *allos* food.] External parasite *ectoparasite*.
- ectosoma** (ék'tóésm) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *soma* body] The enveloping portion of a sponge containing no flagellated chambers a type of cell granule.
- ectosphere** (ék'tóáif) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *sphaire* globe] The outer zone of attraction-sphere.
- ectospore** (ék'tóáspór) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *spora* seed.] The spore formed at end of each sterigma in Basidiomycetes.
- ectostosis** (ék'tóástóá) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *stoma* bone] Formation of bone in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage.
- ectostracum** (ék'tóástráikm) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *strachon* shell] Outer primary layer exocuticle of exoskeleton in Arachnida.
- ectostroma** (ék'tóástró má) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *stroma* bedding] Fungal mass penetrating cortical tissue of host and bearing conidia epistroma Cf. entostroma.
- ectotheca** (ék'tóáthé'ká) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *thale* cup] Outer coating of gonotheca in certain hydroids.
- ectothecal**—*part* ectotheca not enclosed by theca.
- ectotrachea** (ék'tóátráké á) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *L. trachea* wind-pipe] An epithelial layer on outer side of insect tracheae.
- ectotrophic** (ék'tóátró'fik) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *trophos* nourish] Finding nourishment from outside *appl.* fungi which surround roots of host with hyphae. *Opp.* endotrophic.
- ectotropic** (ék'tóátróp'fik) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *tropein* to turn] Tending to curve or curving outwards.
- ectoturbinal** (ék'tóátró'binál) *n* [Gk.

- ektos*, outside *L. turbo* whirl.] A division of the ethmoturbinal.
- ectozoon** (ék'tóáá'ón) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *zoon* animal] An external animal parasite epizoon.
- ecumene** (ék'tóámen é) *n* [Gk. *oikoumene* habitable world.] Any inhabited region the biosphere.
- edaphic** (édáf'ik) *a*. [Gk. *edaphos* ground.] *Part* or influenced by conditions of soil or substratum.
- edaphology** (édáfól'j) *n* [Gk. *edaphos* ground *logos* discourse.] Soil science particularly the study of the influence of soil on living organisms of pedology.
- edaphon** (édáfón) *n* [Gk. *edaphos* ground.] The organisms living within the soil soil flora and fauna.
- edesagus**,—*aedesagus*, *g.s*
- edentat** (édén'tít) *a*. [*L. ex* without *dens* tooth.] Without teeth or tooth-like projections.
- edestin** (édéstín) *n* [Gk. *edeston* eatable.] A plant globulin main protein of sunflower and certain other seeds.
- edge effect**,—tendency to have greater variety and density of organisms in the boundary zone between communities or in an ecotone.
- edge hair**—a cystidial rim cell on gill margin in agarics.
- edg species**,—species living primarily or most frequently or numerously at junctions of communities of ecotone, hybrid swarms.
- edriophthalmic** (éd'ríóftihál mík) *a*. [Gk. *edra* scal *ophthalmos* eye] Having scale eyes *appl.* certain Crustacea.
- effect** = (éf'ék'tór) *n*. [*L. efficere* to carry out] A organ which reacts to stimulus by producing work or substance, as muscle electric and luminous organs glands = motor end-organ in muscle.
- effluent** (éf'éflént) *a* [*L. ex* out; *ferre* to carry] Conveying from, *appl.* vessels, lymphatics, etc. carrying outwards, *appl.* impulses carried outwards by motor nerves.

- effigurate** (éfig'ürät) *a.* [L. *ex* out *figurare* to shape.] Having a definite shape or outline. *Opp* effuse.
- efflorescence** (éflört's éns) *n.* [L. *efflorescere* to blossom.] Blossoming time of flowering bloom.
- effoliation** (éflört'shün) *n.* [L. *ex* out of *folium*, leaf.] Shedding or removal of leaves.
- effusa** (éflü's) *a.* [L. *effusus* poured out.] Spreading loosely *appl.* inflorescence spreading thinly *appl.* bacterial cultures.
- egest** (éjést) *v.* [L. *egere* to discharge.] T throw out to void t excrete.
- egesta** (éjést's) *n. plur.* [L. *egustus* discharged.] The auto-total f substances and fluids discharged from body
- egg** (ég) *n.* [A.S. *eg* Icel. *egg*] The matured female germ-cell ovule.
- egg-albumin**,—the chief constituent of white of egg mixture of glucoproteins.
- egg-apparatus**,—the two synergids and ovum proper near micropyle in embryo-sac of seed plants.
- egg-calyx**,—dilatation of oviduct at base of ovarioles in insects.
- egg-case**,—a protective covering for eggs.
- egg-cell**,—the ovum proper apart from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells.
- egg-membrane**,—the layer of tough tissue lining an egg shell.
- Egg nucleus**,—the female pronucleus.
- egg-tooth**,—a small structure on tip of upper jaw or f beak by which the embryo breaks its shell.
- ellipsoid** (éllöid) *a.* [Gk. *ellean* to roll up *ellean* form] Shaped like ell.
- ejaculat** (éjék ütüs) [L. *ejaculare* thrown out] The emitted seminal fluid
- ejaculatory** (éjék ütüsör) [L. *ejaculari* t throw out] Throwing out *appl.* certain ducts.
- ejaculatory sac**,—organ pumping ejaculate from vas deferens through

ejaculatory duct to penis, in certain insects.

elo-—see ecto-

elaborat (éláb'örät) *v.* [L. *elaborare* to work out.] T change from a crud state to state capable of assimilation to form complex organic substances from simple materials.

elae blast (élé'öblást) *n.* [Gk. *elaeion* oil *blastos* bud.] A mass of nutrient material at posterior end of body in certain tunicates.

elaeocyt (élé'öcüt) *n.* [Gk. *elaeion* oil *hystos* hollow] A cell containing fatty droplets, found in coelomic fluid of annelids.

elaeodoch n (él éöd'ökö) *n.* [Gk. *elaeodochos* oil-containing] The preen-gland or oil-gland in birds.

elaioplast (él'éplöst) *n.* [Gk. *elaeion* oil *plastos* moulded.] A plastid in plant cell which forms or helps to form oil globules.

elaios m —elaioplast.

elaiosph e (él'éüsfer) *n.* [Gk. *elaeion* oil *sphaera*, globe.] An oil globule in plant cell.

elasti fibre-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and a matrix pervaded by network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and anastomose in all directions.

elastica externa,—external layer of notochordal sheath.

elastica interna,—the epitheliomorph layer of notochordal cells.

elastin (élást'ü) *n.* [Gk. *elasterein* to draw] The scleroprotein of which elastic fibres are composed.

elater (élát) [Gk. *elater* driver] One of the filaments in the capillarium f alme f ogt one of cells with spiral thickening which assist in dispersing spores from capsule in liverwort; one of the spore pseudopods formed from epispore in horsetails furcula or springing organ in Colembola.

elat raphore (élát'éröfor) *n.* [Gk. *elater* driver *pherein* to bear] Those bearing the elaters, ■ some invertebrates.

- electrosome** (elĕk'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *ēlekthos* 'chosen *soma* body'] A chondrosome regarded as a centre for elaborating and fixing chemical constituents of protoplasm.
- electric organ**,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge electric energy found in certain fishes.
- electroblast** (elĕk'trōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber *blastos* bud.] A modified muscle fibre which gives rise to an electroplex.
- electroendoosmotic layer**—a hypothetical membrane present between two neurons or between neuron and muscle cell.
- electrolemma** (elĕk'trōlēmā) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber *lēmma* skin.] Membrane surrounding an electroplex.
- electrophoresis** (elĕk'trōfōrē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber *phoros* to bear.] Transport of substances as of colloidal particles, resulting from differences in electrical potential.
- electropism**,—**electrotropism** *g.s.*
- electroplex** (elĕk'trōplēks) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber *plēx* plate.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ.
- electrotaxis** (elĕk'trōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber; *taxis* arrangement.] Orientation of movement within an electric field.
- electrotonic** (elĕk'trōtōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ēlektron*, amber *tonos* tension.] Pert. state of electric tension.
- electrotonus** (elĕk'trō'tōnūs, elĕk'trō'tōn ōs) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber; *tonos* tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity.
- electrotropism** (elĕk'trōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *ēlektron* amber *trope* turn.] Reaction of an organism to electric stimuli plant curvature in an electric field.
- eleidin** (elĕ'idin) *n.* [Gk. *elaidn*, olive.] Substance found as small granules or droplets in stratum granulosum of epidermis.
- eleo**—*see* elaco-, elalo-
- eleutherodactyl** (elū'thērōdāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free *daktylos* finger.] H. viv. hind toe free.
- eleutheropetalous** (elū'thērōpē'tāls) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free; *petalon* leaf.] Having petals or components of whorl free or separate.
- eleutherophyllous** (elū'thērōfil'ōs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free *phylon* leaf.] Having components of perianth whorls free.
- eleutherosepalous** (elū'thērōsēp'āls) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free *F. sepalis* sepal.] Having sepals free or separate.
- elevator** (el'ēvārōr) *n.* [L. *elevare* to lift up.] Any muscle which raises a part.
- elliptate** (ēlĕg'ōlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *angula*, little tongue.] Having no lateral *appt.* certain club-mosses.
- elimination body** *a.*—nucleic acid material expelled from each chromosome during meiosis, remaining in middle of spindle and disintegrating during telophase.
- ellipsoid** (ēlĕp'sōid) *a.* [Gk. *elliptis* a falling short *oides* shape.] Oval.
- n.* Localized thickening of coat of arterioles in spleen Malpighian body of the spleen fibillar outer end of inner segment of retinal rods and cones.
- elliptical** (ēlĕp'tikāl) *a.* [Gk. *elliptis* a falling short.] Oval-shaped *appt.* leaves of about same breadth at equal distances from base and apex, which are slightly acute.
- eluvial** (elū'vial) *a.* [L. *ex* out *luere* to wash.] *Appt.* leached upper layers or A horizon of soil.
- elytriform** (ēlĕt'riform) *a.* [Gk. *elytron* sheath *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like an elytron.
- elytroid** (ēl'trōid) *a.* [Gk. *elytron* sheath *oides* resemblance.] Resembling an elytron.
- elytrophore** (ēl'trōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *elytron* covering *phoros* to carry.] Structure on prostomium of certain polychaetes, bearing an elytron.

elytrum (el'itrum) *n.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain insects, hard and case-like one of scales or shield-like plates found on dorsal surface of some polychaetes also elytron.

emarginate (em'ar-jināt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *marginare* to delimit.] Having notch at apex having a notched margin.

embolus (em'bōlē) *n.* [Gk. *embolē* throwing in.] Invagination also emboly

emboil (em'bōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *embolē* a throwing in.] Pushing or growing in.

emboil *m.* (em'bōl'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *embolēs* wedge.] Outer or costal part of wing or basal part of hemelytron, in certain insects.

embolus rous (em'bōlēn ērtē) *a.* [Gk. *embolēs* wedge *meros* part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment, due to union of hypocentra with neural arch, and union of two pleurocentra below notochord.

embolus (em'bōlēn) *n.* [Gk. *embolēs* wedge.] A projection closing the foramen of an ovule, as in America apical division of the vulpus in certain spiders, a clot blocking a blood-vessel born core or os cornu of ruminants.

embryo (em'briō) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo.] A young organism in early stages of development.

embryo cell,—one of two cells formed from first division of fertilized egg in certain plants, developing later into embryo, the other developing into suspensor

embryogenesis (em'briōjēn ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo *genesis* descent.] Origin of the embryo embryogeny *g.s.*

embryogeny (em'briōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *genesis* to produce.] The processes by which the embryo is formed origin, cellular pattern, and functions of the embryo.

embryology (em'briōlōjī) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *logos* discourse.] That part of biology dealing with

formation and development of the embryo.

embryonal knot,—inner cell mass of blastodermic vesicle.

embryonic (em'briōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo.] Pert embryo.

embryonomy (em'briōn'omī) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *nomos* law.] The laws of embryonic development classification of embryos. *a.* Embryonomic.

embryophore (em'briōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *phoros* to bear.] Ciliated mantle enclosing embryo in many tape-worms, and fused from pericardial blastomeres of embryo.

embryophyta (em'briōfītā) *n. pl.* [Gk. *embryo* embryo *phytos* plant.] Plants having an enclosed embryo as those with an archegonium, or bearing seeds.

embryo-sac,—the megaspore female gametophyte in angiosperms.

embryotectonics (em'briōtēktōn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo *tekton* builder.] The structure cellular pattern of the embryo.

embryotega (em'briōtēgā) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *tegos* roof.] Small hardened portion of testa which marks micropyle in some seeds and separates like little lid at period of germination.

embryotrophy (em'briōt'rōfī) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo; *trophē* nourishment.] Nourishment of embryo or means adapted therefore

emerge ce (em'er-jēs) *n.* [L. *emergere* to come p.] An outgrowth from subepidermal tissues an epidermal appendage.

emerge (em'er-jēt) *a.* [L. *emergere* to come up.] Rising above surface of water *apple* leaves.

eminence (em'inēns) *n.* [L. *eminus* eminent.] Ridge or projection on surface of bones *eminences*.

emissary (em'is-ārī) *a.* [L. *emittere* to send out.] Coming out; name *apple* veins pass through peristomes in cranial wall and establishing connection between sinuses inside and veins outside.

- emmenine** (ēm ēnin) *n.* [Gk. *emmenos* monthly] A placental gonadotrophic hormone.
- empennate**—plumate.
- empodium** (ēmpō dīum) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *four* foot.] A small variable median structure between claws of feet in many insects and spiders.
- emulsin** (ēmūl sīn) *n.* [L. *emulgers* in milk out.] A hydrolytic enzyme found in certain plants and some invertebrates.
- enamel** (ēnām ēl) *n.* [O F *esmailler* to coat with enamel.] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over dentine, or may form a complete coat to tooth or scale.
- enamel cells**,—cells which form enamel collectively the enamel organ. adamantoblasts, ameloblasts.
- enantiosis** (ēnān tīōblō's) *n.* [Gk. *enantios* opposite *bios* life.] Antagonistic symbiosis.
- enant blastie** (ēnān'tīōblās'tik) *n.* [Gk. *enantios* opposite *blastos* bud.] Formed at end of seed opposite placenta.
- enantiomorphic** (ēnān tīōmōr'fik) *n.* [Gk. *enantios* opposite *morphe* form.] Similar but contraposed, as mirror image, right and left hand deviating from normal symmetry.
- enarthrosis** (ēn'arthrō's) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *arthron*, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint.
- enation** (ēnā shūn) *n.* [L. *enatus* grown from.] A non-reproductive accessory part emerging from surface of telome. outgrowth from previously smooth surface.
- encephalanti n** (ēnkēf'alfā shūn, -ēf) *n.* [Gk. *encephalos* brain] Brain formation by the forward-shifting and centralizing tendency of co-ordinating neurones.
- encephalocoel** (ēnkēf'alōēl -ēf) *n.* [Gk. *encephalos* brain *koilos* hollow] Cavity with the brain cerebral ventricle the anterior dilatation of neurocoel.
- encephalomere** (ēnkēf'alōmēr -ēf) *n.* [Gk. *encephalos* brain; *meros*, part.] A brain segment.
- encephalon** (ēnkēf'alōn -ēf) *n.* [Gk. *encephalos* brain.] The brain.
- encephalospinal** (ēnkēf'alōsp'nal, -ēf) *n.* [Gk. *encephalos* brain L. *spina*, spine.] Part brain and spinal cord.
- enchondral**—enchondral intra-cartilaginous *g.s.*
- enchylema** (ēnkīlē mā) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *chyle* juice.] The more fluid portion of a cell cell sap.
- encretion** (ēnk'rō'shōn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, within *kriainō* L. *cernere* to put apart.] Endocrine secretion hormone.
- encyst** (ēnsist) *v.* [Gk. *en*, in *kystis* bladder] Of a cell or small organism, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule.
- encystation** (ēnsist'ashōn), **encystment** (ēnsist'mēt) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *kystis* bladder] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule.
- endarch** (ēnd'ark) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *arche* beginning] With central protoxylem or with several surrounding central path.
- endaspidean** (ēnd'aspīd'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within, *aspis* shield.] With spines extending on inner surface of tarrus.
- end brain**,—telencephalon, *g.s.*
- end bulb**,—minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of capsule containing semi-fluid core in which axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in coiled plexiform mass, being end-organs in mucous and serous membranes, in skin of genitalia, and in synovial layer of certain joints.
- end cell**—a cell incapable of further differentiation.
- end disc**, **end ring**—see ring centrole.
- end mic** (ēndēm'fik) *n.* [Gk. *endemas* nature.] Restricted to a certain region or part of region.
- enderon** (ēn ētrōn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *duron* skin.] The inner or endodermal layer.

- enderonic (èn dèròn'ík) *n.* [Gk. *en* in; *deros* skin.] Endodermal.
- endites (èndìtìs) *n. plu* [Gk. *endon*, within.] Offshoots on mesial border of certain appendages of arthropoda.
- endo-—see also ento-
- endosacrus (èn dōs'krūs) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *sakros* bag.] Inner membrane of an ascus protruding after rupture of th. ectosacrus, as in certain Ascomycetes.
- endobasal (èn dōbā'sāl) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *basis* base.] Appl. body the kinetic element of central intranuclear structure of endosome.
- end bath (èn dōbāt'ík) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *bathos*, to go.] Afferent endite, centripetal. *Opp* ectobathic.
- endoblastic (èn dōbrō'tík) [Gk. *endon*, within; *blastos* part hfa.] Living within a substratum or within another living organism. *Opp* exoblastic.
- endoblast (èn dōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *blastos* bud.] Hypoblast, endoblast and myoblast.
- endocardiac (èn dōkār'dāk) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *kardia*, heart.] Situated within the heart endocardial.
- endocardium (èn dōkār'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *kardia*, heart.] The membrane which lines inner surface of heart.
- endocarp (èn dōkār'p) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *karpas* fruit.] The inner most layer of pericarp usually hard, in drupaceous fruits.
- endocarpic (èn dōkār'pík) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *karpas* fruit.] *Peri* endocarp angiocarpic, *q.v.*
- endocarpoid (èn dōkār'pōid) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *karpas* fruit *ide* form.] Having the disc-like angiocarpic embedded in the thallus.
- endochiton (èndōk'itōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within; *chiton* coat.] Inner most layer of oogonial wall, as in Fucales endochit of exochiton, mesochiton.
- endochondral (èn dōkōn drāl)

- [Gk. *endon*, within *chondros* cartilage.] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage, *appl* ossification of perichondral.
- endochondrostosis (èn dōkōndrō'stōsis) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chondros* cartilage *ostion* bone.] Ossification in cartilage from within outwards.
- endochone (èn dōkōnō) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chone* funnel.] Spacious sub-cortical crypt in sponge tissue from which arise incurrent canals.
- endochorion (èn dōkō'rīōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chorion* chorion.] Inner lamina of chorion of insect eggs.
- endochroic (èn dōk'rō'ík) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chros* complexion.] Having pigment within cell or hypha. *Opp* ectochroic.
- endochrom (èn dōk'rōm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chroma*, colour.] Any colouring matter or pigment within a cell.
- endochrom plate,—a band of yellowish chromatophores found in protoplasmic portion of certain diatoms.
- endochromidia (èn dōk'rōm'īd'ia) *n. plu* [Gk. *endon* within; *chroma*, colour *idion* dim.] Metachromatic corpuscles, formed from colloidal solution of metachromatin.
- endochylous (èn dōk'īlōs) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chylōs* juice.] With water-cells within internal tissue.
- endocoelar (èn dōkō'elār) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *koelos* hollow.] *Peri* inner wall of coelom or splanchnopleure.
- endocoell (èn dōkō'el) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *koelos* hollow.] I sea-anemones, *appl* radial area on disc covering space between two mesenteries of the same pair *appl* inner cycl or cycles of tentacles, *opp* exocoelic.
- ndoco (èn dōkō) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within; *koos* cone.] A conical structure formed in certain cephalopod shells.

- endorhachis** (ən dōr'ak's) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *hachis* backbone.] A layer of connective tissue lining canal of vertebral column and cavity of skull.
- endosarc** (ən dōs'ark) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *sarx* flesh.] Endoplasm 93
- endosclerit** (ən dōsklē'rīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *skleros* hard.] Any sclerite of the endoskeleton of Arthropoda.
- endoscopic** (ən dōskōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *skopein* to look.] With apex directed inwards toward base of archegonium *appl.* embryo *Opp.* exoscopic.
- endosiphuncle** (ən dōs'fūŋkl) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *L. siphunculus* little tube.] The tube leading from protoconch to siphuncle in certain Cephalopoda.
- endosite** (ən dōs'it) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *sita* food.] Internal parasite endoparasite.
- endoskeleton** (ən dōskēl'etōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *skelēto* dried up.] Internal skeleton, *opp.* exoskeleton.
- endosmosis** (ən dōsmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *osmos* impulse.] The passage inwards through permeable semipermeable membrane of less concentrated solution. *Opp.* exosmosis.
- endosom** (ən dōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *sōma* body.] Chromatin mass near centre of vesicular nucleus karyosome.
- endosperm** (ən dōsp'erm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *perma*, seed.] The nutritive tissue of certain seeds nutritive residue of female prothallus surrounding an embryo.
- endospor** (ən dōspō) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *sporos* seed.] Inner coat of sporocyst in some protozoa, an asexual spore sporangial or endogenous spore.
- endosporium**,—inner coat of a spore wall.
- endosteal** (əndōs'tēāl) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] *Part.* endosteum.

- endosternite** (ən dōstēr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *L. sternon* sternum.] Internal skeletal plate for muscle attachment median sternal podeme a free skeleton situated in prosoma between alimentary canal and nerve cord in arachnida.
- endosteum** (əndōs'tēūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones.
- endosteals** (ən dōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] Ossification which begins in cartilage.
- dostracum** (əndōs'trākūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *ostreum* shell.] The inner layer of mollusc shell.
- endostyle** (ən dōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *stylas* pillar.] A band of thickened epithelium on oesophageal wall of tunicata two ventral longitudinal folds separated by groove; pharynx of Tunicata a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on ventral wall of pharynx of Amphioxus precursor of thyroid gland.
- endotergite** (ən dōtēr'it, -gīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within, *L. tergum*, back.] An infolding from a tergite of insect, for muscle attachment phragma.
- dotheca** (ən dōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *theka* box.] The system of dissepiments in a coral calyx the oval surface of Cystidea.
- endothelial** (ən dōthē'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *theka* box.] *Part.* endothelium with aco in an ascocarp.
- endothecium** (ən dōthē'siūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *theka* box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of oospore of liverworts and mosses inner lining of an anther inner dehiscing layer in ginkgo and angiosperms.
- endothellocyt** (ən dōthē'hōdēt) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *thela* nipple *lytes* hollow.] A mononuclear phagocyte derived from endothelium endothelial phagocyte or primitive wandering cell histiocyte a macrophage.

endothelium (én dôthê'thîûm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *thale* nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines serous cavities, the heart, blood and lymphatic vessels.

endothermic (én dôthêr'mîk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within *thermos* heat.] Blending or utilizing heat-energy *opp.* exothermic.

endothorax (én dôthô'rîks) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *thorax* chest.] The apodeme system in a crustacean thorax of entothorax.

endotoxin (én dôtôk'sîn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *toxikon*, poison.] A toxin within bacterial protoplasm, *opp.* exotoxin.

endotrachea (én dôtrâkê'sh) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *L. trachea* wind-pipe.] The innermost, chitinous coat of tracheal tubes of insects.

endotrophic (én dôtrôf'îk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *trophê* nourishment.] *Appl.* space within peritrophic membrane of insects finding nourishment from within *appl.* fungi inhabiting root cortex of host. *Opp.* ectotrophic.

endozoic (én dôzô'îk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *zôon* animal.] Living within an animal *opp.* epizôic of entozoic.

end zochores (én dôzô'zôkr) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *zôon*, animal *korê* place.] Any spore, seed, or organism dispersed by being carried within an animal. *Opp.* epizochore.

end plates,—motor end-organs, the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of motor nerve.

end-sac,—the sac-like vestigial portion of coelom in excretory glands of certain Crustacea.

ecdysis (én dial) *n.* [Gk. *ekdysis* potting on.] The development of new coat of ecdysis.

ergast (én êrjê'stîs) *n.* [Gk. *energein* to be active.] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action.

energid (ênêr'jid) *n.* [Gk. *energeia* working *idias*, *dîm*] A y living

uninucleated protoplasmic unit with or without cell wall.

en rose (ênêr'vôe) *a.* [L. *ex* without; *roseus* snow.] Having no veins, *appl.* certain leaves.

engram (ên grâm) *n.* [Gk. *en* in; *graphein* to write.] A character impression in the mnemonic theory of heredity latent memory image.

engraved (êngrâv'd) *a.* [F. *en* in A.S. *grafen*, to dig.] With irregular linear grooves on the surface.

ehalid (ênhal'îd) *a.* [Gk. *en* in presence of *halê* salt.] Containing salt water *appl.* soils growing in saltings or on loose soil in salt water *appl.* plants.

ephytotic (ênfî'tô'îk) *a.* [Gk. *en* in; *phytôn* plant.] Affecting plants *appl.* diseases restricted to a locality of epiphytotic.

ensiform (ên sîf'îrm) *a.* [L. *ensis* sword *forma* shape.] Sword-shaped xiphoid.

entad (ên'tâd) *adv.* [Gk. *entos* within *L. ad* towards.] Towards the interior inwards internally *Opp.* ectad.

ental (ên tâl) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within.] Inner internal. *Opp.* ectal.

entangial (ên'tîn'jâl) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *anggeion*, vessel.] Within vessel produced inside sporangium entoaerial *Opp.* ectangial.

ent lechy (ên'tî'êkî) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *telos* end *ekhes* to hold.] Vital principle or influence guiding living organisms in right direction.

entepicondylar (ên'têpîkôn'dîlâr) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *epi* upon *condylus* knob.] Pert lower or condylar end of humerus; *appl.* ulnar foramen.

enteral (ên'têrâl) *a.* [Gk. *enteron* gut.] Within intestines; also *appl.* the parasympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system.

enteric (ên'têr'îk) *a.* [Gk. *enteron* gut.] Pert alimentary canal.

enteroblast (ên'têrôblâst) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut; *blastas* bud.] The hypoblast after formation of the mesoblast.

- enterocoel** (én'téró'sélf) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *kóilos* hollow] A coelom arising as a pouch like outgrowth of archenteric cavity or as a series of such outgrowths.
- enterocrinin** (én'térókrí'nín) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *krínos* to separate.] A hormone of small intestine which stimulates secretion of intestinal juice.
- enteroderm** (én'téródér'm) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *derma*, skin.] Enteroblast.
- enterogastrone** (én'térógás'trón) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *gaster* stomach.] A duodenal hormone which inhibits secretion and motility of stomach.
- enterokinase** (én'térókín'ás) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *kínos* to move.] Incomplete enzyme of intestinal juice which converts trypsinogen into trypsin.
- enteron** (én'térón) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] The alimentary tract.
- entonephric** (én'téró'néfrík) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut *néphros* kidney] With nephridia opening into gut *appl* exonephric, *appl* Oligochaeta.
- enteroporect** (én'téróprókt) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *poros* anus.] The opening from endodermal gut into proctodaeum.
- enterostome** (én'téró'stóm) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *stoma*, mouth.] The apical opening of the actinopharynx leading to coelenteron the posterior opening of stomodaeum into endodermal gut.
- enterosympathetic** (én'téró'simpáth-ét'ík) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut *syn*, with *pathos* feeling] *Appl* that part of the nervous system supplying the intestine.
- enterozoön** (én'téró'só'ón) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut *zoön*, animal.] Any animal parasite inhabiting the intestine.
- enthetic** (énthét'ík) *a.* [Gk. *enthetos* put in.] Introduced unimplanted
- entire** (énth'r) *a.* [O.F. *entier* untouched.] Unimpaired with continuous margin, *appl* leaves, bacterial colony etc.
- ento-**—*see also* endo-

- entoangial**—*entangial* *see*
- entobranchiate** (én'tóbrá'ng'kiát) *a.* [Gk. *enter* within *branchia*, gills.] Having internal gills.
- entobronchus** (én'tóbró'ng'kós) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *branchos* windpipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of bronchus in birds.
- entobronchium**.
- entochondrite** (én'tókón drít) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *chondros* cartilage.] Plastron or endosternum of Limulus.
- entochondrosteosis** (én'tókón dró'stós'is) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Ossification from within outwards.
- entocodon** (én'tókó dón) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *kódos* bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells, in development of medusoid, which sinks below level of superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develops a cavity.
- entocoel** (én'tó'sélf) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within; *kóilos* hollow] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in Anthozoa.
- entocondyl** (én'tókón díf) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *amphylus* knob.] Condyle on mesial surface of a bone.
- entocoid** (én'tókó níd) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *kónos* cone.] The postero-internal cusp of lower molar.
- entocuneiform** (én'tókún'í'fórm) *n.* [Gk. *enter* within *kúnos* wedge *L. formae*, shape.] The most internal of distal tarsal bones.
- entocyemate** (én'tó'sé mli) *a.* [Gk. *enter* within *kyema* embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois.
- entod rim**—*endoderm- see*
- entoectad** (én'tó'ek'tád) *a.* [Gk. *enter* within *ektas* without *L. ad*, towards.] From within outwards, *appl* ectoentad.
- entogastri** (én'tógás'trík) *a.* [Gk. *enter* within *gaster* belly.] Part interior of stomach *appl* gastric bedding in medusae.
- entoglossal** (én'tóglós'sál) *a.* [Gk. *enter* within *glossa* tongue.] Lying in substance of tongue.

entoglossum (én'tóglos'úm) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *glossa*, tongue.] Extension of basihyal into tongue in some fishes also glossohyal.

entomochoric (én'tómók'rik) *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect *choros*, i spread.] Dispersed by insects depending on insects for spreading spores, etc. *n.* Entomochory

entomogenous (én'tómój'énis) *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect *genes* born.] Growing in or on insects, as certain fungi.

entomology (én'tómól'ójí) *n.* [Gk. *entomon* insect *logos* discourse.] That part of zoology which deals with insects.

entomophagous (én'tómóf'ágús) *n.* [Gk. *entomon* insect *phagén* to eat.] Insect-eating insectivorous.

entomophilous (én'tómóf'ílis) *n.* [Gk. *entomon* insect *phílos* to love.] Pollinated by agency of insects.

entomophyt (én'tómóf'ít) *n.* [Gk. *entomon* insect *phyton*, plant.] Any fungus growing on or in insects.

e tomo-urochrom (én'tómóú-rókróm) *n.* [Gk. *entomon* insect, *uron* urine *chroma*, colour.] Greenish or yellowish pigment in urine of insects.

entoneural (én'tónú'rál) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *neuron* nerve.] Appl. system of aboral ring and genital nerves in echinoderm.

entoparasit—endoparasit *q.v.*

e tophyte,—endophyte *q.v.*

entopí (én'tóp'ík) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *topos* place.] | normal position *epí* ectopoc.

toplasm,—endoplasm *q.v.*

entoplastron (én'tóplá'strón) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *F. plastron* breast plate.] The anterior median plate in chelonian plastra, often called episternum, probably homologous with interclavicle of other reptiles.

ent pterygoid (én'tópté'ígoid) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] A dorsal membrane bone behind the palatine in some fishes of ectopterygoid.

entoretina (én'tóret'síná) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *L. retina* net.] Inner or neural part of retina, the retina proper

atmosphér (én'tósa'tér) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *sphaíra*, globe.] The inner portion of attraction-sphere.

entosternite,—endosternite, *q.v.*

ntostern m (én'tósta'tér'úm) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *L. sternum* breast bone.] Entoplastron, *q.v.* an internal process of sternum of numerous arthropoda.

e tostroma (én'tóstrómá) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *stroma*, bedding.] Stroma producing perithecia in Ascomycetes hypostroma. *Cf.* ectostroma.

entothorax (én'tóthór'áks) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *thorax* chest.] An insect apophysis or sternite.

entoturbinal (én'tótúr'bínál) *n. pl.* [Gk. *entos* within *L. turbo* wheel.] A division of ethmoturbinals.

t tympanic (én'tólimpán'ík) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *sympheron*, drum.] A separate tympanic element in some genera also metatympanic.

ntovarial (én'tóvá'riál) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *L. ovarium* egg.] Pericaval formed in ovaries of some fishes by sinking and closure of a groove formed by covering epithelium

toxos (én'tós'ós) *n. pl.* [Gk. *entos* within *zoom* animal.] Internal animal parasites.

ent of (én'tóús'ík) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *ecce* substance.] Living within the body or substance of another animal or plant *perit.* entozoon.

e trochite (én'trókit) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *trachis* wheel.] The joint of fossil stem of stalked crinoid.

e uleant (én'úléánt) *v.* [L. out of *nucleus* kernel.] To deprive of nucleus, in microdissection of cells. *n.* Lacking a nucleus.

e velope (én'vélóp) *n.* [F *enveloppe* covering.] An outer covering of an egg any surrounding structure *g.* floral envelope.

- environment (énvîrônmént) *n.* [F *environ* about.] The sum-total of external influences acting on an organism or on part of an organism.
- enzootic (én zôô'tik) *a.* [Gk. *en* in *zoon* animal.] Afflicting animals *appl* disease restricted to a locality
- enzym (én zím) *n.* [Gk. *en* in, *zyme* leaven.] A catalyst produced by living organisms and acting on one or more specific substrates a ferment *cf* apo-enzyme co-enzyme holo-enzyme.
- Eocene (é ô'sên) *n.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *aiwos* recent.] Early epoch of the Tertiary period, between Palaeocene and Oligocene
- Eogaea (é ô'yâ'â) *n.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *gêa*, earth.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, South America, and Australasia *cf* Caeo-gaea.
- eosin phil (é ô'sîn'ô'sfil) *a.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *philos* to love.] *Appl* cells which readily stain red with eosin oxyphil.
- eosin phil —cosmophil leucocyte.
- Eosol (é ô'sô'tik) *a.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *sol* life.] *Appl* Archæan or Pre-Cambrian period.
- epacme (épâk mē) *n.* [Gk. *epo* upon *akme* prime.] The stage in phylogeny of a group just previous to its highest point of development.
- epactal (épâk'tâl) *a.* [Gk. *epaktos* adventitious.] *||* pernumerary intercalary *n.* A sutural or Wormian bone.
- palpate (épâl'pât) *a.* [L. *ex* without *palpus* palp.] Not furnished with palps.
- epanthous (épân'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *anthos* flower.] Living on flowers *appl* certain fungi.
- epapillate (épâp'ilât) *a.* [L. *ex* without *papilla* nipple.] Not having papillae.
- epapophysis (ép'âpô'f'is) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *apophysis* offshoot.] A median process arising from centre of vertebral neural arch.
- eparterial (ép'âr'tê'riâl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *arteria*, artery.] Situated

above an artery *appl* branch of right bronchus.

- opaulettes (ép ô'lê'ta) *n. pl.* [F *épaule* shoulder.] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from outer side of oral arms of many Scyphozoa crescentic ridges of cilia in echinopluteus tegulae of Hymenoptera.
- epaxial (épâk'siâl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *axis* axle.] Above the axis dorsal usually *appl* axis formed by vertebral column.
- epedaphic (ép'édâf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *edaphos* soil.] *Part.* or depending upon climatic conditions.
- encephalon (ép'ênkêf'âlôn, -êf) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *enkephalos* brain.] The cerebellum.
- ependyma (épên dimâ) *n.* [Gk. *ependymos* outer garment.] The layer of cells lining cavities of brain and spinal cord ependyme.
- ependymal (épên dimâl) *a.* [Gk. *ependymos* outer garment.] *Part.* ependyma.
- ephapse (éfâps) *n.* [Gk. *ephaptein*, to reach.] Region of contiguity between two axons lying side by side.
- ephaptic (éfâp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *ephaptein*, to reach.] *Part* an ephapse *appl* delay the interval between stimulation of one (pre-ephaptic) axon and response of an opposed other (post-ephaptic) axon.
- epharmonic (éf'âr'môn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi* towards *harmonia* fitting.] *Part* epharmosis adaptive adapted to environment *appl* convergence morphological resemblance of different species inhabiting the same environment.
- epharmonsia (éf'âr'mô'siâ) *n.* [Gk. *epi* towards *harmonia* fitting.] The process of adaptation of organisms to new environmental conditions attainment of the state of adaptation or epharmony.
- ephebi (éf'ê'bik) *a.* [Gk. *ephebos* adult.] Adult *part* stage in development or phylogeny between childhood and old-age stages.

- ephemeral** (ɛfɛm ɛrəl) *n.* [Gk. *ephēmeros* lasting for a day] A short lived plant or animal species. *a.* Short lived taking place once only *appl.* plant movements, as expanding of buds completing life-cycle within a brief period.
- ephippial** (ɛpɪpˈiəl) *n.* [Gk. *ephippion* saddle-cloth.] Part ephippium *appl.* winter eggs, as of rotifers and daphnids.
- ephippium** (ɛpɪpˈiəm) *n.* [Gk. *ephippion* saddle-cloth.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophysæa of sphenoid, a thickened and indurated part of skull separating from the rest at occipital; a saddle-shaped modification of cuticle derived, later detached from carapace and enclosing winter eggs, in Daphnidae.
- ephyra** (ɛfɪrə) *phyrula* (ɛfɪrˈulə) *n.* [Gk. *Ephyræ* sea-symph.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of scyphistoma.
- epibasal** (ɛpɪˈbæːsəl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *basis* base.] Upper segment of an ovipore, ultimately giving rise to the shoot. *Ophi.* hypobasal.
- epibasidium** (ɛpɪˈbæːsɪdɪəm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *basis* base *idion* dom.] The part of heterobasidium which bears sterigmata and is separated by septum from the hypobasidium *a.* basidium, *g.f.*
- epibenthos** (ɛpɪˈbɛnˈθɔs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *benthos* depths.] Fauna and flora of sea-bottom between low-water mark and hundred fathom line.
- epibiotic** (ɛpɪˈbiɔtɪk) *n.* [Gk. *epi-bios* to survive.] Surviving *appl.* endemic species that re-places of former flora or fauna growing on the exterior of living organisms.
- epiblast** (ɛpɪˈblæst) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *blastos* bud.] The outer layer of the gastrula ectoblast *a.* rudimentary second cotyledon, as in grasses.
- epiblastema** (ɛpɪˈblæstəˈmā) *n.* [Gk. *epi-blastema*, cover.] The outermost layer of root tissue piliferous layer epiblem.
- epibole** (ɛpɪˈbɔlɛ) *n.* [Gk. *epibole* putting on.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages also epiboly.
- epibolic** (ɛpɪˈbɔlɪk) *n.* [Gk. *epibole* putting on.] Growing so as to cover over *appl.* type of gastrulation.
- epibranchial** (ɛpɪˈbrɪŋkɪəl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *branchia* gills.] Part second upper element in branchial arch; efferent branchial, *appl.* vessels.
- epicalyx** (ɛpɪˈkæːlɪks) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *calyx* cup.] Stipules, fused in pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx; structure just below calyx produced by aggregation of bracts or bracteoles.
- epicanthus** (ɛpɪˈkænˈθɔs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kanthos* corner of eye.] A prolongation of upper eyelid over inner angle of eye; Mongolian fold.
- epicardia** (ɛpɪˈkɑːrɪə) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kardia*, stomach.] Antrum cardiacum or abdominal portion of oesophagus.
- epicardium** (ɛpɪˈkɑːrɪəm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kardia*, heart.] The visceral part of pericardium tubular prolongation of branchial sac in many ascidians, which takes part in budding.
- epicarp** (ɛpɪˈkɑːp) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *karpos* fruit.] Outer layer of the pericarp exocarp.
- epicentral** (ɛpɪˈsɛnˈtrəl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *centron*, centre.] Attached to or arising from vertebral centra *appl.* intermuscular bones.
- epicerebral** (ɛpɪˈsɛrɪˈbrɪəl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. cerebrum* brain.] Situated above the brain.
- epichillum** (ɛpɪˈkɪlɪəm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *cheilos* lip.] Terminal lobe of lower petal of orchid epichule.

- epichondros** (ép'íkôndrô's) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *chondros* cartilage] Formation of cartilage on perosteum as in production of antlers.
- epichordal** (ép'íkôr'dál) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *chorda* cord.] Upon the notochord *appt* vertebrae in which ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed *appt* upper lobe of caudal fin in fishes.
- epichroic** (ép'íkro'ík) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *chros* color] Discolouring as after injury.
- epicoel** (ép'ískēl) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *keles* hollow] Cavity of mid-brain in lower vertebrates cerebellar cavity a perivisceral cavity *f* rised by invagination also epicoele, epicoella.
- epicondylar** (ép'íkôn dil'ar) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *konyles* knob] *Part.* epicondyle.
- epicondyl** (ép'íkôn dīl) *n*. [Gk. *epi* pon *konyles* knob.] A medial and a lateral protuberance at distal end of humerus and femur.
- epicone** (ép'íkôn) *n*. [Gk. *epi*, upon *konos* cone.] The part anterior to girdle in Dinoflagellata, *appt* hypocone.
- epicoracoid** (ép'íkôr'áko'id) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *koros* crow *eidos* form.] *Part.* an element, usually cartilaginous, at sternal end of coracoid in amphibians, reptiles, and monotremes.
- epicormic** (ép'íkô mīk) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *koros* trunk.] Growing from a dormant bud.
- epicotyl** (ép'íkô'tīl) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kytos* vase.] The axis of a plumule.
- epicotyledonary** (ép'íkôtilē'dôn'arī) *a*. [Gk. *epi* pon *kytos* cup] Above the cotyledons.
- epicoxite** (ép'íkôk'shī) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. coxa*, hip] A small process at posterior end of toothed part of coxa of second & fifth pairs of appendages in Euryptenda.
- epicranial** (ép'íkri nīāl) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *kranion* skull] *Part.* cranium *appt* aponeurotic muscles, bones, suture.
- epicranium** (ép'íkri nīōn) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kranion* skull.] The region between and behind eyes in insect head scalp the structures covering the cranium.
- epicranius** (ép'íkri nīōs) *n*. [Gk. *epi* pon *kranion* skull.] The scalp muscle, consisting of occipitals and frontals, connected by galca aponeurotica occipitofrontalis.
- epicrin** (ép'íkri'n) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *krisis* to separate.] *Appt* glands in which secretion is voided without disintegration of cells.
- epicritic** (ép'íkri'tīk) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *krisis*, to judge.] *Appt* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with delicate touch and other special sensations in skin.
- epictesis** (ép'ík tēd) *n* [Gk. *epiktēsis* further gain.] Capacity of a living cell to concentrate salt solutions diffusing into the cell.
- epicuticula** (ép'íkū'tīk ūla) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *L. cutis* of cutis skin] Lamella or membrane external to exocuticula of insects.
- epicutis** (ép'íkri'tis) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *L. cutis* skin.] Outer layer of cutis of mushrooms, *appt* subcutis.
- epicyemat** (ép'ískē māt) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kyema*, embryo.] With embryo lying on the yolk-sac.
- epicyst** (ép'ískst) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kystis* bladder] The external resistant cyst of an encysted protozoan of endocyst.
- epicyte** (ép'ískt) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *kytos* hollow] The external layer of ectoplasm in certain protozoa.
- epidemes** (ép'ídē'mēz) *n pl.* [Gk. *epi* pon *dēmos* body] In certain insects, small pieces closely related with articulation of wings.
- epidermatoid** (ép'íder'mátōid) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *dermis* skin *eidos* form] Resembling epidermis or epiderm *appt* fungal cortex made up of a single layer of cells epidermoid.

epidermis (ép'íder'mb) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *derme*, skin.] The outer most protective layer of stems, roots and leaves; scarf-skin or external layer of skin non-vascular stratified epithelium of ectodermic origin single layer of ectoderm in invertebrates.

epidermophyte,—**dermatophyte**.

epididymis (ép'ídid'mb) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *didymos* testicle.] A mass at back of testicle composed chiefly of vasa efferentia the coiled anterior end of Wolffian duct.

epidural (ép'ídu'rál) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. dura*, hard] *Part* dura mater *epi* space between dura mater and wall of vertebral canal.

epigamous,—**epigeal**.

epigamic (ép'ígám'ík) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gamos* marriage.] Tending to attract opposite sex, *e.g.* colour displayed in courtship.

epigamous (ép'ígám'ós) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gamos* marriage.] Designating that stage in polychaetes in which immature forms become heteroerred, while sexual elements are ripening *epigamic*, *g.g.*

epigaster (ép'ígá's'tér) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* belly] That part of embryonic intestine which later develops into colon.

epigastri (ép'ígá's'trík) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* belly] *Part* anterior wall of abdomen middle region of upper zone of artificial divisions of abdomen.

epigastrium (ép'ígá's'tríúm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* stomach.] The epigastric region sternal portions of meso- and metathorax of insects.

epigastroid,—**epipubes**, *g.g.*

epigeal (ép'ígé'al) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gē* earth] Living near the ground, *epi* insects borne above ground *epi* cotyledons bear they form first foliage leaves also *epigeal*, *epigeic*, *epigeous*

epigenesis (ép'ígen'ésis) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genesis* descent.] Theory of generation, that embryo is an entirely new creation, not a mere unfolding of preformed structures

epigenesis (ép'ígen'ésis) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genesis* descent.] Study of the mechanisms causing phenotypic effects to be produced by the genes of genotype.

epigenotype (ép'íjen'otíp) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genes* descent *typos* image.] The concatenation of processes linking genotype and phenotype.

epigeno (ép'í'én's) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *genes* descent.] Developing or growing on surface.

epigeous,—**epigeal**.

epiglottis (ép'ígíbt'is) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *glottis*, tongue.] A thin lamella of fibro-cartilage between root of tongue and entrance to larynx epiglottis in *Polyton* epipharynx in insects.

epignathous (ép'ígá'nth'ós) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *gnathos* jaw] Having upper jaw longer than lower *pigona*,—*epigonum*.

epignal (ép'ígón'al) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *gona* seed.] *Appl.* sterile posterior portion of genital ridge.

epignalum (ép'ígón'alúm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gona* seed.] The young sporangial sac in liverworts.

epigynal (ép'ígín'al) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gynē* woman.] *Part* epigynum.

epigynous (ép'ígín'ós) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gynē* woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to ovary thus apparently inserted in ovary **epigynum** (ép'ígín'úm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gynē* woman.] External female genitalia in Arachnida; also *epigynic* *epigynum*.

epigyny (ép'ígín'í) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *gynē* woman.] Condition of having whorls apparently inserted in ovary

epiphyal (ép'íth'ál) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *hyoides* T-shaped.] *Part* upper portion of ventral part of hyoid arch. *n.* Upper element of ventral portion, cartilage or bone in centre of stylohyoid ligament.

epihymenium (ép'íthím'én'úm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *hymen* membrane.] A thin tissue of interwoven hyphae covering the hymenium, as of Basidiomycetes.

- epilabrum** (ép'ílá'brúm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *labrum* lip.] A process at side of labrum in Myriapoda.
- epilemmal** (ép'ílém'ál) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *lemma* skin.] *Appl* sensory nerve endings on surface of sarcolemma.
- epilimnion** (ép'ílím'nyón) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *limnos* lake.] Upper water layer above thermocline in lakes. *Opp* hypolimnion.
- epiliti** (ép'ílít'ík) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *lithos* stone.] Attached on rocks *appl* algae lichens.
- epimandibular** (ép'imándíb'úlar) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *mandibulum* jaw] *Pert* a bone in lower jaw of vertebrates.
- epimletic** (ép'imlé'tík) *a.* [Gk. *epimnetes* careful] *Appl* animal behaviour relating to the care of others.
- epimembranal** (ép'imém'bránál) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *membrana*, skin.] Situated or formed on the surface of membrane *appl* pigmentation.
- epimeral** (ép'imé'rál) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* thigh.] *Pert* epimeron.
- epimere** (ép'imér) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* part.] The dorsal muscle-plate of mesothelial wall.
- epimerite** (ép'imér't) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* part.] Denduous portion of protomerite in certain Gregarina.
- epimeron** (ép'imé'rón) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* thigh.] A portion of pleuron in insects which may be posterior or nearly as far forward as episternum posterior pleunt of subcosta portion of arthropod segment between tergum and limb mesothona.
- epimorpha** (ép'imór'fá) *n. pl.* [Gk. *epi* upon *morpha* form.] Larvae hatched with all appendages developed of anamorpha.
- epimorphic**,—maintaining the same form in successive stages of growth.
- epimorphosis** (ép'imór'fósís) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *morphosis* shaping] That type of regeneration in which

proliferation of new material precedes development of new part.

epimysium (ép'imíz'íúm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *mys* muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscle of permygium.

epinasty (ép'inástís) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *nastos* close pressed.] The more rapid growth of upper surface of dorso-ventral organ *eg* a leaf thus causing unrolling or downward curvature.

epinephrine (ép'inéf'én) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *nephros* kidney] Adrenaline adrenum.

epinephros (ép'inéf'rós) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *nephros* kidney] The suprarenal & adrenal body.

epinural (ép'inú'rál) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *neurax* nerve.] Arising from vertebral neural arch *Pert* canal external to radial nerve in certain echinoderms *appl* sinus between embryo and yolk, beginning of body cavity in insects.

epivarium (ép'inú'ráúm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *varium* nerve.] The external sheath of a nerve cord.

epinotum (ép'inót'úm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *noton* back.] Propodeon *eg*.

epiopticum (ép'ióp'tík'úm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *optis* sight.] The middle one of optic lobes of insects.

epiostracum (ép'ió'strák'úm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *strakon* shell.] Thin cuticle or epicuticle covering exocuticle or ectostracum in Acarina.

epiotti (ép'iót'ík) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *ous* the ear] *Pert* upper element of body capsule of *ea* *appl* centre of ossification of maxillo process.

epiparasite (ép'ipár'áút) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *parasites* eating & another table.] Ectoparasit *eg*.

epipelagic (ép'ipéla'j'ík) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* deep-sea water between surface and bathypelagic zone.

piparidium,—**exoperidium** *eg*

- pipetalous (ép'pétálls) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *petalon* leaf] H ving stamens inserted on petals.
 epipetrus (ép'pétr'us) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *petros* *petr* rock.] Growing on rocks.
 pharyngeal (ép'fárin'jéll) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pharynx* throat.] *Pert* upper or dorsal aspect of pharynx.
 epipharynx (ép'fárin'gks) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pharynx* throat.] A projection on roof of mouth cavity of certain insects membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with labrum to form piercing organ, as in *Diptera* lingua.
 epiphloeodal (ép'flos'ódál) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phloem* bark.] *Pert* epiphloem growing on outer bark.
 epiphloeal (ép'flos'ódik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phloem* bark.] Outer bark.
 phragm (ép'fárim) *n.* [Gk. *epi* *phragma*, covering] A layer of hardened mucous matter or a calcareous plate closing the opening of certain gastropod shells; membrane which closes the capsule in certain mosses closing membrane in sporophores of certain fungi.
 epiphyll (ép'fíll) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyllon* leaf.] A plant which grows on leaves, *f* various lichens.
 phyllous (ép'fíll's) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyllon* leaf.] Growing on leaves united to perianth, *epi* stamens.
 physisal (ép'fíks'ál) [Gk. *epi* upon *physis* to grow] *Pert.* or similar to the epiphysis; epiphysal.
 physisal (ép'fíks'ál) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *physis* to grow] Any part or process of bone which is formed from a separate centre of ossification and later fuses with the bone.
 pedal body (ép'pédál) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pedon* foot.] *Pert.* epipodum.
 pipodite (ép'pódik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *podon* foot.] A process arising from basal joint of crustacean limb and usually extending into gill chamber

- piphyt (ép'fíft) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyton*, plant.] Plant which lives on surface of other plants.
 epiphyti (ép'fíft'ík) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *phyton* plant.] Living on, or attached to surface of a plant, *epi* endophytic *petr* or similar to an epiphyte.
 piphytoid (ép'fíft'ót'ík) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyton* plant.] *Pert* disease epidemic in plants.
 piplankton (ép'pláing'kton) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *planktos* wandering] That portion of plankton from surface to one hundred fathoms.
 epiplasm (ép'plásm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining unused in brood formation cytoplasm of *ascus* remaining after spore formation.
 piplaston (ép'pláks'trón) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *F* *plastron* breast plate.] One of anterior pair of bony plates in plastron of *Chelonia*.
 epiplectotrich derm (ép'plékt'ót'rik ódérn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *plaktes* plaited *deris* hair; *derma*, skin.] An epitrichoderm, *f* of interwoven hyphae.
 epiplosa (ép'plósá) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phlos* rib.] Epithelial part of cartilage in diatoms; one of rib-like structures in teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage an uncinate process in birds the twisted down outer margin of elytra of certain beetles.
 piplos (ép'plós'ík) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phlos* rib.] *Pert.* omentum.
 epiplosic foramen,—opening between bony omentals and large sac of peritoneum foramen of Winslow.
 piploon (ép'plóón) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phlos* rib.] Great omentum insect adipose tissue.
 epipodial (ép'pódíál) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *podon* foot.] *Pert.* epipodum.
 pipodite (ép'pódik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *podon* foot.] A process arising from basal joint of crustacean limb and usually extending into gill chamber

- epipodium** (ép'ipò díum) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pus* foot.] The leaf blade or lamina embryonic leaf lamina ridge, fold, or lobe along edge of foot of Gastropoda raised ring on an ambulacral plate in Echinoidea.
- epiprecoacoid** (ép'iprēkōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. pre* before Gk. *korax* crow *eidos* form.] A small cartilage at ventral end of precoacoid in pectoral girdle in some Chelonis.
- epiproct** (ép'iprōkt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *proctos* anus.] A supra-anal plate representing tergum of tenth or eleventh segment in some insects.
- epipteric** (ép'iptēr'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pteros* wing.] Winged at tip, *appl.* certain seeds epipterous *part* or shaped like, or placed above wing *appl.* a small skull bone between parietal and sphenoidal ala. *n.* Epipetric bone
- epipterygoid** (ép'iptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *pteryx* wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from prootic to pterygoid also columella cranii.
- epipubic** (ép'ipò'bik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. pubes* adult.] *Part.* or borne upon pubes *appl.* certain cartilages or bones principally in mammals *appl.* anterior median process of ischiopubic plate.
- epipubis** (ép'ipò'bis) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. pubes* adult.] Unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on pubes also epigastroid.
- epirrhizous** (ép'ir'rhiz) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *rhiza*, root.] Growing upon a root.
- pirrhysa** (ép'ir'is) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi* *rhiza* to flow into.] Inhalant canals in sponges. *appl.* aporrhyas.
- episciera** (ép'iskēr'is) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *skiera* hard.] Connective tissue between sclera and conjunctiva.
- episematic** (ép'isēmāt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sema*, sign.] Aiding in recognition *appl.* coloration markings.
- episeme** (ép'isēm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*

- upon *sema*, sign.] A marking or colour aiding in recognition.
- episcapular** (ép'iskēp'ālās) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *F. scapula* scapula.] Adnate to scapula.
- episkeletal** (ép'iskēl'ētāl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *skelētes* hard.] Outside the endoskeleton.
- episperm** (ép'ispērm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sperma*, seed.] The outer coat of seed testa of spermatophyte.
- episporangium** (ép'ispōr'āŋŷum) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sperma* seed *angion* vessel.] An indusium.
- episporic** (ép'ispōr'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sperma* seed.] The outer layer of a spore wall episporium perisporic *part* peridium, *part*
- epistasis** (ēpis'tāsīs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stasis* standing.] Dominance of a gene over another non-allelomorphic gene epistatic
- epistasy** (ēpis'tāsē) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stasis* standing.] Greater degree of modification manifested by one of two related types in phylogenesis masking of one hereditary character by another
- epistasis**, *part*
- epistatic** (ēpis'tāt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* *statis* master.] *Appl.* the predominating of two characters whose genes are not allelomorphs exhibiting or *part* the condition of epistasis *part* hypostatic.
- epistellar** (ēpis'tēl'ar) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. stella* stare.] Above the stellate ganglion *appl.* neurosecretory body regulating muscular tonicity as in Cephalopoda.
- plat rnella** (ép'istēr'āl'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sternon* breast bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently intervening in development between clavicles and sternum, and ultimately fusing with sternum.
- oplaternite** (ēpis'tēr'ant) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sternon* breast-bone.] One of portions of an ovipositor formed from side portions of a somite
- episternum** (ēpis'tēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. sternum* breast-bone.] The interclavicle also applied to

an anterior cartilaginous element of sternum a lateral division of an arthropod somite above sternum and in front of epimeron anterior pleurite of subcosta.

pistoma —epistoma.

pistoma (ép'istōm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stoma*, mouth] A small lobe overhanging mouth in Polyzoa and containing a part of body cavity; the region between antenna and mouth in Crustacea; anterior median plate on reflected margin of carapace of certain trilobites; subcheliceral plate in certain ticles that portion of insect head immediately behind labrum portion of rostrum of certain Diptera.

epistroma (ép'istrōmā) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stroma*, bedding] Ectostroma, *q.v.* Cf. hypostroma.

plastroph (ép'strōf) *n.* [Gk. *epi* *strophē* moving boat] The position assumed by chloroplasts along outer and inner cell walls when exposed to diffuse light.

epistropheus (ép'istrōfētis) *n.* [Gk. *epistrophē* turning] The second cervical or axis vertebra.

pithalamus (ép'ithāl'āmos) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thalamos* chamber] Part of thalamencephalon, comprising trigonum habermiae nasal body and posterior commissure.

pithallia (ép'ithāl'ia) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thallos* branch.] Growing upon the thallus.

pithallia (ép'ithāl'ia) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *thallos* branch] Cortical layer of hyphae covering gonidia of lichens.

epitheca (ép'Rhē'tē) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thēkē* cup.] A external layer surrounding lower part of theca in many corals theca covering epicone in Dinoflagellata older half of frustule in diatoms.

epithelium (ép'Rhē'sīlīm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *thēkē* cup.] The surface of spore-cases in lichens and fungi.

pithellial (ép'ithē'sīl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thēkē* nipple.] *Peri.* epithelium epitheliomorph.

epithelial bodies, —the parathyroids.

epitheliofibrillae (ép'ithē'ōfibril'ē) *n. plur.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thēkē* nipple *L. fibrilla*, small fibre.] Parallel or reticular fibrillae of columnar epithelium analogous to myofibrillae.

pithliomorph (ép'ithē'ōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thēkē* nipple *morphē* form.] Resembling epithelium epithelioid *epith.* layer of cells, or elastic interna, which secretes notochordal sheath.

epithelium (ép'ithē'sīlīm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thēkē* nipple.] Any cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity.

pithm (ép'ithēm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thēkē* to put.] A plant tissue of specialized cells and intercellular spaces forming a hydathode, the secretory layer in nectaries an excrescence on the beak of birds also epithema and epitheme.

epitokeus (ép'itōkēs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *tokos* birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain polychaetes.

epitrematic (ép'itrēmāt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *trēma*, pore.] *Appl.* upper lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey.

epitrichial (ép'itrik'īl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thrix* hair.] *Peri.* or resembling the epitrichium.

epitrichi m (ép'itrik'īlīm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thrix* hair] An outer layer of foetal epidermis of many mammals, usually shed before birth.

epitrichoderm (ép'itrik'ōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *thrix* hair *derma* skin.] A trichoderm, *q.v.*, when the coating of a pilus is two-layered. Cf. epipectotrichoderm.

pitrochi a (ép'itrok'īlēs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. trochlea* Gk. *trochile*, pulley] Inner condyle at distal end of humerus.

epitympani (ép'timpan'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. tympanum* kettle-drum.] Situated above tympanum.

- epityphlon** (ēp'tifh'lon) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *typhlon*, caecum] The vermiform appendix.
- epivalve** (ēp'ivālv) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. valve* fold.] Valve of epitheca in diatoms the apical part of envelope in certain Dinoflagellata epicone.
- epixylous** (ēp'ixī'ūs, ēp'ik-sī'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *xylon* wood.] Growing upon wood.
- epizoic** (ēp'izō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zōon* animal.] Living on or attached to the body of an animal.
- epizoochore** (ēp'izō'ōkōr) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zōon* animal *chore*, place.] Any spore seed, or organism dispersed by being carried upon the body of an animal *Opp* endozoochore.
- episoon** (ēp'izō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zōon* animal.] An animal living on another an external parasite ectozoon.
- epizootic** (ēp'izō'ōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zōon* animal] Common among animals. *n.* Disease affecting a large number of animals simultaneously corresponding to epidemic in man.
- epizygial** (ēp'izī'gīl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zygon* yoke.] The upper oocyte in a *epizygial* pair of brachials or columnars in crinoids.
- epilate** (ēp'īlāt) *a.* [L. *e* out of *phlois* folded.] Not folded not planted.
- eponychium** (ēp'ōnik'ium) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *onyx* nail] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps lunula of nail dorsal portion of a neonychium.
- eponym** (ēp'ōnim) *n.* [Gk. *epi* by *onymos* name] Name of a person used in designation of an entity as of species, organ law disease etc.
- epoophor** *n.* (ēp'ōōf'ōrō) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *oon* egg *phoros* to bear] A rudimentary organ (homologous with epididymus) remains of Wolffian body of embryo, lying in mesonephros between ovary and uterine tube organ of Rosenmüller

pulosis (ēpū'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* over *ous* scar] Formation of scar cicatrization.

equal (ē'kwāl) *a.* [L. *aequalis* equal] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of midrib *oppl* leaves.

equation division,—homeotypic or second division in meiosis.

equatorial furrow—division round equator of segmenting egg

equatorial plate,—group of chromosomes lying at equator of spindle during mitosis locus of new cell-wall after cell-division.

equibifurcate (ē'kwībīf'rāt dūt) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *bis* twice *radius* ray] With two equal rays.

equicellular (ē'kwībē's'ūlār) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *cellula*, cell.] Composed of equal cells.

equifacial (ē'kwīf'āshl) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *facies* face.] Having equivalent surfaces or sides, as vertical leaves.

equilateral (ē'kwīlāt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *latus* side.] Having the sides equal *oppl* shells symmetrical about a transverse line drawn through umbo.

equilenin (ē'kwīlē'nin) *n.* [L. *aequus* horse.] An oestrogenic hormone present in urine of the pregnant mare $C_{18}H_{19}O_7$.

equilin (ē'kwīlēn) *n.* [L. *aequus* horse.] An oestrogenic hormone, more physiologically active than equilenin, occurring in urine of the pregnant mare $C_7H_{10}O$.

quipot nt (ē'kwīp'ōtēd) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *potens* powerful] Totipotent, *g*

equitant (ē'kwītānt) *a.* [L. *equans* to rid] Overlapping saddlelike, as leaves in leaf bud.

equivalve (ē'kwīvāl'v) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *valve* valve.] Having two halves of a shell alike in form and size.

erect (ērēkt') *a.* [L. *erigere* to raise up] Directed towards summit of ovary *oppl* ovule not decumbent.

erectile (ērēkt'īl) *a.* [L. *erigere* to raise up] Capable of being erected.

erectile tissue,—a tissue capable of being made rigid by distension of blood-vessels within it.

erection (érék'ashin) *n.* [L. *erigere* to raise up.] The state of part which has become swollen and distended through accumulation of blood in erectile tissue.

erector (érék'tór) *n.* [L. *erigere* to raise up.] A muscle which raises up an organ or part.

ereldes (éré'désh) *n.* [Gk. *ereldes*, to support *desma*, bond.] An epithelial intracellular fibre.

Erebian (éré'mlán) *n.* [Gk. *eremias*, desert.] *Appl* or *part* part of the Palaearctic region including deserts of North Africa and Asia.

er mi (éré'mik) *n.* [Gk. *eremias* desert.] *Part* or living in, desert-remotic (érémó'bik) *n.* [Gk. *eremias* solitude; *his* life.] Growing or living in isolation having solitary existence.

eremochastous (érémóká'shós) *n.* [Gk. *eremias* lonely; *chaos* hair.] Having no regularly arranged system of bristles *appl* flies.

er m phyte (érémó'fik) *n.* [Gk. *eremias* solitude *phyton* plant.] A desert plant.

erpsin (érép'sin) *n.* [L. *eripere* to set free.] A proteolytic enzyme of intestinal juice and body tissues.

ergatoid (ér'gátoid) *n.* [Gk. *ergos* work *eidos* form.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless.

ergasti (ér'gás'tik) *n.* [Gk. *ergastes* fit for working.] *Part* metaplasma *appl* Eilem cell-inclusions, as fat, starch, etc.

ergastoplasm (ér'gás'tóplázm) *n.* [Gk. *ergastes* to work; *plasma* mould.] Archoplasm kinoplasm.

ergastoplasmic (ér'gás'tóplázmik) *n.* [Gk. *ergastes* to work *plasma* mould.] *Appl* fibrillae of gland cells which may induce production of secretory granules.

ergatandromorph (ér'gátán drómórf) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* male *morphe* form.] An ant or

other social insect in which worker and male characters are blended.

ergatandrous (ér'gátán drós) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* man.] Having worker-like males.

ergataner (ér'gát'ánér) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* male.] A male ant resembling a worker an ergatoid or ergatomorphic male.

ergate (ér'gát) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker.] A worker-ant ergates.

ergatogyna (ér'gát'óg'yné) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker *gyné* female.] A female ant resembling a worker an ergatoid or ergatomorphic female.

ergatogynous (ér'gát'óg'ynós) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker *gyné* woman.] Having worker-like females.

ergatoid (ér'gát'oid) *n.* [Gk. *ergates* worker *eidos* form.] Resembling a worker *appl* ants ergatomorphic.

ergones (ér'gón) *n. pl.* [Gk. *ergon* work.] Organic substances of which small amounts suffice for activation or regulation of a physiological process, as enzymes, hormones and vitamins also ergines.

ergonomy (ér'gón'ómí) *n.* [Gk. *ergon* work *nomos* law.] The differentiation of functions physiological differentiation associated with morphological specialisation.

ergoplasm,—kinoplasm.

ergosterol,—a steroid occurring in plants and animals, with photochemical reaction products leading to formation of its biore vitamin D $C_{28}H_{44}O$

ergot (ér'gót) *n.* [O F *ergot* spur.] A small bare patch found on limbs of horse-tribe representing last remnant of naked palm of hand and sole of foot condition of ovary of grasses produced by fungus *rys smut* sclerotium of *Claviceps* yielding several alkaloids, e.g. ergotoxine and ergometrine, which stimulate uterine muscle.

erichtheidina (ér'ik'thoid'íná) *n.* [Gk. *erichtheia* to break *eidos* form.] Larval stage of Stomatopoda comparable with roach.

- erichthus** (érík'thús) *n.* [Gk. *erichthos* to break.] Larval stage of Stomatopoda, comparable with pseudosquilla.
- erineum** (érin'íum) *n.* [Gk. *erineos* woolen.] An outgrowth of abnormal hairs produced on leaves by certain gall-mites.
- ericomous** (érík'ómús) *a.* [Gk. *erion* wool *komos* hair.] Having woolly hair fleeco-haired.
- erriophyllus** (ér'íófil'ús) *a.* [Gk. *erion* wool *phyllon* leaf.] Having leaves with a cottony appearance.
- eros** (érós) *a.* [L. *erodere* to wear away.] Having margin irregularly notched *appl.* leaf bacterial colony.
- erosion** (érós'zhún) *n.* [L. *erodere* to wear away.] Decay which usually starts at per of many gastropod shells.
- rostrate** (érós'trát) *a.* [L. *ex* with out *rostrum* beak.] Having no beak *appl.* anthers.
- erisosome** (ér'íssóm) *n.* [Gk. *eris* young.] The free monogastric generation of Siphonophora.
- eruciform** (éruo'ífórm) *a.* [L. *eruca* caterpillar *forma* shape.] Having the shape of, or resembling caterpillar *appl.* insect larvae *appl.* spots of certain lichens.
- er impet** (érím'pét) *a.* [L. *erui* to break out.] Breaking through suddenly *appl.* fungal hyphae.
- erythrin** (érith'rin) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red.] A red colouring matter found in certain algae and lichens $C_{20}H_{18}O_{12}$.
- erythrin** (érith'rízm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red.] Abnormal presence or excessive amount of red colouring matter as in petals, feathers, hair eggs of rufinus.
- erythroblasts** (érith'róblasts) *n. pl.* [Gk. *erythros* red *blastos* bud.] Nucleated cells, derived from mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles.
- erythrochromism**,—erythron
- erythrochromia** (érith'rókro'órin) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *L. chroma* blood.] Red iron-containing respiratory pigment in some invertebrates.
- erythrocyte** (érith'róit) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *kytos* hollow.] A red blood corpuscle.
- erythrocyte-maturing factor**—formed by action of pyloric gland secretion (intrinsic factor) on extrinsic factor in food, and stored in liver and necessary for maturation of red blood cells in bone-marrow symbol EMF cyano-cobalamin or vitamin D.
- erythrocytolysis** (érith'róitól'ís) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *kytos* cell *lysis* loosing.] Destruction of red blood corpuscles *haemolysis*.
- erythron** (érith'rón) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *on*, being.] The red cells in bone marrow and circulating blood, collectively.
- erythrophilous** (ér'ithrófil'ús) *a.* [Gk. *erythros* red *philein* to love.] Having special affinity for red stains *appl.* structures in cell or to type of cells.
- erythrophore** (érith'rófor) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *phoros* to bear.] A reddish purple pigment bearing cell.
- erythrophyll** (érith'rófil) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *phyllon* leaf.] A red colouring matter of some leaves and of red algae.
- erythropoiesis** (érith'rópo'ísis) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *poiesis* making.] The production of red blood corpuscles.
- erythropsin** (érith'rópsín) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *opsin* sight.] Red colouring matter in insect eyes rhodopsin *q.v.*
- erythrin** (érith'róin) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red.] Vitamin B₁₂, extracted from liver anti-pernicious anaemia factor and growth factor for certain micro-organisms.
- erythrozym** (érith'rózin) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme capable of decomposing ruberythric acid, and acting upon glucosides.

scape (éskáp) *n.* [M.E. *escapen*.]
A plant originally cultivated now found wild.

escutcheon (éskúch an) *n.* [O F *escutcheon* shield.] Area on rump of many quadrupeds which is either variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged mesoscutellum of certain insects ligamental area of certain bivalves.

scutellate,—exscutellate, *g.s.*

esepate (éép'tái) *n.* [L. *es* without *septum* enclosure.] Not supplied with septa.

esodic (éod'ík) *n.* [Gk. *esodas* a coming in.] Afferent centripetal. *Opp* esodic.

esophageal,—oesophageal.

esophagus,—oesophagus.

esoteric (éotér'ík) *n.* [Gk. *esoterikos* arising within.] Arising within the organism.

espathat (éspáth'ái) *n.* [L. *s* without *spathe* broad blade.] Having no spathe.

esquamate (éskwá mât) *n.* [L. *es* without *squama* scale.] Having no scale.

essential oils,—volatile oils, composed of various constituents and contained in plant organs, with characteristic odour.

esth,—see aesth-

estipulat (étip'úliát) *n.* [L. *es* without *stipula* stem.] II vmg no stipules.

estival—estival

estivation,—aestivation

estr—see oestr

stri t (éstr'ít) *n.* [L. out of *stratus* grooved] Not marked by narrow parallel grooves or lines not streaked.

estuarine (é'stúarín) *n.* [L. *estus* *estrium* estuary] *Peri.* found in an estuary *appl.* organisms.

taeri (éti'ái) *n.* [Gk. *taeris* association] An aggregate fruit, composed of achenes, berries, drupelets, follicles, or samaras eterio of syncarp.

eth og neis (é'théópén étsa) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos* youth *grasil* descent.] Parthenogenesis producing males

development of a male gamete without fertilisation.

Ethi plan (é'thió plán) *n.* [Gk. *aithiops* burned-face.] *Appl* or *peri.* zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia, and divisible into African and Malagasy sub-regions.

ethmohyostylic (éth'móh'óstí'ík) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *tylos* *tylos* pillar] With mandibular suspension from ethmoid region and hyoid bar.

ethmoid (éth mold) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *oides* shape.] *Peri* bones which form considerable part of walls of nasal cavity.

ethmoidal (éthmoi dái) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *oides* shape.] *Peri* ethmoid bones or region.

ethmoidal notch,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of the frontal bone; incisura ethmoidalis.

ethmolyalan (éth móli'ái) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *lyalos* to loosen.] *Peri.* an pical system in which the madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two posterolateral genitala.

ethmopalatine (éth mópái'ái) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *L. palatilis* palate.] *Peri.* ethmoid and palatine bones, = their region.

ethmophract (éth mófrákt) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve; *phractus* to fence n.] *Peri.* a simple, compact, pical system with pores occurring only in right anterior corner.

ethmoturbinals (éth móti'r-bisáls) *n. pl.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve; *L. turris* whorl.] Cartilages or bones in nasal cavity which are folded so as to increase olfactory area.

ethmoverrin (éth móvó méri) *n.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve *L. verum* ploughshare.] *Peri.* ethmoid and vomer regions *appl.* the cartilage which forms nasal septum in early embryo.

ethn graphy (éthnóg ráfi) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos* nation *graphein* to write.] The description of the races of mankind.

- ethnology** (éthnol'jŏl) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos* nation *logos* discourse] Science dealing with the different races of mankind their distribution relationship and activities.
- ethology** (éthl'ŏj) *n.* [Gk. *ethos* custom *logos* discourse.] *Bionomics* : study of habits in relation to habitat study of behaviour
- ethomeric** (éthm'ērŏs) *a.* [Gk. *ethos* custom *meros* part.] Having the normal number of parts or segments with normal number of chromosomes
- etiolation** (é'tŏlŏshŏn) *n.* [F *étaler* to bleach] Bleached condition produced in plants reared in darkness or by disease
- etioline** (é'tŏlŏn) *n.* [F *étaler* to bleach] A yellowish pigment found in chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness protochlorophyll
- etiology**—**etiology** *g.*
- enapogamy** (ē'āpŏg ām) *n.* [Gk. *en* well *apo* way *gamos* marriage] Diploid apogamy haploid apogamy being meiotic enapogamy
- enaster** (ē'stēr) *n.* [Gk. *en*, good *aster* star] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre.
- eucairpic** (ē'kairpik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *kairpos* fruit.] Having the fruit-body formed by only a part of the thallus *appl.* Phycomycoetes having rhizoids or haustoria. *Opp.* holocarpic.
- eucentric** (ē'sēn trŏk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *hētros* centre] Percentric, *g.*
- eucephalous** (ē'kēf ālŏs -ēf) *a.* [Gk. *eu* good *kēphal* head] With well-developed head *appl.* certain insect larvae
- echrod** (ēkrŏ'ŏk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *khros* colour] Having normal pigmentation *appl.* epachroic *appl.* fungi.
- euchromati** (ē'krŏmāt'ŏk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *khroma*, colour] *Part.* euchromatin *appl.* chromosome regions which never become heteropycnotic. *Opp.* heterochromatic.
- euchromatin** (ēkrŏ'mātŏn) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *khroma* colour] Chromatin making up bulk of chromosome and including active genes.
- euchromosome** (ēkrŏ'mŏsŏm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *khroma* colour *soma* body] A typical chromosome, or autosome.
- eucoen** (ē'sēn) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *koinos* common.] Those members of a biocoenosis which are unable to live in a different environment. *Opp.* tythocoen.
- eucose** (ē'kŏs) *n.* [Gk. *eu* good *kōnos* cone.] Having crystalline cones fully developed in single elements of compound eye.
- euclipteral** (ē'ŏlŏpŏr ŏl) *n.* [Gk. *eu* good *eis* double *phōteron* side.] Symmetrical about a median plane bilaterally symmetrical.
- eudrome** (ē'dŏkrŏm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* *damos* glorious] Monogastic free-swimming stage of a siphonophore without necrocalyx.
- eugami** (ē'gām'ŏk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* mature period *appl.* agamic or youthful and aged or senescent.
- eugenic** (ē'jēn'ŏk) *a.* [Gk. *eugenos* well-born] *Part.* or tending towards racial improvement.
- eugenics** (ē'jēn'ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *gamos* birth.] The science dealing with the factors which tend to improve or impair stock.
- euglenoid** (ē'glē nŏid) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *glēnē* eyeball, puppet *eidos* form.] *Part.* o like *Euglena* *appl.* characteristic movement of *Euglena*.
- eugonic** (ē'gŏn'ŏk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* *gōnos* produce] Prolific growing profusely *appl.* bacterial colonies.
- euhaline** (ē'hāl'ŏn) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *halinos* saline.] Living only in saline inland waters of euryhaline
- eumelanin** (ē'mēl'ānŏn) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well *melas* black.] Black melanin of phaeomelanin.
- umerism** (ē'mērŏsm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *meros* part.] An aggregation of like parts.

eumeristem (ū mēr'istēm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well; *meristos* divided.] Meristem composed of isodiametric thin walled cells.

eumeroge *a* (ū mēr'ōjēn tās) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well *meros* part *genesis* descent.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time.

eumitosis (ēmīkō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well; *mitōs* thread.] Typical mitosis.

eumitotic (ēmīkō'tik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well; *mitōs* thread.] Anaschistic, *q.s.* *prot* eumitotic.

uphotic (ūpō'tik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *phōs* light.] Well illuminated *appl.* zone surface waters to depth of about 80 metres *ppr* layer of photic zone of dysphotoc.

photometri (pō'tō'mētrik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *phōs* light *metron* measure.] *Appl.* leaves oriented to receive maximum diffuse light of panphotometric.

plastic (ūplās'tik) [Gk. *eu*, well *plastos* moulded.] Readily organized easily forming a tissue.

euplectenchyma (ū plēktēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *plēktēs* plaited *euglyma*, infusion.] Fungal tissue composed of intertwined hyphae arranged in groups approximately at right angles to each other in three dimensions.

euploid (ū plōid) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *haplos* half *eidos* form.] Polyploid when total chromosome number is an exact multiple of the haploid number *Opp* aneuploid.

eupotamal (ūpōt'amik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *potamos* river.] Thriving both in streams and in their backwaters *appl.* potamoplankton

eupyrin (ū pīrēn') *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *pyron* fruit-stone.] *Appl.* sperms of normal type of apyrene oligopyrene

urybaric (ū rībār'ik) [Gk. *eu* wide *baros* weight.] *Appl.* animals adaptable to great differences in altitude *opp* stenobaric.

urybathic (ū rībāth'ik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *bathos* deep.] Having a large vertical range of distribution, *opp* stenobathic.

urybenthic (ū rībēn'thik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *benthos* depth of the sea.] *Perit.* or living within a wide range of depth of the sea bottom. *Opp* stenobenthic.

urychoric (ū rīkō'rik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *choros* place.] Widely distributed, *opp* stenochoric.

urycyst (ū rīstīst) *n.* [Gk. *eu* wide *kystis* bladder.] Large cell of middle vein in mosses deuter cell pointer cell.

uryhaline (ū rīhāl'in) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *halinos* saline.] *Appl.* marine organisms adaptable to a wide range of salinity *opp* stenohaline.

uryhygric (ū rīh'grīk) [Gk. *eu* wide *hygras* wet.] *Appl.* organisms adaptable to a wide range of atmospheric humidity

uryoecious (ū rīō'ōs) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *oikos* abode.] Having wide range of habitat selection, *opp* stenoeccious.

uryphagous (ū rīf'āgīs) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *phagos* to eat.] Subsisting on large variety of foods *pp* stenophagous / omnivorous.

urypytous (ū rīp'itōs) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *pylos* gate.] Wild at the opening *appl.* canal system of ponges in which the chambers open directly into excurrent canals by wide poppiles, and receive water from incurrent canals through propopiles.

uryson (ū rīsōm) [Gk. *eu* wide *sonos* body.] Short and stout, *pp* leptosome.

urytherm (ū rībēr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *eu* wide *therme* heat.] *Appl.* organisms adaptable to wide range of temperature *opp* stenothermic eurythermal eurythermous.

urytople (ū rītōp'ik) [Gk. *eu* wide *topos* place.] Having a wide range of geographical distribution, *opp* stenotopic.

- ousporangiate (ù spòràn'jiàs) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *sporas* seed *oungria* vessel.] Having sporogenous tissue derived from inner cell that follows periclinical division of superficial initial of leptosporangiate.
- Eustachian (ùstà'kiàn) *n.* [*B. Eustachio* Italian physician]. *Appl.* tube = canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx *appl.* valve guarding orifice of inferior vena cava in atrium of heart.
- eutate (ùstà'tù) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well; *stale* pillar] The arrangement of vascular tissue into collateral or bicollateral bundles with conjunctive tissue between as in *gymnosperms* and *dicotyledons*.
- eusternum (ùstèr'nùm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *sternon* breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of insects anterior to, basisternum.
- ustomatous (ùstòm'itùs) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *stoma* mouth.] Having a distinct mouth like opening.
- ustroma (ùstró'mà) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *stroma*, bedding.] Stroma formed of fungus cells only.
- eutalegenesis (ù'tàlè'jén èts) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *tele* afar *genesis* descent.] Improved breeding by artificial insemination.
- euthenics (ùthèn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *euthenon* to thrive.] The science of betterment of human race on the side of intellect and morals the study of environmental agencies contributing to racial improvement.
- eutherian (ùthè'r'iàn) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *therion* small animal.] *Appl.* placental mammals with development uterine till full-time.
- uthycomous (ùthik mūs) *n.* [Gk. *euthys* straight *homos* hal] Straight haired.
- uthyneurous (ù'thínù rùs) *n.* [Gk. *euthys* straight *neurion*, nerve.] Having visceral loop of nervous system untwisted.
- eutrophic (ùtrò'fik) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *tropho* nourishment.] Providing or part. adequate nutrition. *Opp.* dystrophic.
- eutropic (ùtrò'fik) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *trophos* turning] Turning sunward dextrorse.
- eutropous (ù'tròpùs) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *tropos* direction.] Adapted to visiting special kinds of flowers, as certain insects. *Opp.* allotropous.
- evaginat (èv'ájinàs) *v.* [*L. evaginare* to unsheath.] To evert from a sheathing structure to protrude by eversion.
- evagination (èv'ájinà shùn) *n.* [*L. e* out *agria* sheath.] The process of unsheathing or product of this process an outgrowth.
- evanescent (èv'ánès'ènt) *n.* [*L. evanescere* to vanish.] Disappearing early *appl.* flowers which fade quickly.
- evaction (èvèk'shùn) *n.* [*L. e* out; *vehere* to convey] Displacement of parent cell as septum of filament, causing dichotomous appearance, as in certain algae.
- evale (èv'èlìt) *n.* [*L. e* out of *valatus* veiled] Without a veil or velum *appl.* fungi.
- eviscerate (èv'èr'ènt) *v.* [*L. ex* out *viscera*, entrails.] To disembowel to eject the viscera, as do holothurians on capture.
- evocation (èv'òkà shùn) *n.* [*L. evocare* to call forth] The biochemical process whereby induced differentiation is called forth induction as such.
- evocator (èv'òkàtòr) *n.* [*L. evocare* caller forth.] The chemical stimulus furnished by an organizer *q.v.*
- evolute (èv'òlút) *n.* [*L. evolvere* to unroll.] Turned back unfolded.
- evolutility (èv'òlút'it'it) *n.* [*L. evolvere* to unroll.] Capability to evolve or change in structure capacity to change in growth and form as a result of *attribution* or other environmental factors.
- evolutive (èv'òlút'it'it) *n.* [*L. evolvere* to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from pre-existing organisms since the dawn of life.
- evolvat (èv'òl'vát) *n.* [*L. e* out of *volvus* wrapper] Without a oira.

exalae (ēksā'lat) *n.* [L. *ex* without
ala wing.] Not having wing-like
pendages. *apterous*.

exalbuminous (ēk sāl'bū mīnūs) *n.*
[L. *ex* without *albumen* white of
egg.] Without albumen *appl.*
seeds without endosperm or peri-
sperm; *exendospermous*.

exannulate (ēksān ūl't) *n.* [L. *ex*
without *annulus* ring.] Having
a sporangium not furnished with
an annulus, *appl.* certain ferns.

exarate (ēks'arāt) *n.* [L. *exaratus*
ploughed up.] *Appl.* a pupa
with free wings and legs. *Opp.*
obtect.

exarch (ēks'ark) *n.* [L. *ex* without
Gk. *arche* beginning.] With pro-
toxylem strands outside metaxylem,
or in touch with pericycle.

exasperat (ēgēs pēdāt) *n.* [L. *ex*
asperare to roughen.] F rished
with hard stiff points.

excentric (ēksēn'trik) *n.* [L. *ex*
out of *centrum* centre.] One-
sided; having the two portions of
lamina unequally developed.

excupi (ēk'sipi) *n.* [L. *excipula*
receptacles.] The marginal wall
or outer covering of apothecium in
certain Echeas *excupulum*.

excitability—capacity of living
cell, or tissue, to respond to an
environmental change or stimulus.

excitati (ēk shā'ahūn) *n.* [L.
excitare to rouse.] Art of pro-
ducing or increasing stimulation
immediate response of protoplasm
to a stimulus.

excitatory cells—motor cells
sympathetic nervous system.

exconitrit (ēks'ōnō trīkūt) *n.*
[L. *exconere* to rouse *nutritus*
feeding.] Causing or increasing
nutrient activities.

exconjugant (ēksōn'jōgānt) *n.* [L.
ex out *conjūgere* to yoke.] A
organism which is leading an inde-
pendent life after conjugation with
another

excoriicate—decorticate
creta (ēkskrō'tā) *n.* *pl/n* [L. *x*
corium separated.] *Wet* material
eliminated from body or any tissue

thereof deleterious substances
formed within a plant.

excrete (ēkskrēt) *n.* [L. *ex* out
cernere to sift.] T eliminate waste
material from body to withdraw
useless materials from the place
of most active metabolism in
plant.

excretion (ēkskrēt'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*
out *cernere* to sift.] Act of
eliminating waste material, or the
product of the elimination.

excurrent (ēkskrūt'ent) *n.* [L. *ex*
out *currere* to run.] *Peri* ducts,
channels, or canals in which there
is an outgoing flow with undivided
main stem having midrib project-
ing beyond peak.

excurred (ēkskrūt'ed) *n.* [L. *ex* out
currere to curve.] Curved out-
wards from centre *excuvate*.

cystation (ēks-sīst'ahūn) *n.* [L. *ex*
out of Gk. *kystis* bladder.] Emer-
gence from encysted condition.

exendospermous (ēks'endōsper mūs)
n. [L. *ex* without Gk. *endon*
within *sperma*, seed.] Without
endosperm *exalbuminous*, *q.v.*

exflagellat (ēksflāj'ēlāshūn) *n.*
[L. *ex* out of *flagellum*, whip.]
Process of microgamete formation by
microgametocyte in Haemosporidia.

exfoliation (ēksfōl'īāshūn) *n.* [L.
ex out *folium*, leaf.] The shed-
ding of leaves or scales from bud.

exhalant (ēks'hālānt) *n.* [L. *ex* out
halare to breathe.] Capable of
carrying from the interior outwards.

exinstitute (ēks'indō'stīt) *n.* [L.
ex out *institutum* cover.] Having
the sporangia uncovered or naked.

exin—extine, *q.v.*

exigulal (ēks'ing'gūlāl) *n.* [L. *ex*
out *inguis* groin.] Occurring
outside the groin *per* second
joint of rachid leg

exites (ēks'itēs) *pl/n.* [Gk. *exo*
without.] Offshoots on outer lateral
border of axis of certain anthropol
limbs.

ex biotic (ēksēbīō'tik) *n.* [Gk.
exo without *biotikos* *per* life.]
Living on the exterior of sub-
stratum. *Opp.* endobiotic.

- exocardiac** (ék'sôkâr'diâk) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *kardia*, heart.] Situated outside the heart.
- exocarp** (ék'sôkârp) *n.* [Gk. *exo* with ut *karpis* fruit.] Outer layer of the pericarp. *epicarp*
- exoccipital** (ék'sôkâp'tâl) *n.* [L. *ex* without *occiput* back of head.] *Pars* a skull bone on each side of the foramen magnum.
- exochiton** (ék'sôk'itôn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *chiton* coat.] Outer most layer of oozonial wall as in *Fucales* *exochite* of *endochiton*, *mesochiton*.
- exochorion** (ék'sôkô'riôn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *chorion* chorion.] Outer layer of membrane secreted by follicular cells surrounding the egg in ovary of insects.
- exocoel** (ék'sôk'el) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without *kôlos* hollow] The space between mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain *Zoantharia*.
- exocoelom** *q.v.*
- exocoelar** (ék'sôk'elâr) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *kôlos* hollow] *Pars* parietal wall of coelom.
- exocoelic** (ék'sôk'el'ik) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *kôlos* hollow] 1. *Zoantharia*, *pars*, space between adjacent couples of mesenteries *appl* radial areas on disc *appl* outermost cycle of tentacles.
- exocoelom** (ék'sôk'el'ôm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *kôlos* hollow] Extra-embryonic body cavity of embryo.
- exocone** (ék'sôkôn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *kônos* cone.] *Appl* insect compound eye with cones of cuticular origin.
- exocri** (ék'sôk'ri) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *krisin* to separate.] *Appl* glands whose secretion is drained by ducts of endocrine poocrine.
- exocuticula** (ék'sôk'it'ik tilâ) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without L. *cutis* of *cutis* skin.] Middle layer of insect cuticle, between endocuticula and epicuticula. outer layer of integument in spiders.
- exoderm** (ék'sôd'erm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*

without *derma*, skin.] The dermal layer of sponges.

exodermis (ék'sôd'êr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without L. *dermis* skin] A specialized layer below the pliferous layer *ectoderm*, *q.v.*

exodic (ék'sôd'ik) *n.* [Gk. *exodos* a going out.] Efferent centrif gal. *Opp* *exodac*.

exoenzyme (ék'sôên'zim) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outside *enz* in *enzyme* leaven.] Any extracellular enzyme.

exogamete (ék'sôgâmet') *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *gametes* mate.] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from another source.

exogamy (ék'sôg'âmî) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *gamos* marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes with others of a different brood outbreeding.

exogastric (ék'sôgâs'trik) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *gaster* stomach.] Having the shell coiled towards dorsal surface of body.

exogastral (ék'sôgâs'troûk) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *gaster* stomach.] An hour glass shaped sea-urchin larva induced experimentally.

exogenous (ék'sôg'ên'us) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outside *gennao* produced.] Originating outside the organism; developed from superficial tissue the superficial meristem growing from parts which were previously *omitted* *appl* metabolism concerned with effector activities and temperature.

exognathion (ék'sôg'nâth'ion) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *gnathos* jaw] The maxillary portion of upper jaw the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion.

exo-l (ék'sôin'lin) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without L. *inter* within.] Middle layer of a spore-covering between *exine* and *intine*.

exolite (ék'sôlit) *n.* [L. *exallescere* to grow out of use] Disused emptied *appl* capsules perithecia, etc.

exomixis (ék'sôm'ik'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outside *mixis* mingling.] Union of sex-elements derived from different sources, *appl* endomixis.

exonephric (ék'soné'frik) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *nephros* kidney] With nephridia opening to exterior *opp* enteronephric, *appl.* Oligochaeta.

exoparasite, —ectoparasite *g* *g*

exoperidium (ék'sopérí'díum) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *peridium* a small wallet.] The outer layer of spore case in certain fungi *epiperidium*.

exophylaxis (ék'sófilák'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *phylax* guard.] Protection afforded against pathogenic organisms by skin secretions.

exophytic (ék'sófitik) *a.* [Gk. *exo* outside of *phyton* plant.] On or *part* exterior of plants *appl.* oviposition. *Opp* endophytic.

exoplasm (ék'sóplázum) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *plasma*, mould.] Ectoplasm, *g* *g*

exopodit (ék'sopódít) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *pous* foot.] The outer branch of a typical biramous crustacean limb.

exoscopic (ék'sókóp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *skopeo* to look.] With apex emerging through archogonium *appl.* embryo. *Opp* endoscopic.

exoskeleton (ék'sókélt'sílon) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *skelētos* hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by ectoderm or by skin.

exostoma (ék'sóstóm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *stoma* impulse.] The passing out through a membrane of a gas or fluid. *Opp* endostoma.

exospore (ék'sépor) *exospori* *m.* (ék'sépor'ítum) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *spore* seed.] Outer coating of sporangial wall a conidium.

exosporous (ék'sépor'ús) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *spore* seed.] With spores borne or discharged exteriorly

exostome (ék'sóstóm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *stoma* mouth.] Outer portion of peristome in mosses. Opening or foramen in outer wall of orule

exostosis (ék'sóstó'sis) [Gk. *exo* without *ostion* bone.] Formation of knots on surface of wood; formation of knob-like outgrowths

of bone at damaged portion, or of dental tissue in similar way

exoteric (ék'sóter'ík) *a.* [Gk. *exo-teron* beyond.] Produced or developed outside the organism.

exotheca (ék'sóth'íka) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *thēke* box.] The extra capsular tissue of coral.

exothecal (ék'sóth'íkal) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *thēke* box.] *Part* tissue outside the theca of coral.

exothecate (ék'sóth'íkal) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *thēke* box.] Having an exotheca.

exothecium (ék'sóth'ísim) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *thēke* case.] The outer specialised deliacing cell layer of the gymnosperm sporangium of endothecium.

exothermal (ék'sóth'ermik) *a.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *therme* heat.] Releasing heat-energy *opp* endothermic.

exotic (égót'ík) *a.* [Gk. *exōter* foreign.] Introduced or non endemic. *n.* A foreign plant or animal not acclimatized.

exotospore (ék'sót'spör) *n.* [Gk. *exōter* outward *spore* seed.] A sporozoite.

exotoxin (ék'sótók'sín) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *toxikon* poison.] A soluble toxin excreted by bacteria, *opp* endotoxin

exotropism (ék'sót'rópizm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *trope* turn.] Curvature way from axis exhibited by laterally geotropic organ.

expalpat —palpate, *g* *g*

expantin, —presumably neurohumor inducing expansion of chromatophores in crustaceans. *Opp* contractin.

expiration (ék'spirá'shún) *n.* [L. *ex-spirare* to breathe out.] The act of emitting air from lungs emission of carbon dioxide by plants and animals.

expiratory (ék'spir'átóri) *a.* [L. *ex-spirare* to breathe out.] *Part* or used in expiration *appl.* muscles.

xplamate (ék'splándi) *a.* [L. *ex* out *plamare* to mark plain.] Having flat extension.

- explantation (ék'splántá shún) *n.* [L. *ex* out of *plantare* to plant.]
 Thence culture away from organism of its origin.
- explosive, — *appl.* flowers in which pollen is suddenly discharged on decomposition of stamens by alighting insect, as of *Cytisus* and *Ulex* *appl.* fruits with sudden dehiscence, seeds being discharged to some distance *appl.* evolution, rapid formation of numerous types tachytogenetical *appl.* speciation rapid formation of species from a single species in one locality
- expressivity — the degree to which a gene produces an effect.
- exsculptate (ék'skúlp'tát) *a.* [L. *ex* out *sculps* to carve.] Having the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between.
- exscutellate (ék'skút'élát) *a.* [L. *ex* without *scutellum* small shield] Having no scutellum *appl.* insects.
- exerted (ék'sér'téd) *a.* [L. *exserere* to stretch out.] Protruding beyond some including organ or part *appl.* stamens which project beyond corolla.
- exsertile (ék'sér'tíl) *a.* [L. *exserere* to stretch out.] Capable of extrusion.
- exstipulate (ék'stíp'úlat) *a.* [L. *ex* without *stipula*, stem.] Without stipules.
- exstrophy (ék'stró'fí) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *strophé* turning] Eversion, as normal or anomalous projection of fetal tissue to exterior of ovary
- exsuccate (ék'súk'át) *a.* [L. *ex* out *succus* juice] Sapless without juice without latex *ex succos.*
- exsufflation (ék'súf'flá shún) *n.* [L. *ex* out *sufflare* to blow] Forced expiration from lungs.
- extend (ék'sténd') [L. *ex* out *tendere* to stretch.] To straighten out, *appl.* to flex or bend any organ.
- extensor (ék'stén'sór) *n.* [L. *ex* out *tendere* to stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part. *Opp.* flexor
- exterior (ék'stér'sór) *a.* [L. *externus* on outside.] Situated on side away from axis or definitive plane.
- external (ék'stér'nál) *a.* [L. *externus* outside.] Outside or near the outside away from the mesial plane.
- externum (ék'stér'núm) *n.* [L. *externus* outward.] Outer region or cortex of a mitochondrion or of Golgi apparatus, or of microblast.
- exteceptor (ék'stér'sépt'ór) *n.* [L. *exter* outside *capere* to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from outside the body contact receptor or a distance receptor
- extine (ék'sín) *n.* [L. *exter* outside.] Outer coat of spore or pollen grain
- exsoporum. *Opp.* intine.
- extra-axillary (ék'strá-ék'síllárí) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond *axilla* armpit.] Arising above axil of leaf said of branches which develop from upper bud when there are more than one in connection with axil.
- extrabranial (ék'strábrá'nyál) *a.* [L. *extra* beyond; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches.
- extracapsular (ék'strá'káp'súllár) *a.* [L. *extra* outside *capsula* small box.] Arising or situated outside capsule *appl.* ligaments, etc. in connection with a joint *appl.* protoplasm lying outside the central capsule in some protozoa *appl.* dendrites.
- extracellular (ék'strá'sél'úllár) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *cellula*, little cell.] Occurring outside the cell diffused out of the cell.
- extracolumella (ék'strá'kól'úmel'á) *n.* [L. *extra* beyond *columella* small column.] Distal element of auditory skeletal structure also hyostapes.
- extraembryoni (ék'strá'émbrí'ón'ík) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside Gk. *embryon* foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper as portion of blastoderm.
- extraentri (ék'strá'entér'ík) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside Gk. *enteron* gut.] Outside the alimentary tract.

- extrafloral** (ék'stráfló'rál) *a.* [*L. extra*, outside *flor* flower] Situated outside the flower *appl.* nectaries.
- extrafoveal** (ék'stráfló'véal) *a.* [*L. extra*, beyond; *fovea*, depression.] *Peri* macula [area surrounding fovea centralis *appl.* rod vision. *Opp.* foveal.]
- extrahepatic** (ék'stráhépát'ík) *a.* [*L. extra* outside *Gk. hepar* liver] *Appl.* cystic duct and common bile duct.
- extramatrix** (ék'strámlá'tríkál) *a.* [*L. extra*, outside *matrix* mother] Located or growing on the surface of a matrix.
- extranuclear** (ék'stránu'kléár) *a.* [*L. extra*, outside *nucleus* kernel.] *Peri* structures or forces acting outside the nucleus; situated outside the nucleus.
- extraocular** (ék'stráók'úlar) *a.* [*L. extra*, outside *oculus* eye.] Exterior to the eye *appl.* antennae of insects.
- extraperitoneal**,—subperitoneal.
- extraspicular** (ék'strépsík'úlar) *a.* [*L. extra*, outside *spicula* small spike.] With spicules having one end embedded in spongin and the other end free.
- extrastapedial** (ék'stréstáps'díál) *a.* [*L. extra*, beyond *stapes* stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapedio-columellar junction.
- extrastelar** (ék'strásté'lar) *a.* [*L. extra* outside *Gk. stela* column.] *Peri* ground tissue outside vascular tissue.
- extravaginal** (ék'strávl'ínál) *a.* [*L. extra* outside *vagina*, sheath.] Forcing way through the sheath, as shoots of many plants.
- extravasate** (ék'strávé'téisi) *v.* [*L. extra*, outside; *vas* vessel.] To force its way from the proper channel into the surrounding tissue, as of blood, etc.
- extraventricular** (ék'strávéntrík'úlar) *a.* [*L. extra*, beyond *ventriculus* belly] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle.
- extraxylary** (ék'stráxl'ári) *a.* [*L. extra* outside; *Gk. xylon* wood.]

On the outside of the xylem *appl.* fibres.

- extremity** (ékstrém'ítí) *n.* [*L. ex* *trēmīter* limit.] The limb or distal portion of a limb distal end of any limb-like structure.
- extrinsic** (ékstrín'sík) *a.* [*L. ex* *trīnus* on outside.] Acting from the outside not wholly within the part, *appl.* muscles *appl.* cycles in population of species, due to environmental fluctuation *appl.* brightness due to objective light intensity *Opp.* intrinsic.
- extrorse** (ékstrós) *a.* [*L. extrorsus* outwardly] Turned away from axis *appl.* dehiscence of anthers.
- exudati** *n.* (ék'stúdl'abún) *n.* [*L. exudare* to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore *e.g.* gums, resins, moisture, etc.
- exumbrel** (ékstím'brel) *a.* [*L. ex* out *sombra*, shade.] *Peri* rounded upper surface of a jelly-fish.
- exumbrella** (ék'súmbrel'á) *n.* [*L. ex* out *sombra*, shade.] Upper convex surface of jelly-fish.
- exuvia** (ékstú'vía) *n. plu.* [*L. exuvare* to strip off.] Cast-off skins, shells, etc., of animals.
- exuvial** (ékstú'vía) *a.* [*L. exuvare*, to strip off.] Ecdysial *appl.* insect glands whose secretion facilitates ecdysis.
- eye** (í) *n.* [A S *áge*] The organ of sight or vision pigment spot in various animals and in lower plants the bud of a tuber eye-spots,—certain pigment spots in many lower plants and animals, and also in some vertebrates, which have visual function ocelli.
- eye-teeth**,—upper canine teeth.

F

F—denotes first filial generation, or hybrids arising from a first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F₂, F₃, etc. P denotes parents of F generation P the grandparents, etc.

- fabella** (fäb'ä) *n*. [*Dim* of *L. faba* bean.] A small fibrocartilage ossified in tendon of the lateral head of the gastrocnemius.
- fabiform** (fäb'üförm) *a*. [*L. faba*, bean *forma* shape.] Bean-shaped.
- Fabrician** [/ *C. Fabricius* Danish entomologist]. *Appl.* a classification of the Arthropoda based on the anatomy of the mouth parts.
- facet** (fäs'et) *n*. [*F. facies* small face.] A smooth flat, or rounded surface for articulation, an ocellus corneal portion of insect eye.
- facial** (fä'shāl) *a*. [*L. facies* face.] *Part* face. *appl.* artery bones etc etc. *appl.* seventh cerebral nerve.
- faciation** (fä'shāshün) *n*. [*L. facies* face] Formation or character of facies a grouping of dominant species within an association geographical differences in abundance or proportion of dominant species in a community of location.
- facies** (fä'shēs) *n*. [*L. facies* face] The face a surface, in anatomy the general aspect of a plant aspect, as superior and inferior a particular modification of a biotope a grouping of dominant plants in the course of successional series one of different types of deposit in a geological series or system the palaeontological and lithological character of a deposit.
- facilitation** (fä'shītāshün) *n*. [*L. facilitas* easiness.] Diminution of resistance to stimulus subsequent to previous stimulation, as of nerves; Ger *Bahnung*.
- faci lingual** (fä'shōlīng'gwāl) *a*. [*L. facies* face *lingua* tongue.] *Part* or affecting face and tongue.
- factor** (fäkt'ör) *n*. [*L. facere* to make.] Any agent (biotic, climatic, nutritional etc.) contributing to a result a Mendelian factor or gene a determinant.
- factorial** (fäktō'rīāl) *a*. [*L. facere* to make.] *Part.* genetic factors or genes.
- facultative** (fäkt'ül'tā'tiv) *a*. [*L. facultus* faculty] Having the power of living under different conditions conditional *appl.* organisms which may be normally self-dependent, but which are adapted to a parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life *appl.* aerobes, anaerobes *appl.* parthenogenesis, symbionts, saprophytes, gametes, etc. *Opp.* obligate.
- faeces** (fä'sēs) *n. pl.* [*L. faeces* drops.] Excrement from alimentary canal.
- falcate** (fä'l'kāt) *a*. [*L. falx* sickle.] Sickle-shaped hooked.
- falcas** (fä'l'stē) *n. pl.* [*L. falces* sickles.] Chelicerae of arachnids.
- falciform** (fä'l'siförm) *a*. [*L. falx* sickle *forma* shape.] Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped *appl.* ligament, a dorso-ventral fold of peritoneum attached to under surface of diaphragm and anterior and upper surfaces of liver *appl.* process, processus falciformis, a fold of choroid penetrating retina near optic disc and ending at back of lens, functioning in accommodation in teleosts *appl.* body sporozoite *appl.* young sporocysts enclosing several spores in certain sporozoa.
- falcula** (fä'l'küla) *n*. [*L. falcula*, little hook.] A curved scythe like claw the falx cerebelli.
- falcular**—sickle-shaped falculate *part.* falcula *part.* falx.
- falculate**,—curved and sharp at the point.
- Fall** *plan* tube [*G. Fallopio* Italian anatomist]. Uterine tube upper portion of oviduct mammal; anterior portion of the Müllerian duct.
- false fruits**,—fruits formed from the receptacle or other parts of the flower in addition to the ovary or from complete inflorescences.
- false ribs**,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly *asternal* ribs.
- false vocal cords**,—ventricular folds of larynx, two folds of mucosa membrane, each covering a ligament, anterior to true vocal cords.

faix (fáiks) *n.* [*L. faix* sickle.] A sickle-shaped fold of the diaphragm between inguinal ponsurosis of transverse and internal oblique muscles of abdomen sickle-shaped lymph.

family (fámilí) *n.* [*L. familia*, household.] Term used in classification, signifying a group of related genera, families being grouped into orders.

famulus (fámúls) *n.* [*L. famulus* attendant.] A tarsal sensory seta in certain mites.

fan (fán) *n.* [*A.S. fann* fan.] A bird's tail feathers a flabellum *cf.* rhipidium, *cf.* vannus, *cf.*

fang (fáng) *n.* [*A.S. fang* grip.] A long pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of snakes the root of a tooth.

faradisation (fár'adizá shún) *n.* [*M. Faraday* English physicist.] Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus.

farctate (fákt tá) *a.* [*L. farctus* stuffed.] Filled, not hollow

farina (fárl ná, fárl'ná) *n.* [*L. farina* flour.] The pollen of plants the fine meal-like powder found on some insects.

farinaceous (fárl'ná shún) *a.* [*L. farina* flour.] Containing flour starchy farinose.

farinose (fárl'ná) *a.* [*L. farina*, flour.] Producing or covered with fine powder or dust.

fascia (fá'shí, fásh'í) *n.* [*L. fascia* band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue.

fascial (fá'shí, fásh'í) *a.* [*L. fascia* bundle.] Pert. fascia, ensheathing and banding

fasciated (fá'shí'téd, fásh'í'téd) *a.* [*L. fascia* bundle.] Banded arranged in fascicles *appl.* stems or branches malformed and flattened.

fasciati (fáshí shún) *n.* [*L. fascia* bundle.] The formation of fascicles coalescent development of branches of shoot-system, as in cauliflower

fascioli (fá'shí) *n.* [*L. fasciolus*

small bundle.] A small bundle or tuft as of fibres, or of leaves.

fascicular (fá'shíkúlar) *a.* [*L. fasciculus* small bundle.] Pert. a fasciculi arranged in bundles or tufts *appl.* cambium, tissue.

fasciculus (fá'shíkúls) *n.* [*L. fasciculus* small bundle.] A fascicle group bundle, or tract of nerve fibres, as of medulla spinalis.

fasciola (fá'shí'ólá) *n.* [*L. fasciola* small bandage.] A narrow colour band a delicate lamina continuous with supracallous gyrus.

fasciol (fá'shí) *n.* [*L. fasciola* small bandage.] Ciliated band on certain echinoids for sweeping water over surrounding parts.

fastigate (fá'shí'tít) *a.* [*L. fastigium* to slope up.] With branches close to stem and erect, *appl.* patent in pyramidal or conical form.

fastigi m (fá'shí'tím) *n.* [*L. fastigium* gable.] Angular top of roof of fourth ventricle, formed by contact of anterior and posterior medullary vela of cerebellum.

fat (fát) *n.* [*A.S. fætt* fat.] Adipose tissue any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with a greasy or oily reserve material.

fat body—one of the vascularised tissue structures filled with fat globules and associated with gonads in Amphibia one of the subcutaneous organs along ventral sides and enlarged during breeding season in Lacertilia tissue of indeterminate form distributed throughout body of insects and functioning as nutritive reserve corpus diposum epiploon.

fat sol ble,—*appl.* vitamins A, D E, and K.

fatig = (fátég) *n.* [*L. fatigare* to weary.] Effect produced by long stimulation on cells of an organ.

fa es (fá's'ez) *n. pl.* [*L. fauces* throat.] Upper or anterior part of throat between palat and pharynx mouth of a spirally coiled shell; throat of corolla.

fauna (fôn'ă) *n.* [*L. faunus* god of woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country area, or period.

faunal region,—an area characterized by a special group or groups of animals.

faunula (fôn ūlă) *n.* [*Dim. of fauna.*] Animal population of a small unit area, as of intestine, bark, etc.

favella (făvĕl'ă) *n.* [*L. favus* honey comb.] A concretion of certain red algae.

faveolate (făv'ē-ōlăt) *a.* [*L. foveolus dim. of foveus* honey-comb.] Honey-combed or alveolate.

faveolus (fă-ŏ'ōl-ŭs) *n.* [*L. foveolus* small honey-comb.] A small depression or pit alveola.

favoid (făv'oid) *a.* [*L. favus* honey-comb *Gk. sides* form.] Resembling a honey-comb.

favose (făv'ōs) *a.* [*L. favus* honey-comb.] Honeycombed alveolate.

feather-epithelium,—epithelium of cells, each having a process with numerous lateral filaments on inner surface of nectating membrane of many reptiles and birds, for cleaning the eye surface.

feather veined,—*appl.* leaf in which veins run out from mid-rib in regular series at an acute angle pinnately veined.

feces,—*faeces*.

Fechner's Law [*G. T. Fechner* German psychophysicist] The tendency of intensity of sensation to vary as the logarithm of the stimulus.

fecundate (fĕ'kondăt) *v.* [*L. fecundare* to make fruitful] To impregnate to fertilize to pollinate

fecundity (fĕkŭn dĭtĭ) *n.* [*L. fecunditas* fruitfulness.] Power of a species to multiply rapidly capacity in form reproductive elements.

femal (fĕ'măl) *n.* [*L. femina*, women.] A pistillate flower an egg producing or young-producing animal—symbol ♀

femal pronucleus,—the nucleus left in the ovum after maturation.

femoral (fĕm'ōrăl) *n.* [*L. femur* thigh.] *Part.* thigh *appl.* artery

vein, nerve, etc. *crural. n.* Paired femoral shield of plastron in Chelonua.

femur (fĕ'mŭr) *n.* [*L. femur* thigh.] The thigh-bone, proximal bone of hind limb in vertebrates third joint in insect and spider leg counting from proximal end.

fenchone (fĕn chŏn) *n.* [*Ger Fenchel* fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel $C_{10}H_{18}O$

fenestra (fĕnĕs'tră) *n.* [*L. fenestra*, window] An opening in a bone, or between two bones, or in a plant membrane; a pit on head of cockroach fenestella of termites a transparent spot on wings of insects.

fenestrate (fĕnĕs'trăt) *a.* [*L. fenestra*, window] Having small perforations or transparent spots, *appl.* insect wings having numerous perforations, *appl.* leaves, diasporements.

fenestrated membrane,—a close network of yellow elastic fibres resembling a membrane with perforations, as in inner tunic of arteries basal membrane of compound eye penetrated by ommatidial nerve fibres.

fenestrule (fĕnĕs'trool) *n.* [*Dim. of L. fenestra* window] Small opening between branches of a polyzoon colony

feral (fĕ'răl) *a.* [*L. fera*, wild animal.] Wild, or escaped from cultivation or domestication and reverted to wild state.

ferment (fĕr'mĕnt) *n.* [*L. fermentum* ferment.] An organized substance, capable of producing fermentation an enzyme.

fermentation (fĕr'mĕntăshŭn) *n.* [*L. fermentum* ferment.] A transformation occurring in organic substance, usually of a carbohydrate, caused by action of a ferment zymosis.

ferrichrome (fĕr'ikrŏn) *n.* [*L. ferrum* iron *Gk. chroma* colour] An iron-containing nitrogenous pigment precursor of cytochrome, found in smut fungi.

ferrococytes (fēr'ō'sīts) *n. plu.* [*L. ferrum*, iron *Gk. kyles* hollow] Cells formed from lymphocytes, containing iron compounds and concerned with tunicle production in arachnids.

ferruginous (fērō'jīnōs) *a.* [*L. ferrugineus* rusty] Having the appearance of iron rust.

fertile (fēr'tīl) *a.* [*L. fertilis* fertile.] Capable of producing living off spring of eggs or seeds, capable of developing

fertilisation (fēr'tīlīzā'shūn) *n.* [*L. fertilis* fertile.] The union of male and female promeiotic pollination.

fertilisation tube,—process of an antheridium, penetrating oogonal wall, for passage of male gamete in certain fungi.

fertility vitamin,—a-tocopherol or vitamin E anti-sterility vitamin.

fertilisin (fēr'tīlīzīs) *n.* [*L. fertilis* fertile.] A soluble colloidal substance produced by certain eggs and causing sperm agglutination also inducing cleavage gynogamone II

festoon (fēs'toon) *n.* [*F. festoon* garland.] The margin, with regular divisions, of integument in ticks rim of gum round neck of tooth.

fetlock (fēt'lōk) *n.* [*A.S. fē* foot *loc* tuft of hair.] The tuft of hair behind horse pastern joint the pastern joint itself

fetus,—see *foetus*.

fibre (fīb'ēr) *n.* [*L. fibra* band.] A strand of nerve muscle connective or bast tissue elongated plant-cell for mechanical strength fiber

fibre tracheids,—fibres of nature intermediate between that of libriform fibres and of tracheids.

fibril (fīb'rīl) *n.* [*L. fibrilla* small fibre] A small thread-like structure or fibre component part of a fibre root-hair slender filiform outgrowth on some lichens.

fibrillae (fīb'rīl'ē) *n. plu.* [*L. fibrilla* small fibre] Thread-like branches of roots minute elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells

minute muscle-like threads found in various infusorians fibrilla

fibrillate (fīb'rīl'āt) *a.* [*L. fibrilla* small fibre.] Having fibrillae or hair-like structures.

fibrill blast,—odontoblast, *q.v.*

fibrillose (fīb'rīl'ōs fīb'rīl'ōs) *a.* [*L. fibrilla*, small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils *appl.* mycelia of certain fungi.

fibrin (fīb'rīn) *n.* [*L. fibra*, band.] An insoluble protein found in blood after coagulation readily digested in gastric juice.

fibrinogen (fīb'rīn'ōjēn) *n.* [*L. fibra*, band *Gk. gēnes* producing] A soluble protein of blood, which, by activity of thrombin yields fibrin and produces coagulation.

fibroblast (fīb'rōbl'āst) *n.* [*L. fibra*, band *Gk. blastos* bud.] A connective tissue cell fibrocyte, desmococyte.

fibrocartilage (fīb'rōkār'tīl'ē) *n.* [*L. fibra*, band *cartilago* gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar to connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves.

fibrocyte (fīb'rōsīt) *n.* [*L. fibra*, band *Gk. kyles* hollow] A connective tissue cell desmococyte.

fibrous (fīb'rōs) *a.* [*L. fibra*, band.] Composed of fibres; *appl.* tissue, roots, mycelium, etc.

fibula (fīb'ūlā) *n.* [*L. fibula*, buckle.] Outer and smaller shin bone.

fibulare (fīb'ūlār'ē) *n.* [*L. fibula*, buckle.] The outer element of proximal row of tarsus.

fidelity (fīd'el'itē) *n.* [*L. fidelis* faithfulness] The degree of limitation of peccies to particular habitat.

field,—a dynamic system in which all the parts are interrelated and in equilibrium, so that change in any part affects the whole.

filament (fil'āmēt) *n.* [*L. filum* thread.] A thread-like structure; the stalk of anther hypha, *q.v.*; stalk of down-feather a cryptopile; slender apical end of egg-tube of insect ovary

filamentous (fīlāmēntūs) *a.* [*L. filum* thread.] Thread-like having filaments *appl.* form or margin of certain bacterial colonies *appl.* thallus of fruticose lichens *appl.* amino acids etc.

filator (fīl'atōr) *n.* [*L. filum* thread.] A structure forming part of the spinning organ of silkworms and which regulates size of the silk fibre.

filial generation,— F_1 etc., *q.v.*

filial regression,—tendency of offspring of outstanding parentage to revert to average for species.

filicauline (fīl'kāl'in) *a.* [*L. filum* thread *caulis* stalk.] With a thread-like stem.

filiciform (fīl'kifōrm) *a.* [*L. filis* fern *forma* shape.] Shaped like the frond of a fern fern-like.

filicoid,—filiciform.

filiform (fīl'fōrm) *a.* [*L. filum* thread *forma* shape.] Thread like.

filiform papillae—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minute slender processes.

filigerous (fīl'jērūs) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread *gerere* to carry] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella.

Filippi's glands,—paired glands with ducts conveying viscid secretion into silk ducts.

fil t (fīl'ēt) *n.* [*L. filum* thread.] Band of white matter in mid-brain and medulla oblongata lemniscus.

filoplum (fīl'ploom) *n.* [*L. filum*, thread *plum* feather] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and few free barbs at apex.

filipodia (fīl'pōd'ia) *n. plu.* [*L. filum* thread *Gk. pous* foot.] Protozoan thread-like pseudopodia.

filose (fīl'sē) *a.* [*L. filum* thread.] Slender thread-like *appl.* pseudopodia of protozoa.

filter passers,—organisms capable of passing through a filter which arrests bacteria microhenads virusca.

filtration (fīl'rāshn) *n.* [*F. filter*

to strain.] *Appl.* indial angle of cornea straining as of lymph through capillary walls.

filum terminale,—th terminal thread, a slender grey filament of the spinal cord.

filum (fīl'm) *n.* [*L. filum* fringe.] Any fringe-like structure a posterior prolongation of fornix to hippocampus one of delicate processes fringing the mouth of tube or duct, as of oviduct, or of siphon of mollusca.

filum fringed (fīl'm'frīd) *a.* [*L. filum* fringed.] Fringed at margin, as petals, tubes, ducts, antennae.

filicolous (fīl'kōl's) *a.* [*L. filum* doing *color* to dwell.] Inhabiting or growing on dung.

fin (fīn) *n.* [*A.S. fenn* fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, i most fishes.

finials (fī'n'āl's) *n. plu.* [*L. finis* end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of crinoids which do not branch again.

fin-rays,—bony supports of fins.

finis (fī'n's) *a.* [*L. finis* cleft.] Tending to split cleavable.

finislingual (fī'n'ling'gwāl) *a.* [*L. finis* cleft *lingua* tongue.] With bifid tongue.

finis (fī'n'ān) *n.* [*L. finis* cleft.] Cleavage of cells division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts.

finisparous (fī'n'pār's) *a.* [*L. finis* cleft *parere* to beget.] Reproducing by fission.

finisped (fī'n'pēd) *n.* [*L. finis* cleft *pes* foot.] With cleft feet, that is, with digits of feet separated.

finisrostral (fī'n'rōs'trāl) *a.* [*L. finis* cleft *rostrum* beak.] With deeply cleft beak.

finisur (fī'n'sūr) *n.* [*L. finis* cleft.] A cleft, deep groove, or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or subdividing and separating certain areas of the lobes sulcus.

finisula (fī'n'sūl'a) *a.* [*L. finis* pipe.] Pathological or artificial pipe-like pening trachea water-conducting vessel.

fastular (fă'tŭlăr) *a.* [*L. fastula* pipe.] Like fastula; pipe-like hollow as stems of Umbelliferae.

fix (fiks) *v.* [*L. fixus* fixed.] T kill, and preserve to establish to retain.

fixation muscles, — muscles which prevent disturbance of body equilibrium generally and fix limbs in case of limb-movements.

filabellate (făbêl'it) *a.* [*L. filabellus* to fan.] Fan-shaped *appl.* pectinate antennae with long processes.

filabelliform (făbêl'fôrm) *a.* [*L. filabellus* fan; *forma*, shape.] Fan-shaped.

filabellinerved (făbêl'înêrvd) *a.* [*L. filabellus* fan *nervus* nerve.] *Appl.* leaves with many radiating nerves.

filabellum (făbêl'ŭm) *n.* [*L. filabellum*, fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure distal ends of branchiopodan limb epipodite of certain crustacean limbs terminal lobe of glomer in certain insects diverging white fibres in corpus striatum.

flagella, — *pl.* of flagellum.

flagellate (făj'it) *a.* [*L. flagellum* whip.] Furnished with flagella like a flagellum.

flagelliform (făj'it'fôrm) *a.* [*L. flagellum*, whip *forma*, shape.] Leaf-like like flagellum.

flagellula (făj'it ūlă) *n.* [*L. flagellula*, dim. of *flagellum* whip.] A flagellate zoospore or flagellipore.

flagellum (făj'it ŭm) *n.* [*L. flagellum* whip.] The leaf-like process of many Protista and of cells as in choanocytes and certain male gametes external structure on basal joint of chelicera of Pseudoscorpionida distal part of antenna in some arthropoda, as in Diptera; a long slender runner or creeping stem.

flam cells, — the terminal cells of branches of excretory system in many worms, with cavity continuous with lumen of duct and containing cilium or bunch of cilium, the

movements of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame a pronephridiostome.

flaved (flăv'ed) *a.* [*L. flavus* yellow] Exocarp of hesperidium of albedo.

flavescens (flăvê'st) *a.* [*L. flavescere* to turn yellow] Growing yellow

flavin (flă vîn) *n.* [*L. flavus* yellow] A water-soluble yellow pigment of cells lychochrome.

flavonoids, — *see* bioflavonoids.

flavoproteins (flă vîp'rô'tênz) *n. pl.*

[*L. flavus* yellow *Gk. proteios* first.] Compounds of proteins and flavin, being yellow enzymes which can be alternately reduced and oxidized, essential in cell metabolism.

flavoxanthin (flă voxăn'tîn) *n.* [*L. flavus* yellow *Gk. xanthos* yellow] A yellow colouring matter in petals, as in Ranunculaceae $C_{25}H_{30}O_6$

flex (fleks) *v.* [*L. flectere* to bend.] T bend; *appl.* movement of limbs.

flexor (fleks'ôr) *n.* [*L. flectere* bent.] A muscle which bends limb, or part, by its contraction.

flexor plate, — a median plate supporting praetarsus of insects, for attachment of tendon of claw flexor

flexuous (fleks'ŭs) *a.* [*L. flectere* bent.] Curving in a zig zag manner flexuose.

flexure (fleks'ŭr) *n.* [*L. flectere* bent.] A curve or bend; *appl.* curve in embryonic brain, curve of intestine.

float (flôt) *n.* [*A.S. fleotan* to float.] The pneumatophore of alphonophores one of four tracheal sacs in aquatic larva of Calicidae a large spongy mass serving as a float some pteridophytes.

floating ribs, — ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum.

floccose (flok'ŭs) *a.* [*L. floccus* lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts; *appl.* bacterial growth.

floccular (flok'ŭlăr) *a.* [*L. floccus* lock of wool.] Pert the flocculus.

filamentous (filāmēntūs) *a.* [*L. filum* thread.] Thread-like having filaments *appl.* form or margin of certain bacterial colonies *appl.* thallus of fruticose lichens *appl.* amino acids etc.

filator (fil'itōr) *n.* [*L. filum* thread] A structure forming part of the spinning organ of silkworms and which regulates size of the silk fibre

filial generation,—*F* etc. *g.s.*

filial regression,—tendency of offspring of outstanding parentage to revert to average for species.

filicauline (fil'ikōl'in) *a.* [*L. filum* thread *caulis* stalk.] With a thread-like stem.

filiciform (fil'isifōrm) *a.* [*L. filix* fern *forma* shape.] Shaped like the frond of a fern *fero*-like.

filicoid,—**filiciform**

filiform (fil'ifōrm) *a.* [*L. filum* thread *forma* shape.] Thread-like.

filiform papillae,—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minute slender processes.

filigerous (fil'igēūs) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread *gerere* to carry] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella.

Filippi's glands,—paired glands with ducts conveying viscid secretion into silk ducts.

fillet (fil'ēt) *n.* [*L. filum* thread.] Band of white matter in mid brain and medulla oblongata lemniscus.

filoplume (fil'loploom) *n.* [*L. filum* thread *pluma* feather] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and few free barbs at apex.

filopodia (fil'opō'diā) *n. plu.* [*L. filum* thread *Gk. podus* foot.] Protozoan thread-like pseudopodia.

filose (fil'ōs) *a.* [*L. filum* thread] Slender thread like *appl.* pseudopodia of protozoa.

filter-passers,—organisms capable of passing through a filter which arrests bacteria microbenada viruses.

filtration (fil'trā shūn) *n.* [*F. filter*

to strain.] *Appl.* tridial angle of cornea straining as of lymph through capillary walls.

filum terminale,—the terminal thread a slender grey filament, of the spinal cord.

frimbria (frim'briā) *n.* [*L. frimbria*, fringe.] Any fringe-like structure a posterior prolongation of fornix to hippocampus one of delicate processes fringing the mouth of tube or duct as of oviduct, or of siphon of mollusca.

frimbriated (frim'bri'itēd) *a.* [*L. frimbriatus* fringed.] Fringed at margin, as petals, tubes, ducts, antennae.

filicoid us (fil'ikō'idūs) *a.* [*L. filum* dung *colere* to dwell.] Inhabiting or growing on dung

fin (fin) *n.* [*A.S. fin* fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, in most fishes.

finials (fin'liāz) *n. plu.* [*L. finis* end] The ossicles of the distal ram of crustoids, which do not branch again.

fin-rays,—horny supports of fins.

fiatle (fi'āl) *a.* [*L. fissilis* cleft] Tending to split cleavable.

fiatlingual (fi'āl'ing'gwāl) *a.* [*L. fissus* cleft *lingua*, tongue.] With bifid tongue.

fission (fi'h sō) *n.* [*L. fissus* cleft.] Cleavage of cells division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts.

fistiparous (fi'stī'pāūs) *a.* [*L. fissus* cleft *parere* to beget.] Reproducing by fission.

fissiped (fi'stī'pēd) *n.* [*L. fissus* cleft *pes* foot.] With cleft feet that is, with digits of feet separated.

fistirostral (fi'strō'strāl) *a.* [*L. fissus* cleft *rostrum* beak.] With deeply cleft beak

fissure (fi'h sū) *n.* [*L. fissura*, cleft.] A cleft, deep groove or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or subdividing and separating certain areas of the lobes; sulcus.

fistula (fi'stūlā) *n.* [*L. fistula* pipe.] Pathological or artificial pipe-like opening trachea water-conducting vessel.

follicaulicol na (fō'lik'ōlik'ōlts) *n.* [*L. folium* leaf; *caulis* stalk *colere* to inhabit.] Growing on leaves and stems *appl.* certain fungi and lichens, follicaulicole.

follicolous (fō'lik'ōlts) *a.* [*L. folium* leaf *colere* to dwell.] Growing on leaves *appl.* certain fungi and lichens.

foliobranchiate (fō'liōbrāng'kiilt) *a.* [*L. folium* leaf *branchiae* gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills.

foliolae (fō'liōlē) *n. pl.* [*L. folium* *dim.*, leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of telome.

foliolate (fō'liōlāt) *a.* [*L. folium* *dim.*, leaf.] *Part.*, having or like, leaflets.

foliole (fō'liōl) *n.* [*L. folium*, *dim.*, leaf.] Small leaf-like organ or ppendage; leaflet, as of a compound leaf.

foliose (fō'liōs) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] With many leaves leafy.

folium (fō'liūm) *n.* [*L. folium* leaf.] A flattened structure in the corollum expanding laterally into superior semilunar lobules.

follicle (fō'likl) *n.* [*L. folliculus* small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only cavity or sheath an ovarian follicle a hair follicle.

follicles of Langerhans [*P. Langerhans* German anatomist]. Groups of cells in submucosa at junction of fore-gut and mid-gut of larval cyclostomes, secreting an insulin-like substance and being homologous to islets of Langerhans.

follicle-stimulating hormone, — a gonadotrophic hormone, prolan A, which stimulates ovarian follicles and testis symbol FSH.

follicular (fō'lik'ulār) folliculat (fō'lik'ulāt) *a.* [*L. folliculus* small sac.] *Part.* like or consisting of follicles *appl.* an ovarian hormone.

folliculose (fō'lik'ōlōs) *a.* [*L. folliculus* small sac.] Having follicles.

Fontana *n. paces* [*F. Fontana*, Italian anatomist]. Spaces in trabecular tissue of angle of iris, communicating with the anterior

chamber of the eye and with the sinus venosus sclerae.

fontanell (fōn'tinēl) *n.* [*F. fontanelle* liti fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium closed only by membrane dependent on head of tentites.

fonticulus (fōntik'ulōs) *n.* [*L. fonticulus* *dim.* of *font* fountain.] A fontanelle; depression at anterior end of sternum the jugular notch.

food-chain, — sequence of organisms in which each is food of a later member of the sequence.

food vacuole, — a small vacuole containing fluid and food-particles, in endosome of many Protista.

food-web — interconnected food-chains.

foot (foot) *n.* [*A.S. fot* foot.] An embryonic structure in vascular cryptogams through which nourishment is obtained from prothallus basal portion of sporophyte in mosses an organ of locomotion, differing widely in different animals, from tube-foot of echinoderms, muscular foot of gastropods and other molluscs, tarsus of insects, to foot of vertebrates.

foot jaws, — poison-claws or first pair of legs in centipedes mandillipedes.

foot-plates, — terminal enlargements of processes of protoplasmic astrocytes in contact with minute blood vessels perivascular feet.

foramen (fōrā'mēn) *n.* [*L. foramen* opening.] The opening through coats of ovule any small perforation aperture through a bone or membranous structure.

foram n (occipitale) magnum, — the opening in occipital region of skull through which passes the spinal cord.

forame of Moore [*A. Moore* (primus) Scottish anatomist]. Inter-ventricular foramen, passage between third and lateral ventricles porta or foramen inter-ventriculare.

foramina, — *pl.* of foramen.

foraminate (fōrām'ināt) *a.* [*L. foramen* opening.] Pitted having foramina or perforations.

foraminiferous (fôrâm'înf'êrûs) *n.* [*L. foramen* opening; *ferris* to carry] Having foramina containing shells of Foraminifera.

forb (fôr'b) *n.* [*Gk. phorbos* pasture.] A pasture herb

forceps (fôr'sêps) *n.* [*L. forceps* tongue.] The clasper-shaped anal cercus of some insects large fighting or seizing claw of crabs and lobsters fibres of corpus callosum curving into frontal and occipital lobes

forcipat (fôr'sîpât) *n.* [*L. forceps* tongue.] Resembling forceps or forked like forceps.

forcipulate (fôr'sîp ulât) *n.* [*Dim. of L. forceps* tongue.] Shaped like a small forceps *appl.* asteroid pedicellariae.

fore-brain,—prosencephalon *q.v.*

foremilk,—colostrum, *q.v.*

forespore,—early stage in endospore formation, in bacteria.

forfax (fôr'fêks) *n.* [*L. forfax* shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely occurring in certain insects.

forkate (fôr'fêkât) *n.* [*L. forfax* shears] Deeply notched.

forkiform (fôr'fêks'fôr'm) *n.* [*L. forfax* shears *forma* form] Scissor-shaped *appl.* type of forcipular pedicellariae.

forma (fôr'mâ) *n.* [*L. forma* shape.] Form taxonomic unit consisting of individuals that differ from those of larger unit by a single character smallest category in botanical classification.

formation (fôr'mâ shôn) *n.* [*L. forma*, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits the vegetation proper to definite type of habitat production.

formative (fôr'mâtiv) *n.* [*L. forma*, shape.] Plastic *appl.* matter which is living and developable.

formicarian (fô'mîkâ rîân) [*L. formica*, ant.] Pert ants *appl.* plants which attract ants by means of sweet secretions.

formicarium (fôr'mîkâ rîûm) *n.* [*L. formica*, ant.] Ants nest particularly an artificial arrangement for purposes of study formicary

fornicat d (fôr'nîkâ'têd) *n.* [*L. fornicatus* vaulted.] Concave within, convex without arched.

fornices,—*plu.* of fornix.

fornix (fôr'nîks) *n.* [*L. fornix* vault.] An arched recess, as between eyelid and eye-ball, or between vagina and cervix uteri an arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath corpus callosum scutum of Chelostomata one of arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

fossa (fôs'â) *n.* [*L. fossa*, ditch.] A pit or trench-like depression.

fosse (fôs) *n.* [*L. fossa*, ditch.] A fossa a circular groove formed by upper part of parapet in sea-anemones.

fosslette (fôs'êtt) *n.* [*F f. site* small pit, from *L. fossa* ditch.] A small pit or depression socket containing base of antennal in arthropods groove for renal um in bivalve shells depression on grinding surface of tooth

fossil (fôs'ül) *n.* [*L. fossilis* dug up.] Petrified animal or plant or portion thereof as found in rocks.

fossiliferous (fôs'ülîf'êrûs) *n.* [*L. fossilis* dug up *ferris* to carry] Containing fossils.

fossorial (fôs'ôrîâl) *n.* [*L. fossor* digger] Adapted for digging *appl.* animals, claws, feet.

fossula (fôs'ülâ) *n.* [*Dim. of L. fossa* ditch.] A small fossa small pit with reduced septa on one side of corallite cup in R. gum.

fossulate (fôs'ülât) *n.* [*Dim. of L. fossa* ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves.

fossulet (fôs'ülêtt) *n.* [*Dim. of L. fossa*, ditch.] A long narrow depression.

fourchett (fôorâbêtt) *n.* [*F fourchette* fork.] Furcula of birds frog f equine hoof frenulum of labia minora.

fove (fô'vêl) *n.* [*L. fovea* depression.] A small pit, fossa or depression small hollow at leaf base

- i locules containing sporangium pollinium base in orchids.
 fovea centralis, — central and thinnest part of macula lutea, without rods and with long and slender cones.
 fovea dentia, — facet on atlas, for articulation with dens of axis.
 foveal (fō'vāl) *a.* [L. *fovea*, de pression.] Pert fovea *part* fovea centralis *appl* cone vision. *Opp* extrafoveal.
 fovealis (fō'vāl) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] Pitted.
 foveola (fō'vōlā) *a.* [L. *foveola* small depression.] A small pit a shallow cavity in bone a small depression just above fovea in leaf of laetia.
 foveolae opticae, — two pigmented areas in depressions of neural plate of amphibian embryo the primordia of eyes.
 foveolate (fō'vōlāt) [L. *foveola*, small depression.] H ving regular small depressions.
 foveole, — foveola.
 frenulum, — see frenulum.
 frustum, — see frustum.
 fragmentation (frāg'mēntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *frangere* to break.] Division into small portions unclear division by simple splitting amicta.
 fraternal, — dyogotic, *appl* twins.
 free (frē) *a.* [A.S. *free* acting at pleasure.] Motile unattached distinct separate.
 fr central place tation, — axil placemation fixation of ovules to central axis of ovary.
 fr e-martin, — a sterile female t unborn with a male.
 frenat (frē'nāt) [L. *frenare* to bridle.] Having frenum or frenulum.
 frenal m (frē'nāl) *a.* [L. *frenulum* d m. of *frenum* bridle.] A fold of membrane, as of tongue clitoris, etc. *proem* on hind wing of Lepidoptera for attachment t fore-wing thickening of sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae.
 fr num (frē'nūm) *n.* [L. *frenum* bridle.] A frenulum *1* lid of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedia, *or*gerous in Pedunculata also frenum.
 frigofuge (frīg'bfū) *n.* [L. *frigus* cold *fugere* to flee.] An organism which does not tolerate cold.
 frond (frōnd) *n.* [L. *frons* leafy branch.] A leaf especially of fern or palm *thallus* of certain sea-weeds leaf like thalloid shoot, as of lichen.
 frondose ce (frōndō'sēm) *n.* [L. *frondescere* to put forth leaves.] Development (leaves).
 frons (frōns) *n.* [L. *frons* forehead.] Forehead or comparable structure.
 frontal (frōn'tāl) *a.* [L. *frons* forehead.] In region of forehead *appl* artery vein, lobe, convolution *appl* head-organ of nemertines *prostrondal* ridge of polychaetes; *palps* of certain nereids specialised feeding surface in certain ciliates *ganglion* gland and pore in insects *appl* plane at right angles to median longitudinal or sagittal plane A frontal scale in reptiles frontal bone.
 frontalis (frōn'tāl) [L. *frons* forehead.] Frontal part of the scalp *mucel* or epicanthus.
 fr ntocer bellar fibres, — fibres passing from frontal region to cerebellum.
 frontoclypeus (frōn'tōklīp'ēus) *n.* [L. *frons* forehead *clīpeus* shield.] Frons and clypeus fused, in insects.
 fronto-ethmoidal — *part* frontal and ethmoidal bones *appl* suture.
 frontonasal (frōn'tōnāl) *a.* [L. *frons* forehead *nasus* nose.] *Part* forehead or frontal region and nose *appl* ducts and process.
 frontopari tal (frōn'tōpār'tāl) *a.* [L. *frons* forehead *parietis* wall.] *Part* frontal and parietal bones *appl* suture the coronal suture; of parietofrontal.
 frontosphenoidal (frōn'tōsfēnōidāl) *a.* [L. *frons* forehead *Gk.* *sphēn* wedge *oides* form.] *Part* frontal

- and sphenoid bones *appl* a process of zygomatic bone articulating with frontal.
- fructification *n* (frūk'tifikāshūn) *n* [*L. fructus* fruit *facere* to make.] Fruit formation fruit body any spore-producing structure in cryptogams.
- fructose (frūk'tōs) *n*. [*L. fructus* fruit.] Fruit-sugar laevulose $C_6H_{12}O_6$.
- frugivorous (frōjiv'ōrūs) *a*. [*L. frux* fruit *vorare* to devour] Fruit-eating *appl* certain animals.
- fruit (froot) *n*. [*F. fruit* from *L. fructus* fruit.] The fertilised and developed ovary of plant.
- fruit body—the spore-bearing structure as a sporangiocarp basidiocarp conidiocarp
- fruit-spot,—sorus, as of ferns.
- frutose (frūs'tōs) *a*. [*L. frustum* piece] Cleft into polygonal pieces covered with markings resembling cracks.
- frustul (frūs'tūl) *n*. [*L. frustulum* small fragment] The siliceous two-valved shell and protoplasm of a diatom.
- frutescent (frootēz ent) *a* [*L. frutex* shrub] Becoming shrub-like fruticose *g*.
- frutex (frō'tēks) *n*. [*L. frutex* shrub] Shrub.
- fruticose (frō'tikōs) *a*. [*L. frutex* shrub] Like shrub *appl* thallus of certain lichens.
- fruticulose (frootik'ōlōs) *a*. [*Dim* of *L. fruticatus* bushy] Like a small shrub.
- facivorous (fāshiv'ōrūs) *a*. [*L. fucus* seaweed *vorare* to devour] *Appl* seaweed-eating animals.
- fucoid (fūk'oid) *a* [*L. fucus* seaweed *Gk. eidas* form.] Part or resembling seaweed.
- fucosan (fūk'ōshūn) *n*. [*L. fucus* seaweed.] Product of carbon-amination in brown seaweeds.
- fucanthus (fūk'ānshūn) *n*. [*L. fucus* seaweed *Gk. xanthos* yellow] The main carotenoid pigment of brown algae $C_{40}H_{56}O_6$.
- fugacious (fūgāshūs) *a*. [*L. fugax* fleeting] Eanescent falling off early caducous *appl*. petals, etc.
- fulcral (fūl'krāl) *a*. [*L. fulcrum*, support.] Part or acting as a fulcrum *appl*. triangular plates aiding in movement of stylets in Hymenoptera.
- fulcrate (fūl'krāt) *a*. [*L. fulcrum* support.] Having a fulcrum.
- fulcrum (fūl'krūm) *a*. [*L. fulcrum* support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule sporophore in lichens plate supporting rind of locus in mastic of rotifers the lower surface of a ligula; a chitinous structure in base of insect rostrum; hinge-line of brachiopods; spine-like scale on anterior fin-rays of many ganoids.
- fulura (fūl'ūrē) *n* *plv* [*L. fulura* prop] A pair of sclerites supporting the hypopharynx in myriopoda. *Sing* fulura.
- function (fūngk'shūn) *n* [*L. functio* performance.] The action proper to any organ or part.
- functional (fūngk'shūnāl) *a*. [*L. functio* performance] Acting normally acting or working part of an organ as distinct from remainder
- fundament—primordium, *g*.
- fundamentum,—hypocotyl *g*.
- fundatrix (fūndā'trīks) *n*. [*L. fundare* to found.] Stem mother (femal founding new colony by oviposition *appl* Aphides.
- fundic (fūndik) [*L. fundus* bottom] Part a fundus *appl* cells of stomach
- fundiform (fūndifōrm) *a*. [*L. fundus*, also *forma*, shape] Looped *appl* ligament of penis.
- fundus (fūndūs) *n*. [*L. fundus* bottom.] The base of an organ as of stomach, urinary bladder etc. boundary between underground and above-ground portions of plant axis.
- fungicolous (fūngik'ōlūs) *a*. [*L. fungus* mushroom *colere* to inhabit.] Living in or on fungi.

fungiform (fūŋ'jɪfɔrm) *a.* [*L. fungus* mushroom *forma* shape.] Fun-
goid or shaped like a fungus *appl.*
tooth papillae.

fungin (fūŋ'jɪn) *n.* [*L. fungus* mushroom.] Chitinous substance
forming cell-wall of fungi.

fungistatic (fūŋ'jɪstætɪk) *a.* [*L. fungus* mushroom *Gk. stathos*
causing to stand.] Inhibiting the
development of fungi.

fungivorous (fūŋ'jɪv'ɔrɪs) *a.* [*L. fungus* mushroom *vor* to de-
vour] *Appl.* fungus-eating animals
and plants.

fungous (fūŋ'gɪs) *a.* [*L. fungus*
mushroom.] With character or
consistency of fungus fungoid.

funicel (fū'nɪkl) *n.* [*L. funiculus*
small cord.] An oval stalk
a slender strand attaching peridium
to peridium a small cord or band,
as of nerve fibres a large double
strand of cells passing from aboral
end of coelom to aboral wall of
rostrum of Mollusca also
funiculus.

funicular (fū'nɪk'ylār) *a.* [*L. funi-
culus* small cord] Consisting of
small cord or band *part* funi-
culus or funicle.

funiculus (fū'nɪk'yləs) *n.* [*L. funi-
culus* small cord.] A funicle, *q.v.*
one of the ventral, lateral, and
dorsal columns of white matter of
the spinal cord.

funiform (fū'nɪfɔrm) [*L. f. nis*
rope *forma* shape] Lik cord
or rope.

funnel (fū'nɪl) [*L. fundere* to
pour] Siphon of cephalopods.

funneliform (fū'nɪl'fɔrm) *a.* [*L. fun-
dere* to pour *forma* shape.]
Widening gradually from narrow
base infundibuliform.

furca (fɜr'kə) [*L. furca* fork]
The pophysus or entothorax of
insect metathorax forked inter-
coxal plate as in Copepoda.

furcal (fɜr'kəl) [*L. furca*, fork]
Forked *appl.* branching nerv-
ous of lumbar plexus.

furcasternum (fɜr'kæstɜr'nəm) *n.* [*L. furca* fork *sternum* breast-bone]

Forked poststernite or sternellum
in many insects.

furcat (fɜr'kæt) *a.* [*L. furca*, fork.]
Branching like prongs of fork.

furciferous (fɜr'kɪf'ɪrɪs) *a.* [*L. furca*,
fork *ferre* to carry] Bearing
forked appendage, as some insects.

furcula (fɜr'kylə) *n.* [*L. furcula*,
dim. of *furca* fork.] A forked
process or structure; the merry-
thought bone; a transverse ridge
in embryonic pharynx, giving rise to
epiglottis partially fused abdominal
appendages forming springing
organ in Collembola.

fur d (fɜrd) *a.* [*O F furro*
sheath.] Having short decumbent
hairs thickly covering the surface.

fuscin (fɜs'ɪn) *n.* [*L. fuscus* dusky]
A brown pigment in retinal epi-
thelium.

fusoid (fɜzɪd) *n.* [*F. fusoides* from
L. fusoides spindle.] A spindle
shaped structure a spindle-shaped,
thick walled spore divided by septa,
in certain fungi a fruit in macro-
conidium.

fusil (fɜzɪl) *n. plur.* [*L. fusoides* spindle.]
In peters, organs composed of
two retractile processes which issue
from mammillae and form threads.

fusiform (fɜzɪfɔrm) *a.* [*L. fusoides*
spindle *forma*, shape] Spindle-
shaped tapering gradually at both
ends *appl.* innermost layer of
cerebral cortex *appl.* a gyrus of
temporal lobe.

fusion-nucleus, -central nucleus of
embryonic formed by fusion of
odd nuclei from each end.

fusoid hilar (fɜzɪd'ɪlār) *a.* [*L. fusoides* spindle *cellula* small room.]
Having or *part* spindle-shaped
cells.

fusoid (fɜzɪl) *n. plur.* [*Dim. of*
L. fusoides spindle.] Spools, minute
tubes of spinneret.

G

galactase (gæl'laktis) [*Gk. gale*
milk.] A enzyme, trypan-like in
action found in milk.

- galactin** (gálák'tín) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] The preputiary lactogenic hormone, prolactin a polysaccharide occurring in certain plants, *g* in lupin.
- galactoblast** (gálák'tóblast) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk *blasto* bud.] A fat containing globule = colostrum corpuscle in mammary acini.
- galactophorous** (gál'áktó'fóros) *n.* [Gk. *gala* milk *phero* to carry] Lactiferous *appl.* ducts of mammary glands.
- galactose** (gálák'tós) *n.* [Gk. *gala* milk.] A sugar found as a constituent of various carbohydrates in plants, and of lactose and certain glycolipids and glycoproteins in animals.
- galactosis** (gál'áktó'sis) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] Milk secretion.
- galactotropic** (gálák'tótróp'ík) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk *trope* turn.] Stimulating milk secretion *appl.* hormone prolactin *g*.
- galbulus** (gál'búlos) *n.* [L. *galbulus* cypress nut] A modified cone with fleshy scales as in cypress.
- galea** (gál'ed) *n.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal or other similarly-shaped structure spiracular pinnules, the galea pinnules, of the scalp muscle or occipitofrontalis galea capitis thin sheath covering head of spermatozoon outer division of stipes or endopodite of first maxilla of insects itself divided into basigalea and distigalea a prominence of movable digit 1 chelicerae in Pseudoscorpiones.
- galeate** (gál'téat) *n.* [L. *galeatus* helmeted.] Helmet-shaped hooded.
- Galen**, veins of [Galen Greek physician]. Internal cerebral veins and great cerebral vein formed by their union.
- galeriform** (gál'rtórm) *n.* [L. *galerum* hide-cap *forma* form] Shaped like cap.
- gall** (gál) *n.* [A.S. *gallia* gall] Bile secretion of liver [L. *galla* gallnut.] An excrescence on plants, caused by fungi, mites and insects, especially by Cynipidae and Cecidomyidae; cecidium.
- gall bladder** — pear shaped or spherical sac which stores bile.
- galloxanthin** (gálóksán'thín) *n.* [L. *gallus* cock Gk. *xanthos* yellow] Carotenoid pigment associated with retinal cones in domestic fowl.
- galvanotaxis** (gál'vánóták'sis) *galvanotropism* (gál'vánót'rópizm) *n.* [L. *Galvani* Italian physiologist]. Response or reaction to electrical stim. *lus*.
- gametal** (gám'etál) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] *Part.* a gamete reproductive.
- gam tangiogamy** (gám'et ántió-gámí) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse, *syngion* vessel *gamo* marriage.] The union of gametangia.
- gametangium** (gám'etán'jóm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *syngion*, vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells.
- gametes** (gám'ets) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conjugate and form zygotes sexual cells.
- gametic** (gám'et'ík) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] *Part.* gamete *appl.* mutation occurring before maturation of gamete *appl.* linkage.
- gam tide** (gám'et'ids) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes.
- gamete blast** (gám'et'óblast) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *blastos* bud.] Placental formative substance.
- gametocyst** (gám'et'ósist) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kystis* bladder] Cyst surrounding two associated free forms in sexual reproduction of gregarines.
- gametocyt** (gám'et'óset) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kystis* hollow] The mother-cell of a gamete.
- gam togamy** (gám'etóg'ámí) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *gamo* marriage.] The union of gametes syngamy.
- gametogenesis** (gám'et'ójén'sis) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *genesis* origin.] Gamete formation; gametogamy.

gametogenic (gāmē'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *genesis* descent.] Arising from spontaneous changes in chromosomes of gametes; *appl.* variation.

gametogonium (gāmē'tōgōn'iam) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *gonos* offspring.] A cell producing a gamete a gametocyte.

gametoid (gāmē'toid) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *eidos* form.] A structure behaving like a gamete as apocytes uniting to form a zygote.

gametokinetic (gāmē'tōkinē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *kinesis* to move.] Stimulating gamete formation *appl.* hormones, as follicle-stimulating hormone or prolactin.

gametophore (gāmē'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *phoros* to bear.] A special part of gametophyte on which gametangia are borne a hyphal outgrowth which fuses with similar neighbouring outgrowth to form a zygosporangium.

gametophyll (gāmē'tōfīl) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *phylon* leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs a macro- or macro-sporophyll.

gametophyte (gāmē'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *phytos* plant.] The gamete forming phase in alternation of plant generations haplophyte sexual generation of plants pollen grain and embryo-sac of sporophyte.

gametospore (gāmē'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* spouse *spora* seed.] A sporidium or spore that unites with another by means of bridging structure.

gamete (gām'it) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage.] Fertilised.

gammation (gām'itshōn) *n.* [Gk. *gammation* dim of *gamos*.] An angular bar based the branchial arches of Palaeospondylium.

gamobium (gāmō'bīum) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *bios* life.] The sexual generation in alternation of generations *appl.* agamobium.

gamocyst (gām'ōkist) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *kytis* bladder.] Oocyst, or oocyst.

gamodeme (gām'ōdēm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *demos* people.] A deme forming a relatively isolated intrabreeding community.

gamodermic (gām'ōdē'mik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *dermos* bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue.

gamogastrium (gām'ōgās'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage; *gaster* belly.] *Appl.* a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmas free.

gamogenesis (gām'ōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduction.

gamogenesi (gām'ōjēnē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduction from union of sex elements.

gamogony (gāmōg'ōni) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *gonos* descent.] Sporogony in protozoa.

gamones (gām'ōn) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage.] Secretions of gametes which act on gametes of the opposite sex androgamones and gynogamones.

gamont (gāmōn't) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *on* being.] A sporont.

gamopetalous (gām'ōpēt'ālos) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *petalos* leaf.] With coherent petals sym-petalous.

gamophase (gām'ōfās) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *phasis* aspect.] The haploid phase of life-cycle haplophase of zygothase.

gamophyllus (gām'ōfī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *phylon* leaf.] With united perianth leaves monophyllous.

gamosepalous (gām'ōsep'ālos) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *F* *sepal*.] With coherent sepals monosepalous.

gamostele (gām'ōstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stēle* pillar.] Stele formed from fusion of several steles.

gamostelic (gām'ōstē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stēle* pillar.] *Appl.* condition in which steles of polystelic stem are fused together.

gamostely (gām'ōstēlī) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stēlē* pillar] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separat steles are fused together surrounded by pericycle and endodermis.

gamotropism (gāmōt'ōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* union *trōpē* turn.] Tendency to mutual attraction exhibited by movements of gametes.

ganglia,—*pl.* of ganglion.

gangliar (gāng'glīār) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] *Peri.* a ganglion or ganglia.

gangliate (gāng'glīāt) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] Having ganglia.

gangliform (gāng'glīfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *L. forma*, shape.] In the form of ganglion.

gangli blast (gāng'glīōblāst) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *blastos* bud.] Mother-cell of gangliocyte.

gangliocyte (gāng'glīōst) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *kytos* hollow] A ganglion cell outside the central nervous system.

ganglioid (gāng'glīōid) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *eidos* form.] Like ganglion.

ganglion (gāng'glīōn) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] A mass of nerve cell bodies and giving origin to nerve fibres nerve centre.

ganglionated (gāng'glīōnāted) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] Supplied with ganglia gangliate.

gangliocentral (gāng'glīōnōrāl) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* system of nerves consisting of series of ganglia connected by nerve strands.

ganglion uron (gāng'glīōnūrōn) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *neuron* nerve] A nerve cell of ganglion.

ganglionic (gāng'glīōnīk) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] *Peri.* consisting of or in neighbourhood of a ganglion *Appl.* layer of retina, arteries, arterial system of brain.

ganglioplexus (gāng'glīōplēks) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour *L. plexus* braided.] A diffuse ganglion

ganoblast (gān'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* sheen *blastos* bud.] An ameloblast.

ganoid (gān'ōid) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* sheen *eidos* form.] *Appl.* scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal joined like parquetry and consisting of a layer of bone with superficial enamel.

ganoline (gān'ōlīn) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* sheen.] The outer layer of a ganoid scale formed by the corium enamel-like substance in formation of ameloblasts ganoin.

gapo (gāp) *n.* [A.S. *gapan* to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of birds, fishes, etc.

garland cells,—a chain of nephrocytes, in *Diptera*.

garland stage—stage of garland like arrangement of chromatin at poles of nucleus in prophase of meiosis.

Gartner canal,—longitudinal duct of epoophoron, representing mesonephric duct, alongside the uterus and in lateral wall of vagina.

gas gland,—glandular portion of air bladder of fishes.

Gaskell bridge (IV H Gaskell English physiologist) Atrio-ventricular bundle bundle of His.

Gas erian ganglion (A P Gasser German anatomist). The semilunar ganglion on sensory root of fifth cranial nerve.

gastero—*alt.* gastro-
gasteromycetous (gās'tērōmīkētōs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *mykes* mushroom.] Having the spores developed in gleba within a peridium.

gasterospor (gās'tērōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *sporas* seed] A thick-walled globular spore formed within fruit body.

gastraea (gāstrē'a) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal the ancestral metazoan, according to Haeckel.

gastra um (gāstrē ūm) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Ventral side of body.

gastral (gāstrāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Peri.* stomach as gastral cavity cortex, layer etc.

gastralia (gäs'träl'ä) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Microderes in the gastral membranes f Hexactinellida abdominal ribs, as in some reptiles.

gastric (gäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Part* or in region of stomach *appl.* arteries glands, nerves, veins.

gastrin (gäs'trī) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] A hormone secreted by pyloric mucosa and which stimulates gastric secretion.

gastro-—also *gastero-*.

gastrocentrous (gäs'trosen'trūs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kentros* centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of intervertebrae, while the basivertebrals are reduced.

gastrocnemius (gäs'trōknē'mūs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *knēmis* tibia.] Large muscle of calf of leg.

gastrocoel (gäs'trōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *koēlos* hollow.] The roentron of gastrula.

gastrocoll (gäs'trōkōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kolon* gut.] *Part* stomach and colon *appl.* ligament, the greater omentum.

gastrocutaneous (gäs'trōkūtē'nēs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kutis* skin.] *Appl.* pores leading from intestine to surface in Hemi chorda.

gastrocystic (gäs'trōsē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kystis* bladder.] Blastocyst.

gastrodermal (gäs'trōdēr'māl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *derma* skin.] Enteroblast.

gastroduodenal (gäs'trōdōdē'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *L. duodena* twelve each.] *Part* stomach and duodenum *appl.* an artery.

gastroepiploic (gäs'trōēpīlō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *epiploon*, omentum.] *Part* stomach and great omentum *appl.* arteries, veins.

gastrointestinal (gäs'trōintēs'tīnāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *L. intestinum* gut.] *Part* stomach and intestines.

gastroli nal (gäs'trōlī'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *L. lien* spleen.] *Part* stomach and spleen *appl.* ligament gastrosplenic.

gastrolith (gäs'trōlīth) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *lithos* stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found on each side of gizzard of crustaceans before a moult.

gastroparietal (gäs'trōpār'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *L. paries* wall.] *Part* stomach and body wall.

gastrophrantic (gäs'trōfrēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *phrēn*, midriff.] *Part* stomach and diaphragm *appl.* ligament.

gastropod (gäs'trōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *pōds* foot.] A mollusc with ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping gastropod.

gastropores (gäs'trōpōrē) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *poros* channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid corals.

gastropulm nary (gäs'trōpōl'mōnārī) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *L. pulmo* lung.] *Part* stomach and lungs.

gastropl ni (gäs'trōspīn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *splen* spleen.] *Part* stomach and spleen gastrosplenic.

gastroste (gäs'trōstē) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *stēgos* roof.] A ventral scale of snakes.

gastrovascular (gäs'trōvās'kölār) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *L. vasculum* small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelentera.

gastrozooid (gäs'trōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *zōon* animal *zooid* form.] I coelenterat colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles trophozooid in some tunicates.

gastrula (gäs'trōlā) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of blastula.

gastrulation (gäs'trōlā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Formation of gastrula from blastula by invagination.

- geitonogamy** (g'í'ónòg'ámí) *n.* [Gk. *geiton* neighbour *gamos* marriage.] Fertilization of a flower by another from the same plant.
- gelatigenous** (jél'áitj'énús) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal Gk. *gennai* producing] Gelatine-producing
- gelatine** (jél'áitín) *n.* [L. *gelare* to congeal] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue.
- gelatinous** (jél'áitínús) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal] Jelly-like in consistency
- geminat** (jém'ínáit) *a.* [L. *gemini* twins] Growing in pairs *binat* paired *appt* species or subspecies corresponding forms in corresponding but separate regions as reindeer and caribou.
- geminal** (jém'íná) *n.* *plu* [L. *gemini* twins] Bivalent chromosomes pairs of paternal and maternal chromosomes at parasyndesis.
- geminiflorous** (jém'ínáifló rús) *a.* [L. *gemini* twins *flor* flower] *Appt* a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs.
- Gemma** (jém'á) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into new organism *leaf-bud* *appt* flower bud a chlamydospore, *g* hypothetical unit, *g*
- gemmaceous** (jém'áshús) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] *Plur* gemmae or buds
- gemma-cup**,—*cyathus*, *g*
- gemmate** (jém'áit) *a.* [L. *gemmae* to bud.] Having buds.
- gemmation** (jém'ákhán) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Budding bud formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals arrangement of buds.
- gemmiferous** (jém'áif'érús) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud *ferre* to bear] Bud-bearing gemmate
- gemmaform** (jém'áifórm) *a.* [L. *gemma* bud *forma*, shape] Shaped like a bud *appt* pedicellariae of echinoderm.
- gemmaiparous** (jém'áip'árús) *a.* [L. *gemma* bud *parere* to pro-

duce.] Reproducing by budding formation.

gemmulation (jém'áiláshún) *n.* [L. *gemmae* little bud.] Gemmulation.

gemmul (jém'áil) *n.* [L. *gemmae* little bud.] A pangen a more bud one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism one of the minute protoplasmic processes branch of dendrite, contact point in synapse.

gena (jéná) *n.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] The cheek or side part of head antero-lateral part of prosoma of trilobites, and of insect head.

genal *plur* th cheek *appt* facial suture and to caeca of stomach of trilobites *appt* angle of cheek.

gene (jén) *n.* [Gk. *genes* descent.] A unit hereditary factor the chromosome also *gen* regarded as multiple composed of *genomeres* of catron.

gene flow—th spreading of genes res hung from outcrossing and from subsequent crossing within group *genobenthism*, *g*

gene mutation *n.*—a heritable variation caused by changes at a particular locus point-mutation

genecology (jén'ákól'ojí) *n.* [Gk. *genes* descent *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology in relation to genetics.

Gené organ [C G *Gené* Italian zoologist]. Sebaceous or cephalic gland secreting viscid substance used in transferring eggs to dorsal surface of ticks.

geneogen (jén'ók'ój'ús) *a.* [Gk. *genes*, birth *gennai* to produce.] Congenital

genology (jén'ókól'j) *n.* [Gk. *genes* descent *logos* discourse] The study of development of individual and race embryology and palaeontology combined

genera,—*plu* of genus

genarallised (jén'éráilís'd) *a.* [L. *genus* of one kind] Combining characteristics of two or more groups as in many fossils.

generation (jēu ērl'āhān) *n.* [*L. generatio* reproduction.] Production formation the individuals of a species equally remote from a common ancestor

generative (jēn ērl'it) *a.* [*L. generare* to beget.] Concerned in reproduction *apfl.* smaller of two cells into which a pollen grain primarily divides.

generati *a form nt.*—a specific substance, present in small quantities | blood necessary for formation of gonadal internal secretions.

generator cell,—a cell including dikaryon, which gives rise to ascospore mother-cells or 1 proboscidea.

genetic (jēn'ētl'k) *a.* [*L. generare* race.] Common to all species of a genus *part* genus

genotype (jēn'ētl'p) *n.* [*L. generare* type image.] The typical species of genus

genealogy (jēn'ētl'g'ol) *n.* [*Gk. gennao* descent *logos* discourse.] Science dealing with reproduction.

genesis (jēn'ēs) *n.* [*Gk. gennao* descent.] Formation production or development of cell organ, individual or species

genetic (jēn'ētl'k) *a.* [*Gk. gennao* descent.] *Part* genus *part* genetics

genetic spiral—*genetic spiral*

genetic spiral,—in spiral phytotaxis imaginary spiral line following points of insertion of successive leaves

genetics (jēn'ēs) *n.* [*Gk. gennao* descent.] That part of biology dealing with heredity and variation.

genotype—*genotype*

genital (jēn'tl) [*Gk. gennao* chi] *Part* the ch *apfl* chi-plu of reproductive *part* heredes on inside of mandible | version of genogonad and genohyal in chn

genital (jēn'tl) [*Gk. gennao* descent.] *Part* genus

geni balance harmonious interaction of genes

genicular (jēn'k'ulār) *a.* [*L. geniculum* little knee.] *Part* region of the knee *apfl* arteries etc. *part* geniculum.

geniculate (jēn'k'ulāt) *a.* [*L. geniculum* little knee.] Bent like a knee-joint; *apfl* antenna *part* geniculum, *apfl* a ganglion of the facial nerve *apfl* bodies, lateral and medial corpora geniculata, constituting the metathalamus having upper part of filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with lower

geniculate *n* (jēn'k'ulāt'āhān) *n.* [*L. geniculum* little knee.] A knee-like joint or flexure.

geniculum (jēn'k'ulūm) *n.* [*L. geniculum* little knee.] Sharp bend in a nerve part of the facial nerve in temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards stylo-mastoid foramen.

genioglossal (jēn'g'log'sāl) *a.* [*Gk. gennao* chin *glossa*, tongue.] Connecting chin and tongue *apfl* muscle geniohyoglossal.

genioid (jēn'g'lo'id) *a.* [*Gk. gennao* chin *hyoides* T-shaped.] *Part* chin and hyoid *apfl* muscles.

genital (jēn'tl) *a.* [*L. gignere* to beget.] *Part* the region of reproductive organ *part* corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle veins, etc.

genitalia (jēn'tāl'ā) *n. plu.* [*L. gignere* to beget.] Genitals, the organs of reproduction especially the external organs.

genito-anal (jēn'tl'ōl'āl) [*L. gignere* to beget *anus* vent.] In the region of genitalia and anus.

genitocrural (jēn'tl'ōkr'ul) *a.* [*L. gignere* to beget *crus* leg.] In the region of genitalia and thigh *part* nerve originating from first and second lumbar nerves.

genito-enteric (jēn'tl'ōēn't'ētl'k) [*L. gignere* to beget *Gk. enteron* gut] *Part* genitalia and intestine.

genitocrural (jēn'tl'ōēn't'ētl'k) *a.* [*L. gignere* to beget *femur* thigh-bone] Genitocrural

genitourinary—*see* urogenital

geit nogamy (gē'tōnōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *geiton* neighbour *gamos* marriage.] Fertilization of a flower by another from the same plant.

gelatigenous (jē'lātīj'ēnās) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal Gk. *genes* producing] Gelatine producing

gelatine (jē'lātīn) *n.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] A jelly like substance obtained from animal tissues.

gelatinous (jē'lātī'nās) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency

geminate (jēm'īnāt) *a.* [L. *gemini* twins.] Growing in pairs *binat* paired *appl.* species subspecies corresponding forms in corresponding but separate regions as reindeer and caribou.

geminal (jēm'īnāl) *n. plur* [L. *gemini* twins] Bivalent chromosomes pairs of paternal and maternal chromosomes at parasyndesis

geminiflorous (jēm'īnīf'lōrūs) *a.* [L. *gemini* twins *flor* flower] *Appl.* plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs

gemma (jēm'ā) *n.* [L. *gemma* bud] A bud or outgrowth of a plant animal which develops into new organism *leaf bud appl.* flower bud a chlamydozooite *g.s.* a hypothetical unit *g.s.*

gemmaeous (jēm'āshūs) *a.* [L. *gemma* bud] *Poss.* gemmae or buds

gemma-cup—cyathus, *g.s.*

gemmate (jēm'īt) *a.* [L. *gemma* to bud] Having buds

gemination (jēm'āshōn) *n.* [L. *gemma* bud] Budding bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals arrangement of buds

gemmiferous (jēm'īf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *gemma* bud *ferre* to bear] Bud bearing gemmate

gemmiform (jēm'īf'ōrm) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud *forme* shape] Shaped like a bud *appl.* pedicellariae of echinoderms.

gemmiparous (jēm'īp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud *parere* to pro-

duce.] Reproducing by bud-formation.

gemmaulation (jēm'ōl'āshō) *n.* [L. *gemmaula*, little bud.] Gemmule formation.

gemmaule (jēm'ōl) *n.* [L. *gemmaula*, little bud.] A pangen a moss bud one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism one of the minute protoplasmic processes on branch of a dendrite, contact point in synapse.

gena (jē'nā) *n.* [L. *gena* cheek.] The cheek or side part of head antero-lateral part of prosoma of trilobites, and of insect head.

genal, *poss.* the cheek *appl.* facial suture and to caeca of stomach of trilobites *appl.* angle of cheek.

ge (jēm) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent.] A unit hereditary factor in the chromosome also *gen* regarded as multiple, composed of *genomeres* of *clatron*.

ge a flow,—the spreading of genes resulting from outcrossing and from subsequent crossing within group *genobestrum g.s.*

gen mutation,—a heritable variation caused by changes at particular locus point-mutation.

genealogy (jēm'ēk'ōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *logos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology in relation to genetics.

Genes organ [C G *Genet* Italian rootologist] Subcuticular cephalic gland secreting viscid substance used in transferring eggs to dorsal surface in ticks.

gene g nous (jēm'ēj'ēnās) *a.* [Gk. *genos*, birth *genos*, product.] Congenital

gen ology (jēm'ēl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *logos* discourse.] The study of development of individual and race embryology and palaeontology combined.

genera,—*plur* of genus.

ge eralined (jēm'ērālīn'd) *a.* [L. *genus* of one kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups as in many fossils.

geonastic (jēnās'tik) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *naōs* pressed.] Curving towards the ground.

geo my (jēōn'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *nomos* to inhabit.] The geographical distribution of organisms biogeography chorology

geophilous (jēōf'īlūs) *a.* [Gk. *gē* earth *philoōs* to love.] Living in or on the earth.

geophyte (jē'ōf't) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *phyton*, plant.] A land plant a plant with dormant parts (tubers bulbs, rhizomes) underground.

geocera (jē'ōs'ēr) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *l. sēros* to put in row] A sere originating on clay substratum.

geotaxis (jē'ōt'īks'is) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor response to gravity

geotonia (jēō'tōn'ia) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *tonos* tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity

geotropism (jēō'trōp'izm) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth *trōpē* turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity usually positive, by turning downwards, as in growth of a root.

gephyrocercal (jē'fī'rōs'ēr'lāl) jē'fī'rōs'ēr'lāl) *a.* [Gk. *gēphyrōs*, bridge *kērōs* tail.] *Appl.* secondary diphyrcercal caudal fin brought about by reduction of extreme tip of heterocercal or homocercal fin

geratology (jēr'itōl'ōj'i) *n.* [Gk. *geras* old age; *logos* discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence and old age of populations / gerontology

germ (jērm) [L. *germen* bud.]
 1 unicellular macro-organism
 seed bud developing egg

germ band,—primitive streak of early embryo

germ-cell,—a reproductive cell *opp.* somatic cell primitive male or female gamete

g m-ce tre,—an area of lymph-corporacle drawn in nodules of lymph gland tissue

germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of liverworts of germinal disc.

germ gland,—gonad

germ-layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells.

germ nuclei,—an egg or sperm nucleus.

germ plasma,—karyoplasm, the physical basis of inheritance.

germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument.

germ stock,—stolon of tunicates.

germ theory,—biogenesis the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms.

germ track,—lineage of zygotes in developing organism continuity of germ cells.

germ tube,—short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore.

germ vitelline m.,—an organ of platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material.

germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoelids, an embryonic structure consisting of fertile portion of egg and sterile portion which functions as yolk gland feeding the fertile portion.

germaria (jēr'mār'ia) *n.* [L. *germen* bud.] An ovary distal portion of an ovariole.

germen (jēr'mēn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of germ cells.

germid ct (jēr'mid'akt) *n.* [L. *germen* bud *ducere* to lead.] Oviduct, of trematodes.

germigen (jēr'mijēn) *n.* [L. *germen* bud *gignere* to beget.] Ovary of trematodes.

germinal (jēr'mīnāl) *a.* [L. *germen* bud.] Pert. seed germ-cell or reproduction.

germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of annulates.

germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction set part early in embryonic life.

germinal ca trea,—areas of lymph-cell production within nodules of lymphoid tissue as of lymph nodes of tonsils and in spleen

- germinal disc**,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears blastodisc.
- germinal epithelium**,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary
- germinal layers**,—primary layers of cells in a developing ovum epiblast, hypoblast, and later mesoblast histogens, *q.v.*
- germinal lid**,—operculum of a pollen-grain.
- germinal spot**,—the nucleolus of an ovum.
- germinal vesicle**,—the nucleus of an ovum before formation of polar bodies.
- germinati n** (jër'minā'ah) *n.* [*L. germare* bod.] Beginning of growth budding sprouting development.
- germination hormone**,—substance formed in endosperm of Gramineae and which stimulates growth of the coleoptile and inhibits that of the root blastem.
- germiparity** (jër'mipār'ni) *n.* [*L. germare* bod *parere* to beget] Reproduction by germ-formation.
- germog n** (jër'mōgēs) *n.* [*L. germare* bod Gk *gonē* offspring] The central cell of gastrula-like phase or infusorigen, in development of Rhombosom the residual nucleus, = unused portion, after formation of rhombogen by division of primary germogen or primitive central cell.
- gerontal** (jërōn'tāl) *n.* [Gk. *geron* old man.] Senile
- gerontile** (jërōn'tik) *n.* [Gk. *geron* old man.] *Part* old age gerontal *appl* stage phylogeny
- gerontology** (jër ōnōl'ōj) *n.* [Gk. *geron*, old man *logos* discourse.] The study of senescence and senility *geratology q.v.*
- gestalt** (gēs'tält) *n.* [Ger *Gestalt*, form.] Organised or unified response to an arrangement of stimuli co-ordinated movements or configuration of motor reactions mental process considered as an organised pattern involving explanation of parts terms of the whole *a* pattern considered in relation to background or environment *appl.* morphology irrespective of taxonomic relationships.
- gestation** (jēs'til āhō) *n.* [*L. gestare* to bear] The intra uterine period in development of an embryo.
- giant cells**,—large nerve-cells in annelids myeloplaxs osteodasts, large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow spleen megakaryocytes *q.v.* Langhans cells, *q.v.* Betz cells, *q.v.* gigantocytes.
- giant chromosomes**,—polytene or large chromosomes, as in salivary gland cells of larval Diptera.
- giant fibres**,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longitudinally through ventral nerve cord of some invertebrates.
- Glanuzi, crescents of**—*see* crescents
- gibbo ellina** (jib'ēr'h'inx) *n. pl.* [*Gibberella* fungal genus] Metabolic products of *Gibberella fujis* *Aspergillus* and in flowering plants which stimulate growth in coleoptiles and shoots, gibberellic acid being growth factor complementary to auxin.
- gibbon** (gib'tis) *n.* [*L. gibbus* hump.] Inflated saccate or pouched as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae gibbon.
- gigantocyte** (jigān'tōēt) *n.* [Gk. *gigas* giant *kytos* hollow] Giant cell, *q.v.*
- gill** (gill) *n.* [M.E. *gille* gill] A plate-like = filamentous outgrowth respiratory organ of aquatic animals radial lamella on under side of pecten of aganeca.
- gill arch**,—part of visceral skeleton in region of functional gills; branchial arch.
- gill basket**,—the branchial skeleton of lamprey composed of continuous cartilage.
- gill book**,—the respiratory organ of certain Palaeostraca, consists of large number of leaf-like structures between which water circulates.
- gill cleft**,—a branchial cleft formed on side of pharynx.

gill cover.—an operculum.

gill helix,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certain Clupeidae.

gill plasma,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gasteropoda.

gill pouch,—an oval pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly with exterior as in *Myxine* and *Petromyzon*.

gill rakers,—small spine like structures attached in single or double row to branchial arches, preventing escape of food.

gill eminents,—epithelial post branchial or suprapericardial bodies arising in pharynx of higher vertebrates.

gill rods,—gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalochorda branchial rays in certain fishes.

gill slits,—a series of perforations leading from pharynx to exterior persistent in lower vertebrates, embryonic in higher.

gill trama,—the structure between the hymenial layers of a gill, as in *Agaricus*.

gingival (jī'vī āl) *n.* [*L. gingivæ* gums] *Part* the gums.

gingivoid (jī'vī'gī'mōid) *n.* [*Gk. gingivæ* hinge joint *side* form.] Constructed like a hinge joint.

ginglymus (jī'vī'gī'mūs) *n.* [*Gk. gingivæ* hinge-joint.] An articulation constructed to allow of motion in one plane only.

Giraldes' organ [A. C. C. Giraldes Portuguese surgeon]. The parathyroid.

girdle (gī'dl) *n.* [*A.S. gyrdan* to gird] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements. scapula bearing portion of mantle not covered by shell-plates in Polyplacophora transverse groove in *Demodagellata* containing transverse flagellum and separating epicone and hypacone the cingulum of diatoms.

girdl bundles, leaf-trace bundles which girdle the stem and converge

at the leaf insertion, as in *Cycas*.

girdle scar—a series of scale scars on axis of bud.

gito—gastro-

gizzard (gī'zārd) *n.* [*O.F. gisier* gizzard.] Muscular grinding chamber of alimentary canal of various animals. proventriculus *insecta*.

glabella (glā'bel'ā) *n.* [*L. glaber* bald.] The space on forehead between superciliary ridges the elevated median region of cephalic shield of *Trilobites*.

glabrat (glā'brāt) *n.* [*L. glaber* smooth.] Becoming hairless glabrescent with a nearly smooth surface.

glabrous (glā'brūs) *n.* [*L. glaber* smooth.] With smooth, even surface without hairs.

glacial (glā'shāl) *n.* [*L. glacies* ice.] *Part* or *appl.* the Pleistocene epoch of the Quaternary period, characterized by periodic glaciation.

gladius (glā'dī'us) *n.* [*L. gladius* sword.] Shaped like sword ensiform.

gladiolus (glā'dī'olūs, glā'dī'olūs) *n.* [*L. gladiolus* small sword.] The mesosternum or corpus sterni.

gladius (glā'dī'us) *n.* [*L. gladius* sword.] The pen or chitinous shell in Chondrophora of phragmocoela, cephalopoda.

glairine (glā'sīn) [*F. glair* white of egg] Glairy film for thermal sprays and forms by pectic zoogloea.

gland (glānd) *n.* [*L. glanda* acorn.] Single cell or mass of cells specialized for elaboration of secretum either for use in the body or for excretion glands.

gland cell—an isolated secreting cell of glandula epithelium.

glandula (glāndī'lā) *n.* [*L. glandula* small acorn.] A gland one of the bundles of hyphae ending basally with various secretions appearing as spots on the face of the stipe of certain fungi. glutinous

- gland subserving cohesion of pol
linia arachnoid granulation on
outer surface f d m mater
- glandula vesiculosa, — sexual
vesicle.
- glandulae Pacchionii, — arachnoid
cal granulations or Pacchionian
bodies, *g*.
- glandular (glān dūlār) *a*. [*L. glans*
acule small acorn.] With or *port*
glands with secreting function.
- glandular epithelium, — the tissue of
glands, composed of polyhedral
columnar or cubical cells whose
protoplasm contains or elaborates
the material to be secreted.
- glandular tissue, — tissue of single
or massed cells, parenchymatous
and filled with granular protoplasm
adapted for secretion of aromatic
substances in plants.
- glandule — glandula.
- glandulose serrat (glān dūlōs-
sēr'at) *a*. [*L. glandula* small acorn
serratus sawn.] Having the serrations
tipped with glands.
- glans (glāns) *n*. [*L. glans* acorn.]
A vt hard dry indehiscent one-
celled fruit as an acorn a gland
the glans penis the glans
clitoridis
- glareal (glā reāl) [*L. glareus*
gravel.] *Port* growing on, dry
gravelly ground.
- Glaeserian fissure [*J H Glaeser*
Swiss anatomist]. Petrotympic
fissure.
- glaucescent (glōsēs ēnt) *a*. [*L. glaucus*
sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous.
- glauous (glōk ōs) *a*. [*L. glaucus*
sea green.] Bluish green covered
with pale green bloom.
- gleba (glē'ba) *n*. [*L. gleba* clod]
The central part of the sporophore
in certain fungi the spore-forming
apparatus in certain plants.
- gleba chambe — peridium, *g*.
- glebula (glē'būla) *n*. [*L. glebula*
small clod.] A small prominence
on lichen thallus
- glenoid m ral (glē'nōid mērl) *a*.
[*Gk. glenē* socket *L. humerus*
humerus.] *Port* glenoid cavity and
humerus *appt* ligaments.
- glenoid (glē'noid) *a*. [*Gk. glenē*
socket *oides* form.] Lik *a*
socket *appt* cavity into which
head of humerus fits, the mandib-
ular fossa, and various ligaments.
- glenoid labrum, — a fibro-cartilagi-
nous rim attached round the margin
of glenoid cavity and of aceta-
bulum.
- glia (glē'a, glī'a) *n*. [*Gk. glia* glue.]
Glucyte neuroglia cell, support-
ing cell of nervous tissue.
- gliadin (glī'adin) *n*. [*Gk. glia*
glue.] A substance interacting with
glutens to form gluten in cereals
the prolamine of wheat and rye
seeds formerly any prolamine.
- gliding growth, — see abiding growth.
- gliosomes (glī'osōmz) *n. pl*. [*Gk.*
glia, *glia* same body.] Granules
in protoplasm of neuroglia, possibly
in relation with mitochondria.
- Glisson's capsule [*F. Glisson*
English physician]. A fibrous
capsule within liver enclosing hep-
atic artery portal vein lymphatic
vessels, and bil duct.
- globate (glō'bāt) *a*. [*L. globus*
globe.] Globe-shaped globular
- globigerina oo *a*, — sea bottom mud
which is largely composed of shells
of Foraminifera
- glōb (glō'bīn) *n*. [*L. globus* globe.]
The basic protein constituent of
haemoglobin
- globoid (glō'boid) *n*. [*L. globus*
globe *Gk. oides* form.] A
spherical body in alveolar gran-
ules, double phosphate of calcium and
magnesium
- globose (glō'bōs) *a*. [*L. globus*
globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped
globular
- glōb (glō'bāl) *n*. [*L. globulus*
small globe.] Any minute spherical
structure the antheridium of
Characeae globular.
- globulin (glō'būlin) *n*. [*L. globus*
globe.] A protein, insol bl in
water such as fibrinogen, vitellin,
crystallin, legumin.
- globulose (glō'būlōs) *a*. [*L. globus*
globe.] Spherical consisting of
containing globules.

globulus (glób'úlos) *n*. [L. *globulus* small globe.] A globule spherical or club-shaped sensory organ at bifurcation of antenna in Pauro-poda.

globus major and minor—head and tail of epichrymids.

globus pallidus,—part of lentiform nucleus of corpus striatum.

glochidiate (glók'id'íat) [Gk. *glochis* arrow point.] Furnished with barbed hairs.

glochidium (glók'id'íum) *n*. [Gk. *glochis* arrow-point *ídlon, díon.*] Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on maxillae of certain rhizo-carps the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon.

glossa (gló'sá) *n*. [Gk. *glossa, glossa.*] An adhesive secretion of some protozoa.

glossocystidi *m* (gló'sók'stíd'íum) *n* [Gk. *glossa* sticky *kyssos* bag *ídlon díon.*] A cystidium containing a slimy or oily substance.

glomera,—*plu* of *glomus*

glomera carotica,—carotid bodies, *gs*

glomerular (glómér'álár) *n*. [L. *glomus* ball] *Part.* or *lk* glomerulus.

glomerulate (glómér'álát) [L. *glomus* ball.] Arranged in clusters.

glomeruli (glóm'ér'ul) *n*. [L. *glomus* ball.] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers compact cluster

glomeruliferous (glómér'ulif'érús) *n* [L. *glomus* ball *ferre* to carry] Having the flowers arranged in glomerules.

glomerulus (glómér'úlos) *n*. [L. *glomus* ball.] Network of capillary blood-vessels untwisted portion of a Bowman capsule oval body terminating olfactory fibres in rhin-encephalon a mass of interlacing intracapsular dendrites, in sym- pathetic ganglia excretory organ of Enteropneusta small mass of spores glomerule.

glomus (gló'mós) [L. *glomus* ball.] A number of glomeruli run together coccygeal and carotid bodies, consisting largely of chrom- affin cells.

glossa (gló'sá) *n*. [Gk. *glossa* tongue.] A tongue-like projection in middle of labium of insects.

glossal (gló'sál) *n*. [Gk. *glossa, glossa.*] *Part.* the tongue.

glossari *m* (gló'sá'ríum) *n* [Gk. *glossa, glossa.*] The slender pointed glossa of certain Diptera.

glossate (gló'sát) *n*. [Gk. *glossa* tongue.] Having a tongue or tongue-like structure.

glossio-epiglottis (gló's'óp'íg'lót'ík) *n*. [Gk. *glossa* tongue *epi* pon *glottis*, tongue.] *Part* tongue and epiglottis *appl.* folds of mucous membrane.

glossohyal (gló's'óh'í'al) *n* [Gk. *glossa, glossa* tongue *hyaloides* T shaped] Median basihyal of fishes entoglossum.

glossio-kinæsthetic area,—a brain area in Broca convolution immediately connected with speech.

glossopalatine (gló's'óp'al'áin) *n*. [Gk. *glossa* tongue *L. palatus* palate.] Connecting tongue and soft palate *appl* arch muscle.

glossophagine (gló's'óf'áin) *n*. [Gk. *glossa, glossa* tongue *phagēin*, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongue.

glossopharyngeal (gló's'óf'áin'jál) *n*. [Gk. *glossa* tongue *pharynx* gullet.] *Part* tongue and pharynx *appl* ninth cranial nerve

glossophorous (gló's'óf'úrus) *n* [Gk. *glossa, glossa* tongue *phoros* to bear] Having tongue or radula.

glossopodi *m* (gló's'óp'ód'ím) *n* [Gk. *glossa, glossa* tongue *podus* foot.] The sheathing leaf base of Isoetes.

glossotheca (gló's'óth'ék'al) *n*. [Gk. *glossa, glossa* tongue *theka* box.] The proboscis-covering part of pupal integument of insects.

glottis (gló't's) *n*. [Gk. *glottis*, tongue] The opening into the windpipe.

glucag *n* (glóok'ágún) *n* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *agōn* contest.] A pancreatic hormone which stimu- lates glycogenolysis in the liver causing increase in blood-sugar hyperglycemia *gly* *agē* *lytic* factor

- glucose** (gloo'k'us) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose.
- glucokinase** (gloo'k'i'n'is) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *kina* to move.] A plant substance capable of reducing blood-sugar vegetable insulin
- glucoproteins**,—*see* glycoproteins.
- glucose** (gloo'k'us) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.
- glume** (gloo'm'ä) *n.* [L. *gluma* husk.] A bract at base of a grass inflorescence or spikelet a chaffy or membranous bract empty glume, *eff* flowering glume or lemma
- glumaceous** (gloomä'ch'us) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes formed of glumes.
- glum**—gluma *f.s.* lemma, *f.s.*
- glumiferous** (gloomif'er'us) *a.* [L. *gluma* husk *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing glumes.
- glumiflorous** (gloom'iflō'r'us) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk *flor* flower.] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases
- gluteal** (gloo't'äl) *a.* [Gk. *glutēs* buttock.] Part or region of buttocks *appl* artères muscles nerves tubercles veins.
- gluteous** (gloo't'us) *a.* [Gk. *glutēs* buttock.] A muscle of the buttock.
- glutathion** (gloo't'äth'iōn) *n.* [L. *glutēs* glue Gk. *thion* sulphur.] A sulphur-containing tri-peptide found in different tissues and capable of being alternately reduced and oxidized $C_{12}H_{21}O_6N_3S$
- glutan** (gloo't'en) *n.* [L. *glutēs* glue.] A nitrogenous substance obtainable from some cereals a product of gliadin and glutenin.
- gluten** (gloo'en) *n.* [L. *glutēs* glue.] A substance of cereals interacting with gliadin to form gluten.
- glutinous** (gloo't'in'us) *a.* [L. *glutēs* glue.] Having a sticky or slimy surface.
- glycerin** (glis'érin) glycerol (glis'éröl) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] The sweet principle of natural fats and oils; $C_3H_8(OH)_3$.
- glycine** (glis'in) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] Amino acetic acid or glycocholl, obtainable from other amino acids plays part in the formation of creatine and other compounds $C_2H_5O_2N$
- glycogen** (glis'jén) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] A carbohydrate storage product of plants and animals, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$ animal starch.
- glycogenase** (glis'jénäs') *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *genes* producing.] An enzyme which causes synthesis of storage glycogen in liver
- glycogenesis** (glis'jén'esis) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *genesis* origin.] The transformation of glucose into glycogen as in liver and muscle.
- glycogen lysis** (glis'jén'ól'is) [Gk. *glykys* sweet *genes* producing *lysis* loosing.] The disintegration of glycogen and production of glucose phosphate.
- glycolysis** (glis'ól'is) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *lysis* to loosen.] Decomposition of glucose or of glycogen, by hydrolysis.
- glycophyte** (glis'óf'it) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *phytos* plant.] A plant unable to thrive on substratum containing more than 0.5 per cent. sodium chloride in solution *eff* halophyte.
- glycoprotein** (glis'kop'rō't'ín) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *protein* firm.] Compounds of protein with carbohydrate including mucins and mucoids mucoproteins.
- glycoscretory** (glis'kō'skrē'tōr'i) *a.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet L. *secretus* set part.] Connected with the secretion of glycogen.
- glycotropic** (glis'kō'trōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *trope* to turn.] *Appl.* factor secreted by preputiary and which inhibits peripheral action of insulin glycotrophic.
- gnathic** (nāth'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw.] Part the jaw gnathal.
- gnathion** (nāth'ion) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw.] Lowest point of the median line of the lower jaw
- gnathism** (nāth'izm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw.] Formation of jaw with reference to degree of projection.

gnathites (năth'itē) *n. plu* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] The buccal appendages of arthropods.

gnathobase (năth'ôbēs) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *basis* base.] An inwardly turned masticatory process on protopodite of appendages near mouth of Crustacea basal segment of appendages with spines directed toward mouth of Arachnoidea.

gnathochilarium (năth ôk'la rîl'm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *chilaris* lip] First maxillae and sternal plate in Pancrustacea, united in Diplopoda.

gnathopod (năth'ôpôd) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *pous* foot.] Any crustacean limb in oral region modified to assist with food.

gnathopodite (năth ôpôd'itē) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *pous* foot] A manipulator of an arthropod.

gnathos (năth'ô) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] A median sclerite on ventral side of ninth tergum in Lepidoptera.

gnathosoma (năth ôs'ô'mă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *soma*, body] The mouth region, including oral appendages, of Arachnoidea.

gnathostegites (năth'ôstēg'itē) *n. plu* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *stēgos* roof.] Pair of covering plates for mouth parts of some crustaceans.

gnathostomatous (năth ôstô'mă tūs) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *stoma* mouth] With jaws at the mouth.

gnathotheca (năth ôthê'thă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *thēks* case] The horny outer covering of hard lower jaw.

gnathothorax (năth ôthô'răks) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *thorax* chest] The part of the cephalothorax posterior to protocerphalon, in Malacostraca.

gnotogamy (nē nôt'ôg'ăm) *n.* [Gk. *gnōtos* lawful *gamos* marriage] Fertilization by an individual of the same species intraspecific syngamy. gbetlet cells, — mucous-secreting cells of colunar epithelia. chalice cells. Golgi apparatus or complex [C Golgi Italian histologist]. Cell constituents, localized or diffuse. siren consisting of separate ele-

ments, the Golgi bodies, heterocetes, dictyosomes = pseudochromosomes, containing lipoprotein, and concerned with cellular synthesis and secretion originally apparatus reticular canalicular system, in termal reticular apparatus the reticulum being possibly an artefact. Golgi, organs of — Golgi-Mazzoni corpuscles.

Golgi Mazzoni corpuscles [C Golgi and V Mazzoni Italian histologists]. Cylindrical end-organs or small Pacinian corpuscles at junction of tendon and muscle.

golgiokinesis (gôl'jôk'iof'itē) *n.* [C Golgi Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Division of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

golgiosomes (gôl'jôs'ô'mē) *n. plu* [C Golgi Gk. *soma* body] Golgi bodies or material produced by division of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

gmpbois (gômf'ô's) *n.* [Gk. *gōmē* *phos* bolt.] Articulation by insertion of a conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli.

gonad (gôn'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testes, or ovotestis.

gonadotomy (gôn ôdôk'tômē) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth *otomē* at out *tomē* cutting] Excision of gonad, castration in the male, paying in female.

gonadi (gôn'ăd'itē) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth.] Active principle of sex glands controlling secondary sexual characteristics.

gonadotropin (gônôdô'trôf'itē) *n. plu* [Gk. *gonē* birth *trophēin* to nourish.] Two preputary hormones.

Follicle-stimulating hormone or prolan A gametogenic or gametokinetic hormone; thy lakentim. 2. Luteinizing or luteal-stimulating hormone; prolan B metakentim. Luteinizing gonadotrophin secreted by chorionic cells of placenta and excreted in pregnancy urine, resembling but not identical with luteinizing hormone. Serum gonadotrophin.

follicle-stimulating hormone in blood of pregnant mares, luteinising hormone in that of women.

gonadotropic (gōn'ādōtrōp'ik) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth *trōpē* turn.] Affecting the gonad *appl.* pituitary hormones and certain hormones obtained from urine and other body fluids and tissues, particularly during pregnancy *appl.* effects gonadotrophic.

gonadotropin (gōn'ādōt'rōp'īn) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth *trōpē* turn.] Any gonadotropic hormone or substance.

gonaduct—**gonoduct**

gonal (gō āl) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth.] *Appl.* middle portion of genital ridge which alone forms functional gonad *gonidia* *g.s.*

gonangium (gōn'ān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* birth *angēion* vessel.] Any enveloping structure in which reproductive elements are produced *a.* gonotheca *a.* dilated cap *f.* perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptriblastea.

gonapod—**gonopodium**, *g.s.*

gonapophyses (gōn'āpōf'īzē) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gonē* birth *apo* from *physis* to grow.] Chitinous outgrowths or valves subserving copulation in insects the component parts of sting.

gone (gōn ē) *n.* [Gk. *gonē* generation.] One of four daughter cells of an auxocyte the generative portion of a gonad *a.* an organism possessing a gone. *g.* T produce a gone.

gongylidia (gōn'jild'īā) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gongylas* round *dian* dim.] Hyphal swellings or modifications in fungi cultivated by certain ants *gongylus* (gō jilds) *n.* [Gk. *gongylas* round.] A globular reproductive body as of certain algae and lichens.

gonia (gō nīā) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gonē* seed.] Primitiv sex cells, spermatogonia or oögonia.

gonial (gōn'īāl) *n.* [Gk. *gonia* angle.] *f.* some vertebrates *a.* bone of lower jaw head articular

gonic (gōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gonē* generation.] *Part* goeses *part.* semen.

g. nid, —gonidium.

gonidangium (gōn'īdān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed *angēion* vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia.

gonidia (gōn'īd'īā) *n. pl.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed.] Minute reproductive bodies of many bacteria; asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes algal constituents of lichens. Sing *gonidium*.

gonidial—*part* gonidia.

gonidiferous (gōn'īd'īf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed *L. ferre* *f.* carry.] Bearing or producing gonidia.

gonidium (gōn'īd'īm'jūm) *n.* [*L. L.* *dian* of Gk. *gonē* seed.] A gonidial structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than gonimium.

gonidigenous (gōn'īd'īj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed; *gonos* producing.] Bearing or producing gonidia *gonidiferous*.

gonioid (gōn'īōid) *a.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed *oides* form.] Like a gonidium *appl.* certain algae.

goniophor (gōn'īōf'ōr) *n.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed *phoros* to bear.] An aerial hypha supporting gonidangium.

goniophyll (gōn'īōf'īl) *n.* [Gk. *dian* of *gonē* seed *phyllon* leaf.] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia *gonidium*—*diag* of gonidia.

gonimic—**gonidial**

gonimium (gōn'īm'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* productive.] One of the bluish-green gonidia of certain lichens.

gonimoblasts (gōn'īōdbīlāst) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gonimias* productive *blastos* bud.] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilised carpogonium of certain algae.

gonimolobe (gōn'īmōlōb) *n.* [Gk. *gonimias* productive *lobos* lobe.] A group of carposporangia borne on gonimoblast.

gonion (gōn'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw

gon blast (gōn'ōbīlāst) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *blastos* bud.] A reproductive cell in animals.

go oblastid (gôn'ôblîs'tîd) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *blastos* bud *idion* dim.] A blastostyle of Hydroses gonoblastidrum.

gonocalyx (gôn'ôkâl'îks) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *kalyx* cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore.

gonochem (gôn'ôkêm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *acheme* support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells, in Hydroses.

gonochilism (gôn'ôkîl'îzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *choremos* separation.] The history or development of sex differentiation sex determination dioecism.

go ochoristi (gôn'ôkôrîs'tîk) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *choristos* separated.] Having the sexes separate producing distinct males and females dioecism.

gonocoel (gôn'ôkôl) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *koilos* hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads.

go ocoxa (gôn'ôkôks'â) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *L. c. ca.* hip.] Base or coxus of gonopod in insects.

gonocytes (gôn'ôksts) *n. pl.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *kytos* hollow.] Sexual cells of sponges mother-cells of ova and permatozoa.

gonodendron (gôn'ôdên'drôn) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *dendron* tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia.

go od et (gôn'ôdêl't) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *L. dactylus* led.] A genital duct leading from gonad to exterior.

gonoeclium (gôn'ôklîm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* begetting *ekhe* home.] A reproductive individual of polyan colony.

gonogonesal (gôn'ôgên'êsh) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *gonos* descent.] Gametogenesis.

gon m ry (gônôm'êri) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* descent *myria* part.] Theory that paternal and maternal chromosomes remain separate groups throughout life separate grouping of paternal and maternal chromosomes during cleavage stages of some gametes.

gononephrotoma (gôn'ônêf'rôtôm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *nephros* kidney *temnata* t. cut.] Embryonic segment containing primordia of the rhombic system.

gon = el us (gôn'ônêl'îkîs) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* begetting *L. nucleus* kernel.] The generative nucleus or micronucleus of many Protozoa.

gonophore (gôn'ôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *phoros*, to bear.] A elongation of thalamus between corolla and stamens reproductive zooid in a hydroid colony.

gonoplasm (gôn'ôplâzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *plasma*, mould.] The generative part of protoplasm.

gonopodium (gôn'ôpô'dîm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *pus* foot.] The modified anal fin serving as copulatory organ in male poeciliid fishes gonopod or clasper of male myriopods and insects.

g opore (gôn'ôpôr) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *poros* channel.] Reproductive pore.

gonosom (gôn'ôsôm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *soma* body.] The reproductive zooids of hydroses colony collectively.

gonospherium (gôn'ôsfê'rîm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *sphaire* globe.] An osphere.

gonospore (gôn'ôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *spora* seed.] A spore produced as consequence of reduction division.

gonostyl (gôn'ôstîl) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *stylos* pillar.] The blastostyl sexual palpus or siphon of Siphonophora gonostylum, bristle-like process on gonocoxa of insects clasper of Diptera.

gonotheca (gôn'ôthê'ka) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *theka* cup.] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round blastostyle or gonophore.

g ofokont,—an auxocyte *o* =

gonot me (gôn'ôtm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *temnata* to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordia of the gonad.

gonotreme (gōnōtrēm) *n* [Gk. *gonos* offspring . *trēma* hole.] Genital aperture as in Arachnida; gonotreme.

gonotype (gōnōtēp) *n* [Gk. *gonos* offspring . *typos* pattern] Immediate offspring of a type specimen.

gonozooid (gōnōzōōid) *n* [Gk. *gonos* birth . *zoōn* animal . *zoōs* form] A gonophore or reproductive individual of a hydrosome colony; a zooid containing a gonad.

gonydial (gōnōid'āl) *n* [Gk. *gonys* lower jaw] Part of a gonys.

gonys (gōn'is) *n* [Gk. *gonys* lower jaw] Lower part or keel of bird's bill.

Gott's larva,—larva with four ciliated lobes, of Polycladida.

Graafian follicle [*R de Graaf*/Dutch anatomist] A vesicular capsule in ovary and surrounding an ovum; ovum with developing ova.

Graber's organ,—a complex larval organ, presumably sensory in Tabanidae.

gracilis (grās'ilis) *n* [L. *gracilis* slender] A superficial muscle on medial side of thigh; a fasciculus of medulla oblongata; nucleus of grey matter ventral to clava.

graduated (grād'ūātēd) *a* [L. *gradus* step] Tapering; becoming longer or shorter by steps.

graft-hybrid,—an individual formed from graft and stock and showing characteristics of both graft chimaera.

grain (grān) *n* [L. *graculus* grain] The caryopsis or seed of cereals; a granular prominence on the back of a sepal.

graminifolious (grām'īnifō'līs) *a* [L. *gramen* grass . *folium* leaf] With grass-like leaves.

graminivorous (grām'īniv'ōrūs) *a* [L. *gramen* grass . *vorare* to eat] Grass-eating.

graminology—agrostology.

grammate (grām'āt) *n* [Gk. *gramme* line.] Striped; marked with lines or slender ridges.

grana (grā'nā) *n* *pl* [L. *granum* grain.] Minute particles consisting

of a pile of thin double platelets, probably containing chlorophyll, in chloroplasts.

Grandry's corpuscle (—*Grandry* Belgian anatomist). An end-organ of touch, in beak and tongue of birds.

gran ilae (grānēl'ē) *n* *pl* [L. *abn.* of *granum* grain.] Oval, refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate and in the tubes of certain Sarcodina.

gran ilari m (grān'ēlār'īm) *n* [L. *dim.* of *granum* grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina.

granose (grān'ōs) *a* [L. *granum*, gram.] Appearance like a chain of grains, like some insect antennae modified m.

granular (grān'ulār) *a* [L. *granum* grain.] Consisting of grains or granules; appearing as if made up of granules.

granulati n (grān'ulā'shūn) *n* [L. *granum* grain] A grain-like formation or eminence; *appl* arachnoid elevations or Pacchionian glands on outer surface of dura mater.

granule (grān'ul) *n* [L. *granulum* small grain.] A small particle of matter; a small grain.

granule cells,—ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basophil granules.

granule glands,—the prostate gland of flatworms; skin glands of amphibians.

granules of Nissl,—*see* Nissl granules.

granulocytes (grān'ulō'sits) *n* *pl* [L. *granulum* small grain . Gk. *kytos* cell.] Granular white blood corpuscles or polymorphic myeloid cells formed in bone marrow.

granum,—*sing* of grana.

graphiohexaster (grāf'īōhēks'ētēr) *n* [Gk. *graphis* style . *hex* six . *aster* star] A hexaster pécule with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four rays.

grate (grātēr) *n* [O F *grater* to scrape] A denticle of Eulice.

graveolent (grāv'ölēnt) *a.* [*L. graveolens* strong-smelling] Having a strong or offensive odour

gravid (grāv'id) *a.* [*L. gravidus* loaded.] *Appl.* female with eggs, or pregnant uterus.

graviperception (grāv'ipērāp'ahshn) *a.* [*L. gravis* heavy *perceptio* to feel.] Irritability to gravity geotropic reaction.

gravitational (grāv'itsh'ahshnāl) *a.* [*L. gravis* heavy] *Appl.* water in excess of soil requirements, which sinks under action of gravity and drains away.

gravity (grāv'itē) *a.* [*L. gravis* heavy] *Th.* force of attraction of all bodies towards each other the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth's centre.

gray—grey

green glands,—the secretory antennary glands of certain Crustacea.

gregaloid (grēg'älōid) *a.* [*L. gregar* flock *Gk. eidos* form.] *Appl.* colony of protozoa of indefinite shape, usually with gelatinous base formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults.

gregarious (grēg'ārēōs) *a.* [*L. gregar* flock.] Tending to herd together; colonial growing in clusters.

grey matter—tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells, of greyish colour internal; white matter in spinal cord, external in cerebrum.

grey erve fibres,—semitransparent, grey or yellowish-grey gelatinous non-coagulated nerve-fibres, comprising most of the fibres of the sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal; sensory nerve fibres.

groin (grōin) *a.* [*A.S. grynale* depression] The depressed part of body between abdomen and thigh.

groove (groov) *a.* [*Lat. groef* channel] Any channel furrow or depression, as carotid, costal optic, primitive vertebral groove.

ground tissue—*see* conjunctive parenchyma.

growing point,—a part of plant body at which cell-division is localized, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells.

growth factor G—vitamin B₂ or riboflavin, *q.v.*

growth hormones,—in animals, growth promoting pituitary secretions in plants, auxins.

grumose (grōm'ōs) *a.* [*L. grumosus* hillock.] Clotted knotted collected into granules masses grumous.

grumulus (grōm'ulūs) *a.* [*Dim.* of *L. grumosus* hillock.] Polar organ or caudal cell cluster in insect embryo.

gryochrom (grī'ōkrōm) *a.* [*Gk. gry* mouse *chroma*, colour] With Nial granules irregularly scattered; *appl.* neurosom, as in spinal ganglia.

guanase (gwān'ās) *a.* [*Peruvian Amer. dung*] An enzyme that catalyses the transformation of guanine into xanthine.

guanidine (gwān'idīn) *a.* [*Peruvian Amer. dung*] A substance produced by oxidation of guanin, whose metabolism is regulated by parathyroids CH_3N_2 .

guanin (gwān'in) *a.* [*Peruvian Amer. dung*] A purine base found in some plants, teleosts mammals, etc.; $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{N}_5$.

guanophor (gwān'ōfōr) *a.* [*Peruvian Amer. dung Gk. pherein*, to bear] A yellow pigment-bearing cell an indocyte.

guanylic (gwā'nīlk) *a.* [*Peruvian Amer. dung*] *Appl.* a nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in pancreas and liver also in certain fungi.

guard (gārd) *a.* [*O.F. garder* to guard.] Sheath of a phragmocone rostrum of belemnite.

guard cells,—cells surrounding stomata of aerial epidermis of plant tissue.

gubernacular (gū'bērāk'ālār) *a.* [*L. gubernaculum* rudder] *Part* the gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gŭ'bĕrnăk'ŭlŭm) *n.* [*L. gubernaculum* rudder] A cord stretching from epididymis to scrotal wall mesocardial ligament thence between gum and dental sac of permanent teeth strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in Hydro-medusae a posterior flagellum functioning as rudder

Gulrin a glands [*A F M Gulrin* French surgeon] Para-urethral r Skene's glands

guest insect—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another

gula (gŭ'la) *n.* [*L. gula* gullet.] The upper part of throat median ventral sclerite of insect head.

gulamantum (gŭ'lămĕn'tŭm) *n.* [*L. gula* gullet *mentum* chin] Plate formed by fusion of gula and submentum in insects.

gular (gŭ'lăr) *a.* [*L. gula* gullet] Pert throat *appl* median and lateral plates between ram of mandible Crossopteryg and Polypteral *n.* An anterior unpaired bony shield on plastron of Chelonia.

gullet (gŭl'ĕt) *n.* [*O.F. gullet* from *L. gula* gullet.] The oesophagus, a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach the canal between cytotome and endoplasm of Cilata.

gum (gŭm) *n.* [*L. gummum* gum] An exudation of certain plants and trees vegetable mucilage.

gumiferous (gŭmĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [*L. gummum* gum *ferre* to carry] Gum-producing or exuding

gummy (gŭmĭ's) *a.* [*L. gummum* gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell walls become gummy

gums (gŭms) *n. pl.* [*A S guma* jaws.] Dense fibrous tissues investing jaws gingiva

gustatory (gŭs'tătorĭ) *a.* [*L. gustare* to taste.] Pert sense of taste *appl.* cells, hairs, pores, calyculus, nerves, etc.

gut (gŭt) *n.* [*A S gut* channel] Intestine or part thereof according to structure of animal.

gutta (gŭt'ă) *n.* [*L. gutta* drop] A

small spot of colour on insect wing elsewhere. [*Mal. gutak* gum.] Latex of various trees in Malaya main constituent of gutta percha and balata.

guttate (gŭt'ăt) *a.* [*L. gutta* drop.] Having drop-like markings.

guttation (gŭt'ăshŭn) *n.* [*L. gutta* drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in air exudation of aqueous solutions, as through hydathodes, or by sporangiophores or by nectaries.

guttiferous (gŭt'ĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [*L. gutta* drop *ferre* to carry] Having or yielding drops exuding a resin or gum.

guttiform (gŭt'ĭfŕm) *a.* [*L. gutta* drop *forma*, shape.] Drop-like in the form of drop.

guttula (gŭt'ŭlă) *n.* [*L. guttula*, small drop.] Droplet a small drop-like spot

guttulate (gŭt'ŭlăt) *a.* [*L. guttula* small drop.] In the form of a small drop, as markings.

guttulose—covered with or containing droplets.

gymnanth us (jĭmnăn'thŭs) *a.* [*Gk. gymnos* uncovered *anthos* flower] With no floral envelope . achlamydeous

gymnetrous (jĭmnĕ'trŭs) *a.* [*Gk. gymnos* naked *stros* abdomen.] Without an anal fin.

gymnoarian (jĭm nŏă rĭăn) *a.* [*Gk. gymnos* naked *arion* small egg] *Appl* gonads when naked or not enclosed in coelomic sac. *Appl* cytotoman.

gymnoblasic (jĭm nŏălă'stĭk) *a.* [*Gk. gymnos* naked *blastos* bud] Without hydrotrocha and gonothecae *appl* certain Coelenterata.

gymnocarpic (jĭm nŏălăr pĭk) *a.* [*Gk. gymnos* uncovered *karpos* fruit] With naked fruit *appl* lichens with uncovered apothecia monemes with expanded hymenium gymnocarpous.

gymnocidium (jĭm nŏăd'ĭŭm) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* uncovered *oidos* house *sion* dim.] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules.

gymnocyte (jim nōst) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *kytes* hollow] A cell without a defining cell-wall *cf.* leucocyte.

gymnocyte de (jim nōst'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *kytes* hollow *eides* form.] Cytode without cell wall or nucleus.

gymnogonous (jimnōj'ēns) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *gonos* offspring] Naked when born *cf.* birds.

gymnogynous (jimnōj'inās) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *gyn* female.] With exposed ovary

gymnoplasm (jim nōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *plasma* formed.] Protoplasm without definite formation or cell-wall.

gymnopterous (jimnōp'tērs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *pteron* wing] Having bare wings without scales *cf.* insects.

gymnorhinal (jim'nōri'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *rhis* nose] With nostril region not covered by feathers, as in some birds.

gymnosomatous (jim'nōsō'māts) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *soma*, body] Having no shell or mantle as certain molluscs.

gymnospermous (jimnōspēr'mōs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *sperma* seed] Having seeds not enclosed in true ovary as conifers.

gymnosperm (jim nōspēr) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *sperma* seed] A naked germ or spore not enclosed in protective envelope.

gymnostomatous (jim nōstōm'āts) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *stoma* mouth.] Naked-mouthed having no peristome *cf.* mosses gymnostomous

gyna caner (jin'fā ēr) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man.] A male not resembling female

gynaecomorphic male

gynaecium (jin'wē ām) [Gk. *gynaiki* women part of house.] The female organs of flower the pistil consisting of one or more carpels

gynaecium gynecium gynecium

gyna cold (jin'fōld) *n.* [Gk. *gyn*

woman *eides* form.] An egg-laying worker ant.

gynaecophore (jin'fōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *phero* to carry] Canal or groove of certain worms, formed by involution of alids, in which the female is carried

gynaecophoric or **gynaecophoral** groove.

gynand (jin'ān dēr) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* female *aner* male] A gynandromorph.

gynandrium (jin'ān drizm) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man.] Her maphroditeism.

gynandromorph (jin'ān drōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man *morphe* form] An individual exhibiting a spatial mosaic of male and female characters of inter sex.

gynandromorphism (jin'ān drōmōrf'izm). [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man *morphe* form.] Condition of being a gynandromorph or manifesting mosaic of male and female sexual characters as having one side characteristically male the other female.

gynandrophore (jin'ān drōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man *phero* to carry] A axial prolongation bearing a sporophyll gonophore bearing both stamens and gynoecium.

gynandrosperous (jin'ān drōspō rōs) *a.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man *sperma* seed] With androspores adjoining the oogonium, as in some algae.

gynandrous (jin'ān drōs) *a.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *aner* man.] Having stamens fused with pistils, as in some orchids.

gynantha ois (jin'ān'thērs) *a.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *anthos* flower] Having stamens converted into pistils.

gynase (jin'ās) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman.] A female-determining factor in the form of an enzyme or hormone.

gynatrium (jin'ātrīūm) *n.* [Gk. *gyn* woman *atrium* entrance-hall.] Female genital pouch or vestibulum, of certain insects

gubernaculum (gŭ'bĕrnăk ŭlŭm) *n.* [*L. gubernaculum* rudder] A cord stretching from epdidymis to scrotal wall mesocardial ligament tissue between gum and dental sac of permanent teeth strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in Hydro-medusae a posterior flagellum functioning as a rudder

Guérin a gland [*A F M Guérin* French surgeon] Para urethral *n* Skene glands.

guest insect,—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another

gula (gŭ'la) *n.* [*L. gula* gullet.] The pper part of throat median ventral sclerite of insect head.

gulamantum (gŭ'lămĕn tŭm) *n.* [*L. gula* gullet *mentum* chin] Plate formed by fusion of gula and submentum in insects.

gular (gŭ'lăr) *n.* [*L. gula* gullet.] *Part* throat *appl* median and lateral plates between ram of mandible *Crossopterygi* and *Polypteri*. *n.* An anterior unpaired horny hield on plastron of Chelona.

gullet (gŭl'et) *n.* [*O F goullet* from *L. gula*, gullet.] The oesophagus, muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach the canal between cytostome and endoplasin of Ciliata.

gum (gŭm) *n.* [*L. gummum*, gum] An exudation of certain plants and trees vegetable mucilage

gummifero *s* (gŭmif'ĕrŭs) *n.* [*L. gummum* gum *ferris* to carry] Gum-producing or exuding

gummosis (gŭmŏ'sis) *n.* [*L. gummum* gum] Condition of plant tissue when cell-walls become gummy

gums (gŭms) *n* *plu* [*A.S. guma* jaws.] Dense fibrous tissues investing jaws gingivae.

gustatory (gŭ'stătorŭ) *n.* [*L. guster* to taste] *Part* sense of taste *appl* cells, hairs pores calyculus nerves, etc

gut (gŭt) *n.* [*A.S. gut* channel] Intestine or part thereof according to structure of animal.

gutta (gŭt'ă) *n.* [*L. gutta* drop] A

small spot of colour on insect wing or elsewhere. [*Mal gatak*, gum.] Latex of various trees in Malaya main constituent of gutta percha and balata.

guttat (gŭt'ăt) *n.* [*L. gutta*, drop.] Having drop-like markings.

guttation (gŭt'ătshŭn) *n.* [*L. gutta* drop] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in al exudation of aqueous solutions, as through hydathodes, or by sporangiotrophs, or by nectariferous.

guttiferous (gŭt'ĭfĕrŭs) *n.* [*L. gutta*, drop *ferris* to carry] Having or yielding drops exuding a resin or gum.

guttiform (gŭt'ĭfŕm) *n.* [*L. gutta* drop *forma* shape] Drop-like in the form of drop.

guttula (gŭt'ŭla) *n.* [*L. guttula*, small drop] Droplet a small drop-like spot

guttulate (gŭt'ŭlăt) *n.* [*L. guttula* small drop] In the form of a small drop as markings.

guttulose,—covered with or containing droplets

gymnanthous (jĭmnăn thŭs) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* uncovered *anthos* flower] With no floral envelope achiameyous.

gymnetrous (jĭmpĕ'trŭs) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* naked *stron* abdomen.] Without an anal fin.

gymnoarian (jĭm nŏă rĭăn) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* naked *arion* small egg] *Appl* gonads when naked, or not enclosed in coelomic sacs *Ophiocystarian*.

gymneblastie (jĭm nŏbĭlăt'ĭk) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* naked *blastos* bud.] Without hydrothecae and gonothecae *appl* certain Coelenterata.

gymnocarpe (jĭm nŏkăr'pĭk) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* uncovered *karpes* fruit.] With naked fruit *appl* lichens with uncovered pothecia mosses with expanded hymenium gymnocarpous.

gym oidi in (jĭm nŏsĭd'ĭtŏm) *n.* [*Gk. gymnos* uncovered *oides* house *idion* dim] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules.

H

- habe ul** (hābēn ūl) *n.* [L. *habena*, strap.] A name *appl.* certain band-like structures. *s.* **Habemular**
- appl** commissure of epithelium
- habitat** (hāb'itāt) *n.* [L. *habitare* to inhabit.] The locality or external environment in which plant or animal lives.
- habitat space**,—the habitable part of space or area available for establishing a population.
- habitation** (hāb'itāshn) *n.* [L. *habitare* to bring into habit.] The adjustment, effected in cell or in an organism, by which subsequent contacts of the same stimulus produce diminishing effects.
- habitus** (hāb'itūs) *n.* [L. *habitus* appearance.] The general appearance or conformation characteristic of a plant or an animal constitutional tendency
- hadal** (hādāl) *s.* [Gk. *hadros* unseen.] *Appl.* or *part.* abyssal deeps below 6000 metres.
- hadrocentric** (hād'rōsēn'trīk) *s.* [Gk. *hadros* thick *entron* centre.] With phloem surrounding xylem.
- hadron** (hād'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *hadros* thick.] Conducting tissue of xylem hadronome.
- Häckel's law** [*E. H. Haeckel* German zoologist]. Biogenetic law recapitulation theory *q.v.*
- haem** (hēm) *n.* [Gk. *haema* blood.] A blood substance, existing to haematin $C_{54}H_{52}O_4N$ Fe.
- haemachrome** (hēm'āk'rōm) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *chroma* colour.] Colouring matter found in blood.
- haemacyt** (hēm'ish) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *kytos* hollow.] A blood corpuscle.
- haemad** (hēm'ād) *adv.* [Gk. *haema* blood L. *ad* to.] Situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.
- haemal** (hēm'al) *s.* [Gk. *haema* blood.] *Part.* blood or blood-vessels situated on same side of vertebral column heart.

- ha mamoeba** (hē māmē'bā) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *amoeba* change.] Protozoon with an amoeboid trophozoetic stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle.
- haemangioblast** (hēm'ānjō'blāst) *n.* [Gk. *haema* blood *angrius*, vessel *blastos* bud.] A blood island, *q.v.*
- haemapoietic** (hēm'māpōiē'tīk) *s.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *poiesis* to form.] Blood-forming haemopoietic.
- haemapophysis** (hēm'māpōf'is) *n.* [Gk. *haema* blood *epi* from *physis* to grow.] One of plate-like or pine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of a vertebral centrum.
- haematal** (hēm'tāl) *s.* [Gk. *haema* blood.] *Part.* blood or blood-vessels.
- ha matid** (hēm'tīd) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.
- haematin** (hēm'tīn) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood.] A pigment formed by decomposition of haemoglobin containing iron and having the property of carrying oxygen protohaem $C_{54}H_{52}O_4N$ Fe.
- ha metabolic** (hēm'tīd'bīk) *s.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *bios* life.] Living in blood.
- haem t bi m** (hēm'tīd'bīm) *n.* [Gk. *haema* blood *bios* life.] An organism living in blood.
- ha matoblast** (hēm'tīd'blāst) *n.* [Gk. *haema* blood *blastos* bud.] A cell that will develop into a red blood-corpuscle thrombocyte blood platelet.
- ha matochrome** (hēm'tīd'krōm) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood, *chroma*, colour.] A carotenoid red pigment of certain algae.
- haematocryal** (hēm'tīd'krī'al) *s.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *kryos* cold.] Cold-blooded.
- haem tocyanin** (hēm'tīd'ā'nīn) *n.* [Gk. *haema* blood *kyanos* dark blue.] Haemocyanin *q.v.*
- ha matocytozoon** (hēm'tīd'ā'tōzōō) *n.* [Gk. *haema*, blood *kytos* hollow *zoon* animal.] An intra-corpuscular blood parasite.

haematodocha (hēm'ātōdōk'ā) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *dōche* receptacle.] A fibro-elastic bag at base of palpal organ in Araneae.

haematogen (hēm'ātōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *genes* birth.] A nucleoprotein containing iron.

haematogenesis (hēm'ātōjēn ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *genesis* descent.] The formation of blood.

haematogenous (hēm'ātōjēnōs) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *genes* birth.] Formed in blood derived from blood.

haematoidin (hēm'ātōid'in) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *eides* form.] An iron-free derivative of haemoglobin, forming crystals in blood clots and identical with bilirubin.

haematolysis (hēm'ātōl'his) *n.* [Gk. *haime*, blood; *lysis* loosening.] Haemolysis, *q*.

haematophagous (hēm'ātōf'agōs) *a.* [Gk. *haime* blood *phagōs* to eat.] Feeding on blood obtaining nourishment from blood.

haematophyte (hēm'ātōf'it) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *phyton* plant.] Any vegetable macro-organism in blood.

haematopoiesis, — haematogenesis haemopoiesis.

haematoporphyrin (hēm'ātōpōr'firin) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *porphyrin* purple.] An iron-free pigment formed by decomposition of haematin $C_{24}H_{30}O_4N$.

haematosis (hēm'ātō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood, to change to blood.] Blood formation.

haematothermal (hēm'ātōthēr'māl) *a.* [Gk. *haime*, blood *thermos* warm.] Warm-blooded.

haematosoon (hēm'ātōsōn) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *soōn* animal.] Any animal parasite in blood.

haemerythrin (hēm'ērith'rin) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *erythros* red.] A red respiratory pigment of corals and some annelids; haemoerythrin.

haemic (hēm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *haime* blood.] Pert blood.

haemin (hēm'in) *n.* [Gk. *haime*

blood.] Haemochrome formed in blood clot $C_{24}H_{30}O_4NFeCl$.

haemoblast (hēm'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *haime*, blood *blastos* bud.] A cell which gives rise to an erythroblast haematoblast.

haemochromes (hēm'ōkrōmz) *n. pl.* [Gk. *haime*, blood *chroma*, colour.] Blood pigments, as haemoglobin, haemocyanin chlorocruorin, erythrocrucorin haemoerythrin.

haemochromogen (hēm'ōkrō'mōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood; *chroma* colour *genes* birth.] A chromoprotein produced by alkali and reduction of haemoglobin.

haemolastic (hēm'ōklāst'ik) *a.* [Gk. *haime*, blood *blastos* broken.] Breaking down blood cells, *appt* tissues. *Opp* haemoplastic.

haemocoel (hēm'ōkōl) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *koēlēs* hollow.] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces the true coelom.

haemocoelous (hēm'ōkōlōs) *a.* [Gk. *haime* blood *koēlēs* dust.] Minute fat droplets entering or leaving cells chylomicrons *q*.

haemocyanin (hēm'ōkōl'ain) *n.* [Gk. *haime*, blood *kyanos* dark blue.] A haemoglobin-like blood pigment containing copper instead of iron, in molluscs, crustaceans and some arachnids.

haemocyte (hēm'ōkōt) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *kytos* hollow.] A blood cell as in insects.

haemocyt blast (hēm'ōkōt'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *kytos* hollow *blastos*, bud.] Primitive stem cell from which all blood cells are derived a lymphoid haemoblast lymphocyte.

haemocytolysis (hēm'ōkōt'ōl'his) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *kytos* hollow *lysis* to dissolve.] Breaking up of red blood-corpuscles by solution.

haemocytotrypsis (hēm'ōkōt'ōtripsis) *n.* [Gk. *haime* blood *kytos* hollow *tripsis* to rub.] Breaking up of blood-corpuscles by pressure.

haemocerythrin (hə'mōērith rīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *erythra* red.]

A red respiratory pigment in certain invertebrates; haemerythrin.

haemofuscin (hə'mōf(ə'sin) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *L. fuscus* tawny] A yellow blood pigment deposited under various pathological conditions.

haemogenesis.—haematogenesis.

haemoglobin (hə'mōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *L. globus* sphere.] The red respiratory pigment of blood of vertebrates, consisting of haematin united to globin.

haemohistioblast (hə'mōhī'stīo-blāst) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *histion* tissue *Hæder* bud.] A free macrophage in blood, especially of veins.

haemoid (hə'mōid) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *eidas* form.] Resembling blood.

haemolymph (hə'mōlīm) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *L. lymphē* water] A fluid found in coelom of some invertebrates regarded as equivalent to blood and lymph of higher forms *appt.* nodes modified lymph nodes containing blood.

haemolysin (hə'mōlīsīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *lysis* to dissolve.] A substance developed in or added to blood serum capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles.

haemolysis (hə'mōlīs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *lysis* loosing] The lysis or solution of red blood-corpuscles erythrocytolysis *lat.* *ing*

haemophilia (hə'mōfīlī) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *philia* loving] Absence of ready coagulation of shed blood sex-linked hereditary characteristic

haemoplasmodium (hə'mōplāzmōdīŋ plāz) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *plasma*, mould.] A unicellular parasite of blood.

haemoplastic (hə'mōplāstīk) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *plastus* formed] Blood-forming haemopoietic *appt.* haemoplastik.

haemopoiesis (hə'mōpōīsīs) *n.*

[Gk. *haima* blood *poiesis* making] The formation and development of blood cells.

haemopoietic (hə'mōpōītīk) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *poietikos* productive] Blood-forming *appt.* haemopoiesis haemoplastic.

haemoponin (hə'mōpōnīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *oponin* to enter] An opsonin for erythrocytes.

haemorrhoidal (hə'mōrōīdāl) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *rheo* to flow] Rectal *appt.* blood-vessel nerve.

haemoiderin (hə'mōīd ērīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *sideros* iron.] A yellow pigment of blood giving an iron reaction.

haemostatic (hə'mōstātīk) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *stasis* causing to stand.] *Appt.* membrane crossing joint between trochanter and femur in uterotomy of limb of some arthropods.

haemotoxin (hə'mōtōk sīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *toxikon* poison.] A toxin which produces haemolysis.

haemotropic (hə'mōtrōpīk) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *trope* turn.] Affecting acting upon blood.

haemazel (hə'mōzēl) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *azon* animal.] Granules of black pigment the residue from digestion of haemoglobin by malarial parasites.

haerangi m (hērān)lām) *n.* [*L. haerere* to cling *Gk. anggelos* angel.] The apparatus for collecting and dispersing spores in *Haer* anguimyces an adhean droplet containing spores being held by the tenaculum, *q. r.*

hair (hār) *n.* [A S *haer*] Any epidermal filamentous outgrowth consisting of one or more cells, varied in shape thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of epidermis of animals *setum*, *q. r.*

hair cells,—sensory cells in organ of Corti.

hair follicle—tubular sheath formed by invagination of epidermis and surrounding base of hair

half-inferior—having ovary but partially adherent to calyx

half-spindle—unipolar spindle as in meiosis of some insects.

half terete,—rounded on one side flat on the other

halibios,—halobios.

haliplankton,—haloplankton, *q.v.*

hallachrome (hāl ākrōm) *n.* [*Halla* an ameboid; *Gk. chroma* colour] A red pigment or respiratory catalyst in skin of *Halla*, derived from tyrosine formed by oxidation of dopa, and oxidized to melanin $C_9H_7O_2N$

Haller's organ [*G. Haller* German oologist]. A tarsal chemoreceptor in ticks.

hallux (hāl'ūks) *n.* [*L. hallux* great toe.] First digit of hind-limb.

halm,—hanbm.

halobios (hāl ob'īōs) *n.* [*Gk. hals* sea *bios* life.] Sum total of organisms living in the sea.

halohaline (hāl'olīm nīk) *n.* [*Gk. hals* sea *halma* marsh.] *Part* marine organisms modified to live in fresh water

halophilous (hāl'ōfīōs) *n.* [*Gk. hals* salt *philein* to love] Salt-loving thriving in presence of salt halophilic.

halophyt (hāl'ōfīt) *n.* [*Gk. hals* salt *phyton* plant] A shore plant capable of thriving on salt impregnated soils.

haloplankton (hāl'ōplāng'ktōn) *n.* [*Gk. hals* sea *planktos* wanderer] The organisms drifting in the sea haliplankton.

halosere (hāl'ōsēr) *n.* [*Gk. hals* salt *L. serere* to put in row] A plant succession originating in a saline area.

haloxene (hāl'kēn) *n.* [*Gk. hals* salt *xenos* guest] Tolerating salt water

halteres (hāl'tēr) *n. plu.* [*Gk. halter* weight.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera balancers, potera.

hamata (hām'āt) *n.* [*L. hamatus* hooked.] Hooked or hook-shaped at the tip hamose uncinata.

hamatum (hām'ātūm) *n.* [*L. hamus*

hooked.] The unciform bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to fourth and fifth distals of a typical pentadactyl limb.

hamiform (hām'ifōrm) *n.* [*L. hamus* hook *forma* shape.] Hook-shaped unciform.

hamirostrate (hām'irōs'trāt) *n.* [*L. hamus* hook *rostrum* beak.] Having a hooked beak.

hamose—hamate.

hamstrings,—tendons of insertion of the posterior femoral muscles, *i.e.*, of semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and biceps.

hamula (hām'ūlā) *n.* [*L. hamulus* little hook.] Retinaculum of insects fused ventral appendages acting with caudal furcula in spring tails or Collembola hamulus *q.v.*

hamular—hooked hook-like.

hamulate (hām'ūlāt) *n.* [*L. hamulus* little hook.] Having small hook like processes.

hamulus (hām'ūlūs) *n.* [*L. hamulus* little hook.] A hooklet or hook-like process, as of lacrimal hamate, and pterygoid bones, and of osseous spiral lamina to apex of cochlea; minute hook like process on distal barboles which aid in interlocking of feather barbs retinaculum of Hymenoptera.

hamus (hām'ūs) *n.* [*L. hamus* hook.] Hooked part of uncus in male Lepidoptera.

hapaxanthous (hāp'ākšn'thōs) *n.* [*Gk. hapax* once *anthos* flower] With only a single flowering period;

hapaxanthic, *opp.* poliakanthic.

haplobiont (hāp'lōb'īōnt) *n.* [*Gk. haplos* simple *bios* living] An organism characterized by one kind of individual. *Opp.* diplobiont.

haplocaulescent (hāp'lōkōlē'sēnt) *n.* [*Gk. haplos* simple *L. caulis* stem] With simple axis, *i.e.* capable of producing seed on the main axis.

haploclamydeous (hāp'lōklām'īd'ūs) *n.* [*Gk. haplos* simple *clamyx* cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with sporophylls.

haplo-diploid (hăp'lôdîp'lôid) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *diploos* double *eidos* form.] *Appl* sex differentiation in which the male is haploid, the female diploid.

haplod nt (hăp'lôdônt) *n*. [Gk. *haploos* simple *odous* tooth.] Having molars with simple crowns.

haploid (hăp'lôid) *n*. [Gk. *haploos* simple *eidos* form.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of mature germ-cells for the organism in question *appl* the typical gametic number of chromosomes after meiosis. *n*. O gamete having one genome of diploid.

haplometrosis,—**monometrosis**

haplometrotic,—**monometrotic**.

hapl mitosis (hăp'lômî'tô'sis) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *mitos* thread.] Type of cell division where mitotic granules form chromosomes which withdraw in two groups or divide transversely in the middle.

hapl mycelium (hăp'lômî'sî'm) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *mykes* fungus.] Haploid mycelium

haplont (hăp'lônt) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *on* being.] An organism having haploid somatic nuclei

haploperistomous (hăp'lôpêr'tô'mô's) *n*. [Gk. *haploos* simple *peris* around *stoma* mouth.] Having single peristome having a peristome with a single row of teeth, *appl* mosses haploperistomous

haplopetalous (hăp'lôpê'tâ'lô's) *n*. [Gk. *haploos* simple *petalos* leaf.] With single row of petals.

haplophase (hăp'lôfâz) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *phasis* aspect.] Stage in history of an organism when nuclei are haploid gametophyte phase

haplophyte (hăp'lôfî) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *phyton* plant.] A haploid plant or gametophyte *Opp* diplophyte or sporophyte

haploptil (hăp'lôfîl -pîl) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *ptilon* leather.] Single oromoptile about rachis formed by precocious development of the barbs of th teleoptile.

haplois (hăplô'sis) *n* [Gk. *haploos*

simple.] Halving of the chromosome number during meiosis re duction and disjunction.

haplostemonous (hăp'lôstêm'ô'nô's) *n*. [Gk. *haploos* simple *stemon* staminal.] Having one whorl of stamens.

haplostromatic (hăp'lôstrô'mât'ik) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *stroma* bedding.] *Appl* fungi having little or no endostroma, perithecia being formed in ectostoma. *Opp* diplostromatic.

hapl type (hăp'lôtp) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *typos* pattern.] The only species in a genus originally and thereby becoming a genotype.

haplozygous (hăplôz'igô's) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *zygon* yoke.] *Appl* genes in haploid organisms heterozygous.

hapters (hăp'têrâ) *n* *pl* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten.] Holdfasts, special disc-like outgrowths from the stem-like portions of certain algae which serve as organs of attachment. *Sing* hapteron.

haptic (hăp'tik) *n* [Gk. *haptein* to touch.] *Part* touch *appl* stimuli and reactions.

haptogen (hăp'tôjên) *n* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten -*genes* producing.] *Appl*, a limiting membrane of solidified protein which prevents solubility

haptomonad (hăp'tômôn'âd) *n* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten; *monas* unit.] An attached form of certain parasitic Flagellata of haptomonad.

haptophores (hăp'tôfô'rê) *n* *pl* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten *phoros* to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin, lysin opsonin precipitin or gelatinum of toxophores.

haptospore (hăp'tôspô'rê) *n*. [Gk. *haptein* to fasten *spora* seed.] An adherent or plasmoport

haptotropic (hăp'tôtrôp'ik) *n*. [Gk. *haptein* to touch *trope* turn.] *Appl* curvature of a plant organ due to contact stimulus thigmo-tropic.

haptotroplasm (hăptôt'rôplăz)m. n. [Gk. *haptēin* to touch *trope* turn.] Response to contact stimulus, as in tentacles tendrils, stems.

haptotype (hăptô'tēp) n. [Gk. *haptēin* to touch *typos* pattern.] An isotype collected with the holotype but possibly taken from another plant.

Harderian gland [J. J. Harder Swiss anatomist]. An accessory lacrimal gland of third eyelid or nictitating membrane.

harlequin lobe—a tritacular lobe with cells differing from those of other lobes, in certain Hemiptera.

harmonic suture,—an articulation formed by apposition of edges or surfaces, as between palatine bones.

harmosis (hărmô'sis) n. [Gk. *harmazein* fitting] Arrangement and adaptation in response to a stimulus.

harm zone (hărmô'zôn) n. [Gk. *harmazein* I arrange] One of the hormones which influence growth and nutrition.

harpagones (hărpăgō'ez) n. pl. [L. *harpago* hook.] Claspers or valves of certain male insects. pair of sclerites between harpes and claspers in mosquitoes harpes in Lepidoptera.

harpes (hărpēz) n. pl. [Gk. *harpē* sickle.] Chitinous processes between the claspers of mosquitoes claspers or valves of Lepidoptera.

Hartig net,—network of hyphae between cortical cells of roots in ectotrophic mycorrhiza.

Hassall's concentric corpuscles [A. H. Hassall English physician]. Epithelial cell nests in medulla of thymus.

hastate (hăst'ăt) a. [L. *hasta* spear] Spear-shaped more or less triangular with the two basal lobes divergent appl. leaf markings

Hatschek's nephridium [B. Hatschek Austrian zoologist]. A nephridium between notochord and preoral pit in Cephalochorda.

Hatschek's pit,—a mucus-secreting gland in roof of oral cavity in Cephalochorda preoral pit.

haulm (hôm) n. [A.S. *hæow*] The stem of such plants as possess the stem of a grass.

haustellate (hăst'elăt) a. [L. *haustire* to drain] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking

haustellum (hăst'elŭm) n. [L. *haustire* to drain] A proboscis adapted for sucking

haustoria,—pl. of haustorium.
haustorial (hăst'ôr'ăl) a. [L. *haustire* to drink] Pert or resembling a haustorium.

haustorium (hăst'ôr'ŭm) n. [L. *haustire* to drink] An outgrowth of stem, root, or hyphae of certain parasitic plants, which serves to draw food from the host plant sucker an outgrowth of embryonic tissue which extends to nutritive tissue in certain non-parasitic plants.

haustra (hăstră) n. pl. [L. *haustrium* drawer] Recesses or excavations of the colon between plicae semilunares See hastrum.

Haversian canal [C. J. Havers English anatomist] Small canals in bone in which be blood-capillaries, nerves and lymph-space.

Haversian fringes,—synovial villi.

Haversian system,—a Haversian canal the surrounding concentric lamellae and lacunae with canaliculi.

HCl cells,—parietal cells of stomach which secrete hydrochloric acid.

H-disc,—lighter region in anisotropic band of myofibrillae Hensen disc.

head-cap,—apical part or galea of head of spermatozoon perforatorium.

head-case,—the outer hard covering of insect head.

head-cell,—one of the cells on membrane of antheridium of Chara.

head kidney—the procephalic portion of kidney in vertebrates usually represented only in embryo nephridium usually developed in cephalic segment of invertebrates.

heart (hárt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte*] A hollow muscular organ with varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up circulation of blood core or central portion of tree or fruit.

heart wood,—the darker harder central wood of trees duramen.

heat (hët) *n.* [A.S. *heate*] A kind of energy manifested in various ways the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs the period of sexual desire.

heat pot,—a special area on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found.

hectocotylus (hëk'tòkòt'ùs) *n.* [Gk. *hekaton* hundred *kotylēs* cup] One of the arms of a mal cephalopod specialized to effect transference of sperms.

hedoni (hëdòn'ik) *n.* [Gk. *hedone* pleasure.] *Appl.* skin glands of certain reptiles, which secrete mucus and are specially active at rutting season.

heel (hël) *n.* [A.S. *hele*] Hinder or posterior tarsal portion of foot talon or talonid of a tooth a spinule t base of tibia in Hymenoptera.

Heidenhain, d mucus of—see demulces

heliotherm (hë'liòthärm) *n.* [Gk. *helios* least *thermē* heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat as alpine plants.

Helster valve [*L. Helster* German anatomist] Spiral valve in neck of gall-bladder.

heliotropism (hë'liò'ròpizm) *n.* [Gk. *helios* to draw down *tropein* to turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity geotropism.

helices,—*pl.* of helix.

helicine (hë'lidn) *n.* [Gk. *helix* spiral] Spiral convoluted *appt.* certain convoluted and dilated arteries in penis *perit.* outer rim of penna.

helicoid (hë'liòid) *n.* [Gk. *helix*

spiral *radius* like.] Spiral shaped like small shell *perit.* type of sympodial branching in which sympodium consists of fork branches of same side.

helicoïd cym—an inflorescence produced by suppression of successive axes on same side, thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted bostryx.

helicorubin (hë'likòroob'in) *n.* [*L. helix* spiral *ruber* red.] A red pigment of gut of pulmonat gastropods.

helicospore (hë'liòspòr) *n.* [Gk. *helix* spiral *spora* seed] A convoluted or spiral spore.

helicotr *ma* (hë'liòtrè'mà) *n.* [Gk. *helix* spiral *truma*, hole.] A small opening near summit of cochlea by which the scales vestibuli and tympani communicate.

heliophil (hë'liòfil) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun *philos* to love.] Adapted for relatively high intensity of light heliophilic, heliophilous. *Opp.* heliophobic, skiophil.

heliophobic,—skiophil, *qv*

heliophyll (hë'liòfil) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun *phyllon* leaf.] A plant having unilateral leaves. *Opp.* skiophyll.

heliophyt (hë'liòfir) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun *phyton* plant.] A sun plant, *opp.* shade plant or skiophyte.

hiosis (hë'liòsh) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun.] Production of discoloured spots or markings on leaves through concentration of sun on them solarisation.

heliotaxis (hë'liòtik'is) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor or other response to stimulus of sunlight.

heliotropism (hë'liò'ròpizm) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun, *tropein* to turn.] Curvature of organisms or certain parts in response to the stimulus of sunlight.

helix (hë'likn) *n.* [Gk. *helix* spiral.] A spiral the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in invertebrates the outer rim of external ear.

helmet (bél mēt) *n* [A.S. *hælm* *hælan*, to cover] The process of bill of hornbills the bony plates covering head of certain extinct fishes the galea of flowers and of insects.

helminthoid (hélmin'thoid) *a*. [Gk. *helmins* worm *eidos* shape.] Shaped like a worm vermiform.

helminthology (bél'mínthól'ójí) *n*. [Gk. *helmins* worm *logos* discourse.] The study of the natural history of worms the study of parasitic flatworms and round worms.

helophyte (bél'ofít) *n*. [Gk. *helos* marsh *phytos* plant.] A marsh plant a cryptophyte growing in soil saturated with water.

helotism (hél'ótizm) *n*. [Gk. *hēlois* serf from *Helos* Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour in its behalf *e.g.* in lichens, in some species of ants.

hema —see haema

h m —haem.

hemelytron (bémél'trón) *n* [Gk. *hēmos* half *elytron* sheath] Proximally hardened forewing of certain insects elytron of certain worms hemelytrum.

h mra (hémér'á) *n*. [Gk. *hēmēra*, day] The time during which fossiliferous strata constituting a zone of sedimentary rocks were deposited.

h meranthou (hémérán'thús) *n* [Gk. *hēmēra*, day *anthos* flower] Flowering by day hemeranthus.

h merophyte (hēm'rófít) *n* [Gk. *hēmēros* tame *phytos* plant] A cultivated plant.

hemerythrin,—haemerythrin.

hemibasidium (hém'basíd'íŭm) *n*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *basis* base *eidōs* form] The promycelium of the Ustilaginales.

h mbathybial (hém'báthíſ'b'íál) *a*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *bathys* deep *bios* life.] Pert. plankton between littoral and bathybial zones.

h mbranch (hém'tbrāngk) *n* [Gk.

hēmos half *branchia* gills.] Gill with gill filaments on one side only half-gill.

hemicellulase (hém'hél'ŭlās) *n*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *L. cellula* small cell.] An enzyme which effects hydrolysis of hemicellulose occurring in endosperm, fungi and certain invertebrates.

hemicellulose (hém'hél'ŭlōs) *n*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *L. cellula*, small cell] One of several polysaccharides, chemically unrelated to cellulose, occurring as cell wall constituents in cotyledons endosperms and woody tissues, and serving as reserve food.

hemicephalous (hém'héf'álŭs -éf'), *a*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *kephale* head] *Appl.* insect larvae with reduced head.

hemichlamydeous (hém'hklám'dē ūs) *a*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *chlamys* cloak.] Having ovuliferous scale inverted and bearing nucellus.

h mchordate (hém'hkór'dát) *a*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *chorda* string] Possessing rudimentary notochord.

h micrypt phyte (hém'hkrip'tóſít) *n* [Gk. *hēmos* half *kryptos* hidden *phytos* plant.] A plant with dormant buds in the soil surface, the aerial shoots surviving for a season only.

hemicyclic (hém'hé'klík) *a*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *kyklos* round] With some floral whorls cyclic, others spiral.

hemelytron,—hemelytron, *q.v.*

hemipiphyt (hém'hép'ítít) *n*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *epi* upon *phytos*, plant] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant but later send roots to the ground.

hemigamy (hém'íg'ámí) *n*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *gamos* marriage.] Activation of ovum by male nucleus without nuclear fusion semigamy.

h mgnath us (hém'íg'náthŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hēmos* half *gnathos* jaw] Having one jaw shorter than the other as in some fishes and birds.

hemikaryon (hēm'kār'yon) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *karyon* kernel.] A nucleus with gametic or haploid number of chromosomes prominent.

hemikaryoti (hēm'kār'iot'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *karyon*, kernel] *Part* hemikaryon haploid.

hemimetaboli (hēm'imē'tābōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half *metaboli* change.] Having an incomplete or partial metamorphosis as certain insects.

hemiparasite (hēm'pār'azit) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half *parasites* parasite] A partial or facultative parasite.

hemiparasitic (hēm'pār'azit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *para* beside *sitas* food] *Part* plant which is capable of carrying on photosynthesis but not sufficiently to supply all food material.

h mipenis (hēm'pē'nīs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *L. penis* penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in lizards and snakes.

h mipn astic (hēm'tōl'ast'ik, -pō) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *paris* to breathe.] With one or more pairs of spiracles closed.

h mpterygoid (hēm'ptēr'igōid) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *pteryx* wing *eidos* form] I neognath birds part of pterygoid which fuses with palatine.

hemisaprophyte (hēm'hāp'rōf'it) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *sapros* decayed *phyton* plant.] A plant living partly by photosynthesis, partly by obtaining food from humus.

h mesome (hēm'hōm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *soma* body] The symmetrical half of an animal about median vertical plane.

h misphere (hēm'hīf'ēr) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *sphaera* globe] One of the cerebral or cerebellar hemispheres.

hemipor (hēm'hōp'ōr) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *para* seed] A protoconidium, *g* of dermatophytes.

hemisystol (hēm'hīs'tōl) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *systoleis* to contract] Contraction of one entrance of the heart.

h mitropous (hēm'it'rop'is) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *trope* turn.] Turned half round having an ovule with hilum on one side and micropyle etc. opposite in a plane parallel to placenta.

h mixis (hēm'ik'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *mixis* mingling] Fragmentation and reorganization of macronucleus without involving micronucleus, in *Paramecium*.

hemizygous (hēm'iz'ig'is) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *zygon* yoke.] *Appl* genes in haploid organisms *appl* genes without alleles in normal diploid organisms haplozygous.

h mo-—see *haemo-*

Heml e layer [*F G J* *Hemle* German anatomist]. Outermost stratum of nucleated cubical cells in inner root-sheath *f a ha* follicle.

H al sloop,—loop *f* kidneytubule within apical portion of pyramid.

Hemle' sheath,—perineurium or *is* prolongation surrounding branches of nerve.

H use cell [*V Hensen* German histologist] Columnar supporting cells on basilar membrane, external to outer phalangeal cells in organ of Corti.

H na n line,—a disc dividing the darker portion of a sarcomere into two parts mesophragma, *Q* line.

Hensen node,—the primitive node, *g*

Hensen stripe,—a band *f* interlacing fibrils on under surface of tectorial membrane of Corti organ.

h par (hē'pār) *n.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] Liver or an organ having a similar function.

h parin (hē'pārin) *n.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] *S* substance present in liver and some other tissues, which inhibits formation, or action, of thrombin.

hep tic (hēpāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] *Part* like or associated with the liver *part* liverworts.

h p ticlelogy (hēpāt'ikōl'ōj'ē) *n.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *logos* discourse] The study of Hepaticae or liverworts.

- hepatobiliary (hēp'atobīlī'ārī) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *bilis* bile.] Appl. a fibrous capsule enclosing hepatic vessels and bile duct, Glisson's capsule.
- hepatocolic (hēp'atōkōl'īk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *colon* large intestine.] Part liver and colon.
- hepatocystic (hēp'atōsī'tīk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *cystis* bladder] Part liver and gall-bladder.
- hepatod. duodenal (hēp'atōdō'ōdē nāl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *duodeni* twelve each.] Part. liver and duodenum.
- hepatocenteric (hēp'atōsēntēr'īk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *externum*, gut.] Of or part liver and intestine.
- h. patogastric (hēp'atōgās'trīk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *gaster* stomach.] Part liver and stomach.
- hepatopancreas,—digestive gland in many invertebrates, supposed to perform a function similar to that of liver and of pancreas in higher forms.
- h. patoportal (hēp'atōpōrtāl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *porta*, gate.] Part or designating portal circulation of liver.
- h. patorenal (hēp'atōrē nāl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *renes* kidneys] Part. liver and kidney.
- hepatoumbilical (hēp'atōūmbī'līkāl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *umbilicus* navel.] Joining liver and umbilicus.
- heptagynous (hēptā'gīnōs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *gynē* female.] With seven pistils.
- heptamerous (hēptāmēr'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *meros* part.] Having whorls of flowers seven.
- || ptandrous (hēptān drūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven *aner* man] Having seven stamens.
- heptarch (hēp'tārk) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven *archē* beginning] Having seven initial groups of xylem.
- || ptastichous (hēptās'tīkūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *stichos* row] Arranged in seven rows *appl* leaves.
- herb (hērb) *n.* [L. *herba*, green crop.] A seed plant without woody stem.
- herbaceous (hērbā'shūs) *a.* [L. *herbacus* grassy] Part. or being a herb or similarly formed.
- herbivorous (hērbēv'orūs) *a.* [L. *herba*, green crop *vorare* to devour] Eating or subsisting on herbs.
- Herbst's corpuscle [E. F. Herbst German anatomist]. A simple type of Pacinian corpuscle, in birds.
- hercogamy (hērōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *heros* barrier *gamos* union.] The condition in which self fertilization is impossible also herkogamy.
- hereditary (hērēd'itārī) *a.* [L. *hered* *stare* heirship] Transmissible from parent to offspring as characteristic, physical or mental.
- heredity (hērēd'itī) *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] The organic relation between successive generations germinal constitution.
- heritability (hēr'itābīl'itī) *n.* [L. L. *hereditas* *habilis* that may be inherited.] Capacity for being transmitted from one generation to another hereditary or genotypic variance expressed as percentage of total variance in the feature examined.
- herkogamy—hercogamy
- hermaphrodite (hērmāf'rōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditēs* combining both sexes.] An organism with both male and female reproductive organs. *a.* Hermaphroditic.
- h. smaphroditism (hērmāf'rōdītizm) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditēs* combining both sexes.] The condition of having both male and female reproductive organs in one individual.
- hermetism (hērmēt'izm) *n.* [Gk. *Hermes*] The angiocarpic condition of fungi angiocarpy.
- he petology (hēr'pētōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *herpeton* reptile *logos* discourse.] That part of zoology dealing with the structure, habits and classification of reptiles.
- hesperidin (hēsper'īdīm) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperides*] Vitamin F a bioflavonoid active principle of citrus, affecting permeability of capillaries.

hesperidium (hēs pērīd'itūm) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperides* sisters guarding the golden apples given by Gala.] A superior many-celled, few-seeded indehiscent fruit, having epicarp and mesocarp joined together and endocarp projecting into interior as membranous partitions which divide the pulp into chambers *e.g.* orange.

henthogen us (hēnthōj, ōtis) *n.* [Gk. *hēthos* clothes -*gēnis* born.] Covered with down at hatching; downy. *e.g.* dasypteryx.

heteracanth us (hēt'ērākin'thōs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *akanthos*, spine.] Having the spines in dorsal fin asymmetrical.

heteractinal (hēt'ērākt'inal) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *aktis* ray] *Peri.* nail-like spicules having disc of six to eight rays in one plane, and stout ray at right angles to these.

heterandrous (hēt'ērān drōs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *aner* man.] With stamens of different length or shape.

heterauxous (hēt'ērōks'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *auxōsis* growth.] Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs relative growth rate of parts of an organism heterogonic or allometric growth bradyauxous and tachyuxous, *e.g.*

heterauxin,—**heterauxin**, *q*
heteraxial (hēt'ērāks'ial) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *axis* axis.] With three unequal axes.

heterocious,—**hetero-cious**.

heteroagglutinin (hēt'ērōāglōot'īnin) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *L. agglutinare* to glue to] Fertilin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of different species of heterogglutinin.

h t roauxin (hēt'ērōk' s) [Gk. *heteros* other *auxōsis* to grow] A growth-promoting hormone extracted from fungi **heterauxin** β -indolyl-acetic acid $C_{20}H_{29}O_3N$

heterobasidium (hēt'ērōbāsīd'itūm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *basis* base *idion* dim] A separate basidium

composed of hypobasidium and epibasidium. *Opp.* homobasidium.
heteroblastic (hēt'ērōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *blastos* bud.] With indirect development.

heterobrachial (hēt'ērōbrā'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *L. brachion* arm.] *Peri.* chromosome arms on either side of centromere pericentric.

heterocarpons (hēt'ērōkār'pōs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *karpōs* fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit.

heterocaryo—*see* heterokaryo-
heterocellular (hēt'ērōkēl'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *L. cellula* small cell.] Composed of cells of more than one type. *Opp.* homocellular.

heterocephalous (hēt'ērōkēf'ālōs, -ēl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kephale* head.] Having pedicellate flowers on separate heads from staminate.

heterocercal (hēt'ērōkēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kērke* tail.] Having vertebral column terminating in upper lobe of caudal fin which is usually larger than lower.

heterocercy (hēt'ērōkēr'sī) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kērke* tail.] Condition of having heterocercal tail.
heterochlamydeous (hēt'ērōklāmīd'ēōs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chlamys* cloak] Having calyx differing from corolla in colour texture etc.

heterochromatid (hēt'ērōkrōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma*, colour] *Peri.* heterochromatin *opp.* chromosomal regions liable to become heteropycnotic. *Opp.* euchromatic.

heterochromatin (hēt'ērōkrō māt') *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma*, colour]. Chromatin retaining high nucleic acid content and regulating nucleic acid metabolism in nucleus and cytoplasm.

heterochromatism (hēt'ērōkrō māt'izm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour] Change of colour as seasonal colour change in an inflorescence.

heterochromaty—differential staining

heterochromia (hët'ërk'rö'myá) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour] Difference in colour of parts normally of one colour as of ridges of a pair of eyes.

heterochromosome (hët'ërk'rö'mö-söm) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour *soma*, body] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one sex-chromosome allosome. *Opp* autosome euchromosome.

heterochromous (hët'ërk'rö'müs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour] Differently coloured *appl* disc and marginal forets. *Opp* homochromous.

heterochronism (hët'ërk'röniam) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *chronos* time] Departure from typical sequence in time of formation of organs heterochrony

heterochrosis (hët'ërk'rö'äls) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colouring] Abnormal coloration.

heteroclinous (hët'ërokli'nös) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *kline* bed.] Heterocephalous, *q v*

heteroclonous (hët'ëros'klus) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *hela* hollow] *Pert* vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulatory centra concavoconvex.

het rocont,—het rokont.

het rocyts (hët'erocists) *n. plur* [Gk. *heteros* other *kystis* bladder] Clear cells occurring at intervals on filaments of certain algae, marking limits of merogonia

het rodactylous (hët'ërodäk'tüts) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *daktylos* digit] With the first and second toes turned backwards.

heterodont (hët'erödönt) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *odous* tooth] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes. *Opp* homodont.

heterodromous (hët'ërod'römüs) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *dromos* to run.] Having genetic spiral of stem leaves turning in different direction to that of branch leaves.

heteroed us (hët'ëro'äüs) *a*. [Gk.

heteros other *oikos* house.] Passing different stages of life history in different hosts exhibiting heteroecism metoecious, metoxenous.

heterogamete (hët'ërogämët') *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other; *gametes*, spouse.] One of dissimilar conjugating gametes an anisogamete.

heterogametic (hët'ërogämët'ik) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *gametes* spouse.] Elaborating two kinds of gametes in equal numbers having unequal pair of sex chromosomes, XY or WZ *appl* sex that is heterozygous reproducing sexually di gametic of homogametic.

het rogams us (hët'ërog'ämts) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *gamos* marriage] With unlike gametes having two types of flowers having indirect pollination methods.

heterogamy (hët'ërog'ämi) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *gamos* offspring] Alternation of two sexual generations, one being true sexual the other parthenogenetic condition of having or union of, gametes of different size and structure anisogamy

heterogangliate (hët'ërogäng'ghät) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *ganglion* ganglion.] With widely separated and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia.

heterogeneals (hët'ërojen'äts) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* descent.] Spontaneous generation alternation of generations.

heterogeneti (hët'eröjenti'ik) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* descent.] Descended from different ancestral stock *pert* heterogeneals.

heterogenous (hët'ëroj'ënä) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *gennai* produced.] Having different origin, not originating in the body *pert* het rogeny

heterogeny (hët'ëroj'ëni) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *gennai* generation.] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in regular series.

heterogonic (hët'ërogön'ik) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *gennai* produce.] Differing in developmental or growth rate allometric.

- heterogenous** (hët'ërg'ënäs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* birth.] *Peri.* heterogenesis, or heterogony
- heterogony** (hët'ërg'ënä) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* birth.] Condition of having two or three, kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen alternation of generations *allometry* *q.v.*
- heterogynous** (hët'ërg'ynäs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *gynē* woman.] With two types of females.
- heterocous**,—**heteroecious**.
- heter karyon** (hët'ërkär'yon) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon* nucleus.] An individual having heterokaryotic cells a cell formed by fusion of hyphal cells, the haploid nuclei remaining separate.
- heterokaryosis** (hët'ërkär'jō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon*, nucleus.] Presence of genetically dissimilar nuclei within individual cells heterokaryotic condition.
- heterokaryote** (hët'ërkär'jōt) [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon* nucleus.] Having two distinct types of nuclei.
- heterokaryotic** (hët'ërkär'jō'tik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon* nucleus.] H ving genetically dissimilar nuclei, in multinucleate cell, or in different cells of hypha heterokaryote.
- heterokinesis** (hët'ërkīnēs'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kīnē* to move.] Qualitative or differential division of chromosomes.
- heterokont** (hët'ërkōnt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kōntos* punting-pole.] Having flagella or cilia of unequal length. *Opp* *isokont*
- heterolecithal** (hët'ërlēs'ihäl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *lekthē* yolk.] H ving unequally distributed deutoplasm.
- heterologous** (hët'ërl'ōgūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *logos* relation.] Of different origin; derived from different species differing morphologically *appl* alternating generations *appl* various substances, *g* agglutinins, affecting other than species of origin; *cf* homologous.

- heterology** (hët'ërl'jōj) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *logos* relation.] Non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements.
- heterolysis** (hët'ërl'jō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *lysis* loosing.] Cell or tissue disintegration by action of exogenous agents or enzymes. *Opp* *autolysis*.
- heterolytic** (hët'ërl'jō'tik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *lysis* to dissolve.] Causing *peri* heterolysis. *Opp* *autolytic*.
- heter malleous** (hët'ërmäl'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *mallas* lock of wool.] Spreading in different directions.
- H teromastigote** (hët'ërmäst'jōt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *mastix* lash.] Having two different types of flagella heteromastigote.
- h teromericous** (hët'ërm'ërys) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *meros* part.] H ving, or consisting of, an unequal number of parts, *appl* whorls, tarsi etc. having stratified thallus.
- h te ometabolē** (hët'ërmētābōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *metabolē* change.] H ving incomplete metamorphosis.
- heteromorphic** (hët'ërmōr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *morphe* shape.] Having different forms at different times *appl* chromosomes of different size and shape or chromosome pairs differing in size *appl* alternation of diploid and haploid phases in morphologically dissimilar generations, antithetic heteromorphous, *q.v.*
- heteromorphism** (hët'ërmōr'fizim) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *morphe* shape.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic.
- het romorphosis** (hët'ërmōr'fō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *morphe* shape.] Production of part in an abnormal position regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed *cf* homeosis.
- h teromorphous** (hët'ërmōr'fōs) *a.* [Gk. *heter* other *morphe* shape.] *Peri.* an irregular structure or departure from the normal.

heteronereis (hét'érón'érís) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *Nereis* Nereid.] A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine worms.

heteronomous (hét'érón'ómós) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *nomos* law] Subject to different laws of growth specialised on different lines. [Gk. *heteros* other *nomos* department.] *Appl.* segmentation into dissimilar segments.

heteropalmata (hét'érópál'mós) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *palmos* sole f. foot.] Having flexor tendons of toes bifid.

heteropetalous (hét'érópét'alós) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *petalos* leaf] With dissimilar petals.

heterophagous (hét'éróf'ágíós) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phagos* to eat.] Having young in altrices condition.

heterophil (hét'érófil) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *philos* loving] *Appl.* non-specific antigens and antibodies present in an organism, affording natural immunity *appl.* granular leucocytes which show interspecific differences in their reaction to stains. *n.* Polymorphonuclear leucocyte.

heterophyad (hét'érófiád'ík) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyes* shoot.] Producing separate shoots, one vegetative, one reproductive.

heterophyllous (hét'érófil'ós) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyllon* leaf.] Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of the same plant having lamellae of different size or shape, as some agarics.

heterophylly — **heterophyllous** condition.

heterophyt (hét'érófit) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyton* plant] A plant obtaining nourishment from dead or living organisms, o from their products *a.* heterotrophic, saprophytic, o parasitic plant. *Opp.* autophyte.

heterophytic (hét'érófit'ík) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyton*, plant] With two kinds of spores, borne by

different sporophytes of homophytic.

heteroplasogametes (hét'érópláz'gámétis) *n. plu.* [Gk. *heteros*, other *plasma* wandering gametes spouse.] Motile gametes that are unlike one another.

heteroplasia (hét'érópláz'ia) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plasma* to mould.] The development of one tissue from another of a different kind.

heteroplasma (hét'érópláz'm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other, *plasma*, mould.] Tissue formed in abnormal places.

heteroplasma (hét'érópláz'má) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from a different species used as medium for tissue culture of anoplasma, homoplasma.

heteroplastic (hét'érópláz'tík) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plastikos* formed.] *Appl.* grafts of unrelated material *appl.* transplantation between individuals of different species or genera, *opp.* homoplastic of enoplastic.

heteroploid (hét'éróplóid) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *haploos* onefold.] Having an extra chromosome through non-disjunction of pair i meiosis not having multiple of the basic haploid number of chromosomes. *n.* An organism having heteroploid nuclei.

heteroprotease (hét'éróprót'éás) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *proteas* first.] One of primary products formed by action of gastric juices on other hydrolysing agents on proteins propeptone.

heteropycnosis (hét'érópliknó'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pyknes* dense.] Condensation of sex-chromosome during growth period stages of germs and cytes condition of chromosome region or of chromosomes synthesizing more or less nucleic acid than remainder of chromosome set.

heteropycnotic (hét'érópliknót'ík) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pyknes* dense.] *Appl.* chromosome manifesting heteropycnosis.

heterorhizal (hët'ë'rô'zål) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *rhiza*, root.] With roots coming from no determinate point.

heterosexual (hët'ë'rô'sëk sôl) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *L. sexus* sex.] Of or *pert* the opposite sex *appl.* hormones, etc.

heterosis (hët'ë'rô'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other] Cross-fertilization hybrid vigour result of heterozygosis.

heterosomal (hët'ë'rô'sô'mål) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *soma*, body] Occurring in, or *pert* different bodies *appl.* rearrangements in two or more chromosomes of a set.

heterosom (hët'ë'rô'sôm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *soma*, body] A heterochromosome.

heterosporangic (hët'ë'rô'spôrân'jik) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *spora* seed *sperma* vessel.] Bearing two kinds of spores in separate sporangia.

heterosporous (hët'ë'rô'spô'rus, hët'ë'rô'spô'rûs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *spora* seed.] Producing two kinds of spores heterosporic.

heterospory (hët'ë'rô'spô'ri) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *spora* seed] The condition of being heterosporous the production of megaspores and microspores.

heterostammonous (hët'ë'rô'stâm'ônûs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *stammon* stamen] With unlike stamens.

heterostrophy (hët'ë'rô'strô'fi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *strophê* turning] The condition of being coiled a direction opposite to normal.

heterostyled (hët'ë'rô'stî'd) [Gk. *heteros* other *stylê* pillar] Flaring unlike or unequal styles heterostyle.

heterostyly (hët'ë'rô'stî'lî) [Gk. *heteros* other *stylas* pilla] Condition of being heterostyled.

heterosynapsal (hët'ë'rô'sînâp'sal) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *synapsis* union.] Pairing of two dissimilar chromosomes; cf. homosynapsis.

heterotaxi (hët'ë'rô'ták'sîs) [Gk. *heteros* other *taxis* arrangement.]

Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts.

heterothallic (hët'ë'rô'thál'ik) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *thallos* young shoot.] Requiring branches of two distinct mycelia to form a zygospore; *appl.* moulds of homothallic.

heterothallism, heterothallic condition.

heterothermal (hët'ë'rô'thêr'mål) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *thermos* heat.] *Appl.* animals whose temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium poikilothermal. *Opp.* homeothermal.

heteroti (hët'ë'rô'tîk) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other] *Pert* heterosis *appl.* vigour.

heterotomy (hët'ë'rô'tômî) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *temnein* to cut.] Condition of having parts of perianth whorls unequal or dissimilar irregular dichotomy in Crmoides.

heterotopy (hët'ë'rô'tô'pî) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *topos* place.] Displacement abnormal habitat.

heterotrichous (hët'ë'rô'trîk'ûs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *trichis* hair] Having two types of cilia having thallus consisting of prostrate and erect filaments, as certain algae.

heterotrophic (hët'ë'rô'trô'fik) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *trophê* nourishment.] Getting nourishment from organic substances *appl.* parasitic plants *opp.* autotrophic.

heterotropic chromosome — sex chromosome *q.v.*

heterotropous (hët'ë'rô'trô'pûs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *trepom* to turn.] *Pert* ovule with hilum and micropyle at opposite ends in a plane parallel to placenta heterotropic.

heterotype (hët'ë'rô'tîp) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] First meiotic division.

heterotypic (hët'ë'rô'tîp'ik) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] *Pert* meiotic division in which daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings; *appl.* first or reduction division in meiosis of homeotypic.

- heterotypical (hët'erötüp'tikäl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] *Appl.* a genus comprising species that are not truly related.
- heteroxenous (hët'erözen ös, -ök'ä-nös) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *xenos* host.] Occurring on or infesting more than one kind of host heteroecious.
- heterozygosis (hët'erözigös ös) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] Descent from two different species, varieties, or races.
- heterozygote (hët'erözigöt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] A organism having alternative forms of a gene an impure dominant a heterozygous organism.
- heterozygous (hët'erös'igös) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] Bearing two dissimilar alternative genetic factors.
- hexacanth (hëk'säkinth) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *akantha* thorn.] Having six hooks *appl.* embryo of certain flat worms.
- hexactinal (hëk'säktinäl) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray.] With six rays.
- hexactin (hëk'säktin) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray.] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles.
- hexactinial (hëk'säktinäl) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray.] With tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.
- hexacyclie (hëk'säp'këk) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *kyklos* circle.] Having floral whorls consisting of six parts.
- hexagynous (hëk'sägynös) [Gk. *hex* six *gyn* woman.] Having six pistils.
- hexamerous (hëk'sälm'ërös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *meros* part.] Occurring in sixes, arranged in sixes.
- hexandrous (hëk'sän'drös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *aner* man.] Having six stamens.
- hexapetaloid (hëk'säpët'älöd) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *petalon* petal *eidos* form.] With petaloid perianth of six parts.
- hexapetalous (hëk'säpët'älös) *a.*

- [Gk. *hex* six *petalon* petal.] Having six petals.
- hexaphyllous (hëk'säfil'ös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *phyllon* leaf.] Having six leaves.
- hexaploid (hëk'säplöd) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *haplos* simple *eidos* form.] With six sets of chromosomes. *n.* An organism having six times the monoploid chromosome number.
- hexapod (hëk'säpöd) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *pous* foot.] *Peri.* animal with six legs. *n.* An insect.
- hexapterous (hëk'säp'tërös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *pteron* wing.] Having six wing-like processes or expansions.
- hexarch (hëk'särk) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *arche* beginning.] Having six radiating vascular strands *appl.* roots.
- hexasepalous (hëk'säsp'älös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *sepal* *eidos* sepal.] Having six sepals.
- hexaspermous (hëk'säspër'mös) [Gk. *hex* six *sperma*, seed.] Having six seeds.
- hexasporous (hëk'säspör'üs) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *spora* seed.] Having six spores.
- hexastemonous (hëk'sästëm'önös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *stemon* stamen.] Having six stamens hexandrous.
- hexaster (hëk'säst'ër) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *aster* star.] A variety of hexactine in which the rays branch and produce star-shaped figures.
- hexastichous (hëk'säst'ükös) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *stichos* row.] Having the parts arranged in six rows.
- hexalogy (hëk'säkol'ög) *n.* [Gk. *hexis* habit *logos* discourse.] Bionomics.
- hexuron] *cld.*—ascorbic acid or vitamin C
- hiatus (hiät'üs) *n.* [L. *hiare* to gape.] Any large opening.
- hibernacul in (hi'bërnäk'ülüm) *n.* [L. *hibernaculum* winter-quarters.] A winter bud specially modified winter bud in fresh-water Polyzoa.
- hibernal (hibë'näl) *a.* [L. *hibernus* wintry.] Of the winter hibernial.

hibernat (hí'bérnít) *v* [L. *hibernus* wintry] To pass the winter in a resting state.

hibernating glands,—lymph glands of richly vascularized fatty tissue occurring in some rodents and insectivores.

hidrosis (híd'ró'sis) *n*. [Gk. *hidros* sweat.] Excretion of sweat perpiration.

hi mal (hí'mál) *a* [L. *hiems* winter.] *Peri* winter *appl.* aspect of a community.

Highmore's antrum [*N* Highmore English surgeon]. The maxillary sinus which communicates with the middle meatus of the nose.

Highmore's body—corpus highmoreanum medullarium testis

hilar (hí'lár) *a*. [L. *hilum* trifle] Of or *peri* hilum *appl.* ppendix of spores.

hiliferous (hí'lí'f'érus) *a*. [L. *hilum* trifle *ferre* to carry] Having hilum.

hilum (hí'lúm) *n*. [L. *hilum* trifle] Scar on ovule where it was attached to placenta; eye of seed nucleus of starch grain; small notch, opening or depression usually where vessels, nerves, etc. enter of kidney lung spleen, etc. also hilus.

hind brain,—rhombencephalon, that portion of brain derived from third embryonic vesicle.

hind gut,—diverticulum of yolk-sac extending into tail-fold in human embryo; posterior portion of alimentary tract.

hind kidney—metanephros

hinge-cells,—large epidermal cells which by changes in turgor control rolling and unrolling of leaf

hinge-joint,—a joint in which articular surfaces are so moulded as to permit motion in one plane only ginglymus

hinge-ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the two valves of a bivalve shell.

hinge-line,—the line of articulation of the two valves in bivalve shell.

hinge-tooth,—one of the projections of and on the hinge line in bivalves.

hinoid (hí' oíd) *a*. [Gk. *his* nerve *eidos* form.] With parallel veins at right angles to mid-rib *appl.* leaf-type

hip-joint,—the ball-and-socket joint between femur and hip-girdle.

hippocampal (híp'ókám'pál) *a*. [Gk. *hippos* horse; *kampos* bend.] *Peri* the hippocampus.

hippocampus (híp'ókám'pús) *n*. [Gk. *hippos* horse *kampos* bend.] Part of rhinencephalon forming an eminence extending throughout length of floor of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle hippocampus major

hippocampus minor—calcar avis.

hippocrepian (híp'ók'r'epíán) *a*. [Gk. *hippos* horse *krepi* shoe.] Shaped like a horse-shoe hippocrepiform.

hippuric (híp'ú'rik) *a*. [Gk. *hippos* horse *ouron* urine.] Obtained from horse urine *appl.* acid benzoyle glycine, $C_9H_7O_3N$ synthesized by kidney and present in urine of herbivorous animals.

hirsut (hí'rút) *a*. [L. *hirsutus* shaggy] Covered with hair-like feathers, *appl.* birds having stiff, hairy bristles or covering

hirudin (hí'rú'dín) *n*. [L. *hirudo* leech] A substance, obtained in solution from buccal glands of leech, which prevents clotting of blood by inhibiting action of thrombin on fibrinogen.

His bundl [*N* His German anatomist] Band of muscle fibres with nerve fibres connecting auricles and ventricles of heart atrioventricular or univentricular bundle Gaskell bridge.

hispid (hís'píd) *a*. [L. *hispidus* rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, or bristles

his tami (hís'támin) *n*. [Gk. *his* tissue *ammoniacum* resinos gum.] Product of the basic amino acid and food constituent histidine. In ergot and animal tissues, stimulates autonomic nervous system, gastric juice secretion, and capillary dilatation $C_{12}H_{19}N$

- histi blast** (his'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *blastos* bud.] An immature histocyte.
- histiocyte** (his'tōsh) *n.* [Gk. *histion*, tissue *kytos* hollow.] A primitive blood cell giving rise to a monocyte or a monocyte of reticular origin, or a mastocyte derived from endothelium or a reticulo-endothelial cell fixed macrophage in loose connective tissue, adventitial cell, rheumatoid cell.
- histiogenic**,—**histogenic**.
- histioid** (his'tōid) *a.* [Gk. *histion*, web *eidos* form.] Like a web, arachnoid tissue-like.
- histiomonocyt** (his'tōmōn'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *monos* alone *kytos* hollow.] An endothelial cell of certain capillaries and associated with the histocytic metabolic system.
- histiotypic** (his'tōtīp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *typos* pattern.] *Appl.* uncontrolled unorganized growth of cells, in tissue culture. *Opp.* organotypic.
- histoblast** (his'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *blastos* bud.] A unit of tissue imaginal disc.
- histochemistry** (his'tōkēm'istrī) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *chemia*, transmutation.] The chemistry of animal tissues.
- histocyte** (his'tōsh) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *kytos* hollow.] Tissue cell as distinguished from germ cell.
- histogenesis** (his'tōjēn'sis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genesis* descent.] Formation and development of tissue.
- histogenic** (his'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genesis* producing.] Tissue-producing *appl.* the separate meristematic layers in a stratified growing point.
- histogenic**—produced in or from tissue *appl.* canines, condyles, etc.
- histogen** (his'tōjēn) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genesis*, to produce.] Tissue-producing zones or layers: periderm, periderm derma, togen, and calyprogen.
- histohaematin** (his'tōhēm'atin) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *haema*, blood.] An intracellular haematin compound, a cytochrome.
- histology** (his'tōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *logos* discourse.] The science which treats of the detailed structure of animal or plant tissues, microscopic morphology, histomorphology.
- histolysis** (his'tōl'ōsis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *lysis* to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues, process by which most of pupal internal organs dissolve into creamy fluid, except certain cells round which new imaginal tissues are formed.
- histometaeasis** (his'tōmētē'asis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *metastasis* alteration.] Fossilization with retention of the detailed structure of plant or animal tissues.
- histone** (his'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue.] A protein constituent of cell nuclei, thymus, blood corpuscles, and lymph glands.
- histophyly** (his'tōf'īlī) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *phyle* tribe.] Phylogenetic history of a group of cells.
- histotaxis** (his'tōtē'aksīs) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *taxis* full-grown.] The completion of functional differentiation of tissue cells.
- histotrophic** (his'tōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *trophos* to nourish.] *Part* or connected with tissue formation or repair.
- histozoic** (his'tōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *zoos* animal.] Living within tissues *appl.* trophozoic stage of certain Sporozoa.
- histoxyme** (his'tōksīm) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *xyme* leaven.] An enzyme found in kidneys of certain animals, and in fungi capable of decomposing hippuric acid, hippuricase.
- hock** (hōk) *n.* [*A.S.* *hock* heel.] The tarsal joint, or its region, hough.
- holandric** (holān'drīk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *andros* male.] *Part* holandry transmitted from male to male through the Y-chromosome *appl.* sex-linked characters.

- holandry (hōlān drī) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *aner* male.] The condition of having full number of testes, as two pairs in Oligochaeta of merandry.
- holartic (hōlārtī'k) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *Arktos* Great Bear] *Appl* or *part.* a zoogeographical region including northern parts of Old and New Worlds or palaearctic and nearctic sub-regions.
- holard (hōlārd') *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *arōs* [water]] Total water content of soil of chesard, echard.
- helaspidon (hōl'ēspīd'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *aspēs* shield.] With single series of large scales on posterior aspect of tarso-rostratus.
- holodont (hōl'hōdōnt) *n.* [Gk. *holos* furrow; *odōn* tooth.] Having the teeth in a long continuous groove.
- holdfast,—a sucker or disc-like extension of a thelms primarily for attachment, as apressorium, bapteron, hyphopodium, stomatopodium.
- holobasidium (hōl'ōbāsīd'īsm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *basīs* base *idion* dim.] A basidium not divided by septa.
- hol benthic (hōl'ōbēn'thīk) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole; *benthos* depths.] Living in depths of sea throughout life.
- holoblasti (hōl'ōblāstī'k) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *blastos* bud.] *Part* eggs with total cleavage.
- holobranch (hōl'ōbrān'k) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *branchē* gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides.
- holocarpis (hōl'ōkār'pīk) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *karpēs* fruit.] Having the fruit-body formed by the entire thallus *appl.* fungi without rhizoids or haustoria, living in host cell, as certain Phycomycetes. *Opp* cucurpic.
- Holocene (hōl'ōsēn) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole; *kainos* recent.] Recent geological epoch following Pleistocene; postglacial age.
- holochlamydat (hōl'ōklām'ēdāt) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *chlamys* cloak.] Having no notch on mantle margin.
- holochroal (hōl'ōkrō'āl) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *chros* close.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together so that cornea is continuous over whole eye.
- holocrine (hōl'ōkrīn) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *krisin* to separate.] *Appl* glands in which secretory cells disintegrate and form part of secretion as sebaceous glands of poecrine, merocrine.
- holocyell (hōl'ōsēl'īk) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *kyklos* circle.] *Part.* or completing alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations.
- holodikaryoti (hōl'ōdī'kīdōtī'k) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *dīs* double *karyon*, nucleus.] Having pair of nuclei and lacking haploid phase.
- holoenzyme (hōl'ōēn īm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *en*, in *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme consisting of an apo-enzyme and co-enzyme, neither of which is active by itself.
- hologametes (hōl'ōgamētēs) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gametes* spouse.] Fully developed protozoa taking part in syngamy *Opp* merogametes.
- hologamy (hōlōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *game* marriage.] Macro-gamy condition of having gametes similar to somatic cells.
- hologastrula (hōl'ōgāstrōolā) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gaster* stomach.] Gastrula formed from holoblastic egg.
- holognath us (hōlōg'nāthūs) [Gk. *holos* whole *gnathos* jaw.] Having the jaw in single piece.
- hologonidium,—soredium, *g.v.*
- hologynic (hōlōg'īn'īk) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gynē* woman.] Transmitted direct from female to female *appl.* sex-linked characters.
- holomastigote (hōl'ōmāstīgōt) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *mastix* whip.] Having one type of flagellum scattered evenly over the body.

- holometabolic** (hól'omētáb'ólík) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *metabole* change.] Having complete metamorphosis.
- holometabolism** (hól'ómētáb'ólizm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *metabole* change.] State of having complete metamorphosis. *Opp.* hemimetabolism.
- homomorphic** (hól'ómór'fóis) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *morphe* shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced.
- hol n phridia**,—**meganephridia**, *pl*
- hol nephros** (hól'ónéf'rón) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *nephros* kidney] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ.
- holoparasit** (hól'opár'áit) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *parasitos* parasite.] A parasite which cannot exist independently of a host obligate parasite.
- hol phyt** (hól'fit) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *phyton* plant] Any green or phototrophic independent plant.
- hol phyti** (hól'ofít'ik) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *phyton* plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant phototrophic. *Opp.* holozoic.
- holoplankton** (hól'opláŋktón) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *pláŋktos* wandering] The marine or fresh-water organisms which complete their life cycle while drifting with the surrounding water.
- holoplanktoni** (hól'opláŋktón'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *pláŋktos* wandering] Living near the surface of sea, or of lake, throughout life *part.* holoplankton.
- holopneustic** (hól'ónústik) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *pnein* to breathe] With all spiracles open for respiration.
- holptic** (hól'óptik) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *ops* eye] Having eyes of two sides meeting in a conapted line of union. *Opp.* dichoptic.
- holrhinal** (hól'órín'al) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *rhinos* nostrils] Having nares with posterior margin rounded. *Opp.* schizorhinal.
- holosaprophyte** (hól'ósápr'ófít) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *sapros* rotten *phyton* plant] Any obligate saprophyte.
- holoschisis** (hól'ós'kísis) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *schisis* to cut.] Amniosis.
- holosericeous** (hól'ósér'ish ós) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole L.L. *sericus* silken.] Completely covered with silky hairlike structures having a silky lustre or sheen.
- holostomatous** (hól'óstóm'áitís) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *stoma*, mouth.] With margin of aperture entire.
- holostyly** (hól'óstíl'is) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *stylos* pillar] Primitive condition of jaw suspension in some fishes.
- holosystolic** (hól'óistól'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *sys* hole contraction.] *Part.* complete systole.
- holotrichous** (hól'ótíktís) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *trichos* hair] Having uniform covering of cilia over the body.
- holotype** (hól'ótíp) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *typos* pattern] The single specimen chosen for designation of a new species.
- holozoi** (hól'ózó'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *zoos* animal] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals ingulfing solid food particles. *Opp.* holophytic.
- homacanth** (hóm'ákáŋth) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *akantha* spine] Having spines of dorsal fin symmetrical.
- homaxonic** (hóm'áksón'ík) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *axos* axis.] Built up round equal axes homaxial.
- homeo-** also **homoco-** **homoco-**
- homochronous**,—**homochronous**.
- homokinesis** (hóm'óokínē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *homos* alike *kinesis* to move] Mitosis with equal division of chromatinic elements to daughter nuclei.
- homeostasis** (hóm'óóstá'sis) *n.* [Gk. *homos* alike *stasis* standing] The balance of nature maintenance of equilibrium between organism and environment the constancy of the internal environment of the body as in birds and mammals.

hom oëtat (hóm'ôëtät) *n* [Gk. *homoiotês stêtos* standing] Any cytoplasmic or non-genic carrier of a heritable character

homeosynapsis, —homosynapsis, *q.v.*

h meotely (hóm'ôët'el) *n*. [Gk. *homoiotês telos* end] Evolution from homologous parts but with less close resemblance.

homeotypic (hóm'ôëtíp'ík) *a*. [Gk. *homoiotês alikê typês* character] *Appl.* second division in meiosis, similar to typical mitosis of heterotypic.

homeozotic (hóm'ôëtót'ík) *a*. [Gk. *homoiotês alikê zôon* animal.] *Part.* region or series of regions with identical fauna.

homobasidium (hóm'ôët'id'îüm) *n*. [Gk. *homos same basis basos* base] A typical non-septate basidium. *Opp.* heterobasidium

homobium (hóm'ôët'îüm) *n* [Gk. *homos same bios* life.] Th interdependence and mutual lif of fungus and alga in lichens.

homeoblastic (hóm'ôët'îk'ík) *a*. [Gk. *homos same blastos* bud] Having direct embryonic development arising from similar cells.

homobrachial (hóm'ôët'îäl) *a*. [Gk. *homos same L. brachium*, arm.] *Part.* the same chromosome arm paracentric.

homocarpon (hóm'ôët'p'îs) *a*. [Gk. *homos same karpus* fruit] Bearing one kind of fruit.

homocellular (hóm'ôët'ülär) *a* [Gk. *homos same L. cellula*, small cell.] Composed of cells of one type only *Opp.* heterocellular

homocercal (hóm'ôët'êäl) *a*. [Gk. *homos same kerkos* tail.] Having tail with equal or nearly equal lobes, and axis ending near middle of base.

homocerebri (hóm'ôët'êbrîn) *n* [Gk. *homos same L. cerebrum* brain.] A substance identical with cerebrum

homochl mydeous (hóm'ôët'kläm'd ês) *a*. [Gk. *homos same klmys* cloak.] Having outer and inner perianth whorls alike.

homochromous (hóm'ôët'rôm'üs) *a*. [Gk. *homos same chroma*, colour] Of one colour *appl.* capitular florets. *Opp.* heterochromous.

h mochronous (hóm'ôët'rôm'üs) *a*. [Gk. *homos same kronos* time.] Occurring at the same age or period, successive generations.

homodermic (hóm'ôët'êr'mík) *a*. [Gk. *homos same derma*, skin.] Sprung from same embryonic layer

h modont (hóm'ôët'ônt) *a*. [Gk. *homos same odous* tooth] Having the teeth all alike, not differentiated. *Opp.* heterodont.

homodromous (hóm'ôët'rôm'üs) *a*. [Gk. *homos same dromos* to run.] Having genetic spiral alike in direction in stem and branches moving or acting in the same direction.

homodynami (hóm'ôët'înm'ík) *a*. [Gk. *homos same, dynamis* power] Developing without resting stages *appl.* insects not requiring a diapause for further development *part.* homodynamy acting upon the production of the same phenotypic effects at the same time *appl.* genes.

h medynami (hóm'ôët'înm'ík) *a*. [Gk. *homos same dynamis* power.] Metameric homology

homosandrous (hóm'ôët'ân'drôs) *a*. [Gk. *homos same andros* male] Having uniform stamens.

homocleous (hóm'ôët'slôs) [Gk. *homos same kleos* : bode.] Occupying the same boat or shelter during the life cycle.

h moeo- —also homeo, homolo.

h moeologous (hóm'ôët'ôg'ôs) *a*. [Gk. *homos same logos* relation.] *Appl.* chromosomes having in part the same sequence of genes partly homologous

h moeologue, — homoenologous chromosome

h moeom uia (hóm'ôët'm'îr'üs) *a* [Gk. *homos same uia* : part.] With or consisting of similar parts.

h moeomorphi (hóm'ôët'm'ôr'ík) *a* [Gk. *homos same morphê* form.] Resembling in shape structure exhibiting convergence.

homoeocele (hômê ôsêl) *n* [Gk. *homoeiosis* likeness.] Assumption by one part of likeness to another part as modification of antenna into foot or 1 petal into stamen metamorphy

homoeotype (hôm êôtip) *n*. [Gk. *homoeios* alike *typos* pattern.] A specimen a thoritatively stated to be identical with th holotype lectotype paratypes or syntypes of its species

hom eoioic (hôm êôioi'k) *a*. [Gk. *homoeios* alike *oeo* life.] Char acterised by similar forms of lif *appl* areas or zones.

homogametic (hôm'ôgâmê'tik) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* spouse.] H ving homogametes or gametes of one type *appl* sex possessing two X-chromosomes of heterogametic digamete.

homogam us (hômôg'âmûs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* marriage.] Characterised by homogamy

homogamy (hômôg'âm) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* marriage.] Inbreeding due to some type of isolation condition of having flowers all alike having stamens and pistils mature at same time.

homogangliate (hôm ôgâng'li) *a*. [Gk *homos* same *ganglion* knot.] Having ganglia of nerve loops symmetrically arranged.

homogen (hôm'ôyên) *n* [Gk *homos* same *genos* race.] One of a group having a common origin one of a series of identically derived parts

homogeneals (hôm ôyên êêls) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genos* descent.] The type of reproduction in which like begets like.

hom gen tic (hôm ôyênê'tik) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *genos* descent.] Having the same origin *part* homogeneity *appl* pairing of homologous chromosomes.

homogeneous (hômôy êênê) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] More or less alike owing to descent from common stock *appl* graft from another animal of same species

homogeny (hômôy êên) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] Cor respondence between parts due to common descent th same genotypical structure homogeneity

homoglandular (hôm'ôglân d'liâr) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *L. glandula*, small acorn.] Of or *part* the same gland.

homogony (hômôg'ôn) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *genos* offspring.] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil.

homolo-—also homoeo- homoeo-

homolochlamydeous (hômôl'ô-kliâmê'd'êus) *a*. [Gk. *homoeios* like *chlamys* cloak.] With sepals and petals similar homochlamydeous.

h molom rou (hômôom êrêus) *a*. [Gk. *homoeios* like *meros* part.] Having algae distributed equally through fungoid mycelium in bchan.

homoloplasti (hômôl'ôplâs'tik) *a*. [Gk. *homos* like *plastis* formed.] *Appl* transplantation between individuals of the same species homeoplastic.

h molosmoti (hômôl'ôsmôt'ik) *a* [Gk. *homoeios* like *osmos* im-pulse.] *Appl* organisms with constant internal osmotic pressure euryhaline *q v*

homolothermal (hômôl'ôthêr'mâl) *a*. [Gk. *homoeios* like *thermos* hot.] Having a more or less constant body temperature warm-blooded homoeothermal, homoiothermic, homothermal homothermic, homothermous. *Opp* poikilothermal.

homolotransplantation,—transplan-tation of tissue or organ from one organism to another possibly un-related of autotransplantation.

homol cithal (hôm ôlê's'hâl) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *leithos* yolk.] Hav-ing little deutoplasm which is equally distributed.

h molog,—homologue.

homologous (hômôl'ôgûs) *a*. [Gk. *homologos* agreeing.] Resembling structure and origin; *appl* after mating generations *appl* various substances, e.g. glutinins affecting

- organisms of same species only
appl. chromosomes with the same sequence of genes *appl.* genes determining the same character *g* eye colour *Cf* heterologous, anti-thetic.
- homologous (hōm'ŏlŏg) *n.* [Gk. *homologos* agreeing.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin, homologous agent.
- homology (hōm'ŏlŏgē) *n.* [Gk. *homologia*, agreement.] Similarity in structure and development of organ or parts.
- homomallous (hōm'ŏmāl'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *mallas* lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side *appl.* leaves.
- homomorphic (hōm'ŏmŏr'fĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *morphe* form.] Of similar size or structure *part* or exhibiting, homomorphism *appl.* chromosome pairs *cf* heteromorphie.
- homomorphism (hōm'ŏmŏr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *morphe* shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type hemimetahemis similarity of larva and adult.
- homomorphous (hōm'ŏmŏr'fŏs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *morphosis* shaping.] Condition of having a newly regenerated part lik the part removed.
- homonomic (hōm'ŏnŏm'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *nomos* law.] Having the same behaviour *appl.* affinity as of tissues combining *cf* vascular anastomoses, or complementary affinity as in adrenal medulla and cortex homonomous, *g.*
- homonomous (hōm'ŏn'ŏmŭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *nomos* department.] *Appl.* segmentation into similar segments. [Gk. *nomos* law.] Following same stages or process, as of development or growth.
- homonymy (hōm'ŏn'ŏmē) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *onymos* law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes homodynamy
- li mononym (hōm'ŏnŏm) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *onymos*, name.] A name preoccupied, and therefore unsuitable according to law of priority.
- homopetalous (hōm'ŏpēt'āls) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *petalos* petal.] Having all the petals alike.
- homophyadlic (hōm'ŏfĭd'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *phyes* shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot.
- li m phyllite (hōm'ŏfĭl'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *phylis* race.] Resembling on another owing to common ancestry.
- li mophyllis (hōm'ŏfĭl'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing leaves all of one kind.
- homophytal (hōm'ŏfĭt'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *phytos*, plant.] With two kinds of spores, or one bisexual type, borne by single sporophyte *cf* heterophytic.
- homoplasma (hōm'ŏplāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from another animal of same species used as medium for tissue culture *cf* autoplasmata, heteroplasma.
- homoplasmic (hōm'ŏplāz'mĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plasma*, mould.] Having the same general form *part* homoplasma.
- h m plast (hōm'ŏplāst) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plastos* moulded.] An organ or organism formed of similar plastids coccobium catallact.
- h moplastio (hōm'ŏplāst'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plastos* moulded.] *Part* homoplasty *appl.* graft made into individual of same species *cf* utoplastic.
- h moplastid —homoplast.
- homoplasty (hōm'ŏplāst'ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plastos* moulded.] Convergence resemblance in form of structure between different organs or organisms due to evolution along similar lines also homoplasy isotely.
- homopolar (hōm'ŏpŏlār) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *polos* pole.] Having both ends of an axis alike.

homopteron (hómōp'terūs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *pteron* wing] Having the wings alike.

homorhizal (hóm'ōr'zāl) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *rhiza*, root.] Not having an antitropical root, as Pteridophyta. *Opp* allorhizal.

homosomal (hóm'ōs'māl) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *soma*, body] Occurring in, or *pert.* the same body *appl* rearrangements restricted to a single chromosome.

homosporangic (hóm'ōs'pōr'āŋ'jĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *sporos* seed *angrion* vessel] Bearing spores of one kind or of two kinds in one sporangium.

homosporous (hóm'ōs'pō'rūs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *sporos* seed.] Producing only one kind of spore homosporic homosporous.

homostyled (hóm'ōstīl'd) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *stylos* pillar] With unif rm styles homogenous.

homosynapsis (hóm'ōs'īn'āp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *synapsis* union] Pairing of two homologous chromosomes of heterosynapsis.

homotaxial (hóm'ōtāk'sĭāl) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *taxis* arrangement] Containing the same assemblage of species *appl* fossiliferous deposits.

homotaxis (hóm'ōtāk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *taxis* arrangement] Similar assemblage or succession of species or types in different regions or strata, not necessarily contemporaneous homotaxy

homothallic (hóm'ōthāl'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* sam *thallos* youngshoot.] Forming zygosporangia from two branches of the same mycelium *appl* moulds. *Opp* heterothallic.

homothermous, — homothermal.

homotropous (hóm'ōt'rōp'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *trope* turn] Erect having micropylar and chalazal at opposite ends *appl* ovules.

homotypic (hóm'ōtĭp'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *typos* pattern] Homotypic *q v* *pert* exhibiting homotypy

homotypy (hóm'ōtĭp'ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *typos* pattern]

Equality of structures along main axis of body serial homology reversed symmetry enantiomorphic condition, *q v*

homoxylous (hóm'ōs'ĭl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *xylon*, wood.] *Appl* wood without vessels and consisting of tracheids.

homozygous (hóm'ōs'ĭg'ōs'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *zygos* yoke.] Condition of having a given genetical factor in the duplex condition, and producing gametes of only one kind as regards that factor

homozygote (hóm'ōs'ĭg'ōt) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *zygos* yoke.] An organism in which characters are stable, resulting from union of gametes bearing similar genes.

homozygous (hóm'ōs'ĭg'ōs'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *zygos* yoke.] Having identical genes for a given character exhibiting or *pert.* homozygous *pert.* homozygote.

homonculus (hóm'ōn'kūl'ūs) *n.* [L. *homonculus* little man.] The small miniature of human foetus supposed to be in spermatozoon, according to Animalculists homonculus a human dwarf normally proportioned.

honey-dew — a sugary exudation found on leaves of many plants a viscid fluid secreted by mycelium of ergot sweet secretion produced by certain insects, *q v* by aphids

hooded (hōod'ēd) *n.* [A.S. *hōod*.] Bearing a hood-like petal cucullate rolled p like con of paper as certain leaves having broad conspicuously and differently coloured from rest of body having crests on head having wing-shaped expansions on neck, as in cobra.

hook glands, — paired longitudinal glands uniting anteriorly to form head gland in Protostomida.

hordcoons (bōr'dē'shūs) *n.* [L. *hordeum* barley] *Pert* or resembling barley

horiodimorphism (bō'rĭōdīm'ōr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *horios* in season *dis* twice *morphe* shape.] Seasonal dimorphism.

horizon (hōr'zōn) *n.* [Gk. *horizon* bounding] Soil layer of a more or less well-defined character. Layer of deposit characterised by definite fossil species and formed at definite time.

horizontal (hōr'hōn'tāl) *n.* [Gk. *horizon* bounding] Growing in plane at right angles to primary axis.

hormæ (hōr'mē) *n.* [Gk. *hormes* impetus.] Purposive behaviour. Conation. Urge or drive in living cells or organisms. Also vital.

hormæis (hōr'mē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hormæis*, to excite.] Stimulation by non-poisonous dose of a toxic substance or agent.

hormocyst (hōr'mō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hormes* chain, *hystis* bladder] A modified thick walled hormogonium, in some blue green algae.

hormogonium (hōr'mōgō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *hormes* chain, *gonos* generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocysts, which breaking away acts as reproductive body. Hormogone.

hormones (hōr'mōnz) *n. pl.* [Gk. *hormen* to excite.] Substances normally produced in cells and necessary for the proper functioning of other distant cells to which they are conveyed and of the body as a whole. Internal secretions of ductless gland which pass into blood vessels by osmosis. Exciting agents, *opp.* chalone. Internal secretions in plants, as auxins, *q.v.*

hormonal (hōr'mōn'ik) *n.* [Gk. *hormonin*, to excite.] Pert. hormones; *appl.* excitatory internal secretions, *opp.* chalone.

hormæ opoleis (hōr'mō'pōlē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hormæin* to excite, *poiesis* making] The production of hormones.

hormopr teins (hōr'mōprō'tēins) *n. pl.* [Gk. *hormonin* to excite, *protos* first] Proteins or protein derivatives secreted by endocrines.

hormospore (hōr'mōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *hormos*, chain, *spora* seed] A

spore dividing into microgonidia as of some lichens.

horn (hōrn) *n.* [A.S. *horn*.] The process on head of many animals. Any projection resembling a horn. Anterior part of each uterus when posterior parts are united to form median corpus uteri. A tuft of feathers as in owl. A spin. In fishes. Tentacle in snails. An awn. Any pointed projection or process in plants. Cornu.

horn core,—the os cornu fusing with frontal bone, over which fits hollow horn of ruminants.

herodimorphism, — herodimorphism, *q.v.*

horotell (hōrōtēl'ik) *n.* [Gk. *hore*, right time, *telos* fulfilment] Evolving at the standard rate of bradytelic, tachytelic.

H rt ga cells [*P* & *R* Hertog Spanish histologist] Phagocytic neuroglial cells or microglia.

host (hōst) *n.* [L. *hospes* host.] Any organism in which another organism spends part or the whole of its existence, and from which it derives nourishment or gets protection. An organism which receives grafted or transplanted tissue.

hough, *see* hock.

house (hōws) *n.* [A.S. *hus*] The external gelatinous like covering secreted by certain tunicates.

Huston valve [*J* Huston, Irish surgeon]. Semilunar transverse folds of mucous membrane in the rectum. Plicae transversales recti.

hum rail (hū mē'rail) *n.* [L. *humerus* shoulder] Part shoulder region. Part the anterior basal angle of insect wing. *pp.* cross vein one of horny plates on plastron of chelonians.

humerus (hū mēr'us) *n.* [L. *humerus* shoulder] The bone of the upper arm.

humicolous (hūm'ikōl'ūs) *n.* [L. *humus* soil, *colere* to dwell.] Soil-inhabiting. Growing in or on soil.

humilustrat us (hū mīstrā'tōs) *n.* [L. *humus* soil, *illustrare* to spread.] Spreading over surface of ground.

- humoral (hū mōrāl) *n.* [*L. humor* moisture] *Appl* theory of immunity ascribing to body fluids the power to resist infection.
- humour (hū mōr) *n.* [*L. humor* moisture.] Any fluid or juice the fluid of the eye.
- humus (hū mūs) *n.* [*L. humus* earth.] A dark material formed by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter and constituting organic part of soils.
- husk (hūsk) *n.* [*M.E. husche*] The outer coating of various seeds.
- Huxley layer [*T H Huxley* English zoologist]. The middle layer of polyhedral cells in inner root sheath of hair.
- hyaline (hī'ālīn) *a.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass] Clear transparent free from inclusions.
- hyalodermis (hī'ālōdēr'mis) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *dermis*, skin.] Tissue of large empty and absorptive cells in epithelium.
- hyalogen (hī'ālōjēn) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *gennao* producing] Any of substances found in animal tissues which are insoluble and related to mucoids.
- hyaloid (hī'ālōid) *a.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *eidos* form.] Glassy transparent.
- hyaloid artery—from central artery of retina through hyaloid canal to back of lens, in foetal eye.
- hyaloid canal,—through vitreous body of eye, from optic nerve to back of lens.
- hyaloid fossa,—anterior concavity of vitreous body receptacle of crystalline lens.
- hyaloid membrane,—delicate membrane enveloping vitreous body of eye.
- hyalomere (hī'ālōmēr) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *meros* part.] The clear homogeneous part of a blood platelet, *opp* chromomere.
- hyalomucoid (hī'ālōmūd'kōid) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *L. mucus* mucus *Gk. eidos* like.] One of the non-phosphorised gluco proteins in vitreous humour.
- hyaloplasm (hī'ālōplāzm) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *plasma* mould.] Ground substance of cell as distinguished from microsomes, or from reticulum or spongioplasm ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells; also hyaloplasma.
- hyalopterous (hī'ālōptērūs) *a.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass; *pteron* wing] Having transparent wings.
- hyalosome (hī'ālōsōm) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *soma* body] A nucleolar like body in cell-nucleus, only slightly stainable by nuclear or plasma stains.
- hyalosporous (hī'ālōspōrūs, hī'ālōspōrūs) *a.* [*Gk. hyalos* glass *spora* seed.] Having colourless spores or conidia.
- hybrid (hī'brīd) *n.* [*L. hybrida* cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant heterozygote. *a.* Cross-bred heterozygote.
- hybrid incapacitation,—hybrid sterility and inviability *inclusively*
- hybrid swarms,—populations consisting of descendants of pecked hybrids as at borders between geographical areas populated by these species.
- hybridisation (hī'brīdīzā shūn) *n.* [*L. hybrida*, cross] Act or process of hybridising; state of being hybridised cross-fertilisation.
- hybridise (hī'brīdīz) *v.* [*L. hybrida*, cross] To interbreed to cross, to produce hybrids.
- hybridism (hī'brīdīzīm) *n.* [*L. hybrida*, cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid.
- hydathode (hī'dāthōd) *n.* [*Gk. hyalos* of water *hodos* way] An epidermal structure specialised for secretion, or for excretion, of water water stomata.
- hydatid (hī'dātid) *n.* [*Gk. hydatis* watery vesicle.] Any vesicle or sac filled with clear watery fluid sac containing encysted stages of larval tapeworms; vestige of Mullerian duct constituting appendix of testis, hydatid of Morgagni stalked appendix of epididymus.

hydantiform (hí'dántí'fórm) *n.* [Gk. *Hydantus* watery vessel *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling a hydantid.

hydantigenous (hí'dántí'jénús) *a.* [Gk. *Hydantus*, watery vessel *-genus* producing] Producing or forming hydantids.

hydranth (hí'dránth) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water; *anthos* flower] A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony.

hydrarch (hí'drárk) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *arche* beginning] *Appl* series progressing from hydric towards mesic conditions.

hydric (hí'drík) *a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water.] Characterized by an abundant supply of moisture, *appl* plants, environment.

hydroanemophilous (hí'dróánémó'fílus) *a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *anemos* wind *philos* loving] *Peri.* or having spores which are discharged after moistening of spore-producing structures, and become air-borne.

hydrocaulis (hí'drókáú'lis) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *L. caulis* stalk.] The branching vertical portion of coenosarc in hydroid colony.

hydrobiology (hí'dróbíól'jī) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *bios* life *logos* discourse.] The study of the life of aquatic plants and animals.

hydrochoric (hí'drókó'rík) *a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *choros* to spread] Dispersed by water dependent on water for dissemination.

hydrocircus (hí'drókí'kús) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *kyklos* circle.] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding mouth in echinoderms.

hydrocladia (hí'dró'híád'ia) *n. pl.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *klados* twig] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis.

hydrocoel (hí'drósé) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water; *koilos* hollow] The water vascular system in echinoderms.

hydrocryptophyte, — hydrophyte

hydrocyst (hí'dróús) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water; *kytos* bladder] A dactylo-

hydrocaulium (hí'dró'káú'm) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *caulis* house.] A closed tube at upper end of a siphonophore an infundibulum.

hydr lid (hí'dróid) *n. a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *alides* form.] Elongated empty cell in central cylinder of mosses a tracheid the polyp of Hydrozoa.

hydrolysis (hí'dróú'lis) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *lysis* to dissolve.] The reaction between chemical compound and the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions of water.

hydrome (hí'dró'm) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *metros* full.] Any tissue that conducts water also hydrom.

hydromegatherm (hí'dró'még'áthérm) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *metros* great *thermos* heat.] A plant which must have much moisture and heat to develop fully.

hydromorph (hí'dró'mórf) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *morphe* form.] A plant having the form and structure of hydrophyte.

hydromorphic (hí'dró'mórfík) *a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water, *morphe* form.] Structurally adapted to an aquatic environment as organs of water plants *appl* or *peri* soils permanently containing surplus of water.

hydr nasty (hí'dró'nás'tí) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *nastos* close-packed.] Plant movement induced by changes in atmospheric humidity.

hydrophilous (hí'dró'fílus) *a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *philos* to love.] Pollinated through agency of water.

hydr phobe (hí'drófób) *a.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *phobos* fear] Aiding or repelling water *appl* hairs of certain aquatic insects.

hydrophorel (hí'drófó'rík) *a.* [Gk. *Hydrophor* carrying water] *Appl* canal the madreporic or stone canal *q.v.*

hydrophyllum (hí'dró'fíll'm) *n.* [Gk. *Hydr* water *phyllos* leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies rising above and partly covering the sporosacs in a siphonophore.

- hydrophyte (hí'drófit) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *phyton* plant.] An aquatic plant / hygrophyte.
- hydrophyton (hí'drófitón) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *phyton* plant.] A complete hydroid colony root like organ, stem and branches.
- hydropianula (hí'dróplán'úla) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *L. planus* flat.] Stages between planula and actinula in larval history of coelenterates.
- hydropolyp (hí'drópól'ip) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *F. polypos* polyp.] A polyp of a hydroid colony hydrula.
- hydropoies (hí'drópóis) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *poiesis* exertion.] The science and art of crop production in liquid culture media of water culture.
- hydropore (hí'drópós) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *pore* opening.] The opening into right hydrocoel in echinoderm larvae.
- hydropots (hí'drópót) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *potos* water-drinker.] A cell or cell group, in some submerged leaves, easily permeable by water and salts.
- hydropyle (hí'drópíle) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *pyle* gate.] Specialized area in cubicular membrane of embryo for passage of water as in grasshoppers.
- hydrorhabd (hí'drórábd) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *rhabdos* rod.] A rhabdosome, in graptolites.
- hydrorhiza (hí'drórí'zá) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *rhiza*, root.] The creeping root like portion of coenosarc of a hydroid colony.
- hydrosere (hí'dróser) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *L. serere* to put in row.] A plant succession originating in wet environment.
- hydrosoma (hí'drósom) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *soma*, body.] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in a coelenterate life history hydrosoma.
- hydrospire (hí'dróspir) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *L. spirare*, coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids, being respiratory struct res.
- hydrostatic (hí'dróstatik) *a*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *statikos* causing to stand.] *Appl.* organs of flotation, as air sacs in aquatic larvae of insects.
- hydrostome (hí'dróstóm) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp.
- hydrotaxis (hí'drótik'sis) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *taxis* arrangement.] Response of organisms to stimulus of moisture.
- hydrotheca (hí'dróthē'ka) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *theka* cup.] Cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw in many coelenterates.
- hydrotropic (hí'drótrópik) *a*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *trōpe* turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards greater degree of moisture.
- hydrotropism (hí'drótróptm) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water *trōpe* turn.] Response to stimulus of water.
- hydroxycobalamin,—vitamin B₁₂.
- hydrula (hí'dróula) *n*. [Gk. *Hydro* water.] Hypothetical simple polyp.
- hyetal (hí'tál) *a*. [Gk. *Hyetos* rain.] *Part.* rain *part.* precipitation.
- hygiene (hí'jén) *n*. [Gk. *Hygieia* healthful.] That part of biology dealing with health preservation.
- hygrie (hí'grík) *a*. [Gk. *Hygros* wet.] Humid tolerating or adapted to humid conditions. *Opp.* xeric.
- hygrochasy (hí'gróki'sis) *n*. [Gk. *Hygros* wet *chasis* separation.] Dehiscence of seed vessels when induced by moisture of xerochasy.
- hygrokinesis (hí'grókinē'sis) *n*. [Gk. *Hygros* wet *kinesis* movement.] Movement in response to change in humidity.
- hygrophil (hí'grófil) *a*. [Gk. *Hygros* wet *philia*, to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places.
- hygrophyt (hí'grófit) *n*. [Gk. *Hygros* wet *phyton* plant.] A plant which thrives in plentiful moisture of hydrophyte.
- hygroplasm (hí'gróplásm) *n*. [Gk. *Hygros* wet *plasma*, mould.] The more liquid part of protoplasm, *opp.* stereoplasm.

hygroscopic (h'grókóp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hygras* wet *skopein* to regard.] Sensitive to or retaining moisture.

hyllon (h'ýlón) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *on, being*] *F* rest of max hyllum.

hylogamy (h'ýlog'ámí) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* material *gamis* marriage.] The fusion of gametes, *appl* somatogamy syngamy.

hylophagous (h'ýlóf'ágós) *a.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *phagō* to eat.] Eating wood *appl* certain insects.

hylophyte (h'ýlofít) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in woods.

hylotomous (h'ýlót'ómós) *a.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *temnein* to cut.] Wood-cutting *appl* certain insects.

hymen (h'ímén) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] Thin fold of mucous membrane at orifice of vagina.

hymenial (h'ímén'ýál) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] *Part* hymenium.

hymeniferous (h'íméníf'érós) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin *L. ferre* to carry] Having a hymenium.

hymeniform (h'íméníf'orm) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin *L. forma*, form] Formed like a palisad of club-shaped cells *appl* cuticle of fleshy fungi.

hymenium (h'ímén'ýúm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* skin.] The outermost layer of mushroom lamellae, or of other fungi consisting of spore-producing cells interspersed with barren cells or paraphyses.

hymenoid (h'ímén'oid) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane *eidos* form.] Membranoid; membranous resembling a hymenium hymeniform.

hymenophor (h'ímén'ófór) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* skin; *phoros* to carry] The hymenial portion of porophore of a fungus.

hymenopodi m (h'ímén'óp'ýtím) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* membrane *podis* foot.] The tissue between trams and subhymenium as in cup fungi and agarics.

hymenopterous (h'ímén'óp'ýtérós) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin *pteron*, wing]

Having membranous wings *appl* certain insects.

hyobranchial (h'ýóbríng'kál) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *branchia*, gills.] *Part* hyoid and branchial arches.

hyoepiglottic (h'ýépígíót'ík) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *epi* upon *glottis* tongue.] Connecting hyoid and epiglottis.

hyoglossal (h'ýóglós'ál) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *glossa* tongue.] *Part* tongue and hyoid *appl* membrane and muscle.

hyoid (h'ýoid) *a.* [Gk. *hyoides* *Y* shaped.] *Part* designating bone or series of bones lying at base of tongue and developed from hyoid arch of embryo *appl* a sclerite enclosing pharynx in some insects hyoides. *n.* The hyoid bone.

hyoides (h'ýoid éín) [Gk. *hyoides* *Y*-shaped.] *Part* or associated with the hyoid arch or bone *appl* branch of first efferent branchial vessel, or of lingual artery *appl* nerve, the posterior post trematic nerve.

hyoides (h'ýoid éós) *n.* [Gk. *hyoides* *Y*-shaped.] A nerve which supplies mucosa of mouth and muscles of hyoid region.

hyomandibular (h'ýómándíb'ýlár) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *L. mandibula* jaw] *Part* hyoid and mandib *part* dorsal segment of hyoid arch in fishes.

hyomental (h'ýómén'tál) *a.* [Gk. *Y*, *L. mentum* chin.] *Part* hyoid and chin.

hyoplastron (h'ýópílé'trón) *n.* [Gk. *Y* *F* *plastron* breast plate] The second lateral plate in plastron of Chelonae.

hyostap (h'ýóstá'pés) *n.* [Gk. *Y*; *L.L. stapla* stirrup.] Lower portion of columellar primordium which gives rise to part of columella in some reptiles.

hyoste *n* m (h'ýóstér'óóm) *n.* [Gk. *Y* *sternum* breast.] Hyoplastron.

hyostyl (h'ýóstí'ýík) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *stylos* pillar] Hy wing jaw articulated to skull by hyomandibular or corresponding part; exhibiting hyostyly of osteostyly.

hyosymplecticum (hí'ðéimplék'tí-kúm) *n.* [Gk. *Y symplektos* plaited together] The cartilaginous primordium from which hyomandibular and symplecticum are derived.

hyothyroid (hí'ðéhr'roid) *n.* [Gk. *Y thyreos* shield *eides* like] *Part.* hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage of larynx *appl.* ligaments, membrana.

hypallelomorph (híp'alél'dómorf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *allelon* of one another *morphe* form.] Allotomorphs which under certain conditions are themselves compound.

hypandrium (hípán'dríúm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *aner* male.] Subgenital plate or ninth abdominal sternite of certain insects.

hypanthium (hípán'thíúm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *anthes* flower] Any enlargement of the torus.

hypanthodium (híp'ánthódíúm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *anthodes* like flowers] An inflorescence with concave capitulum on whose walls the flowers are arranged.

hypantrum (hípán'trúm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *entron*, cave.] Notch on vertebrae of certain reptiles for articulation with hypophoea.

hypapophysis (híp'ápóf'ísís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *apo* upon *physis* to grow] A ventral process on a vertebral centrum.

hyparterial (híp'ártér'íál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. arteria* artery] Situated below an artery *appl.* branches of bronchial below pulmonary artery.

hypaxial (hípák'síál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. axis* axle.] Ventral below vertebral column *appl.* muscles.

hypasapophysis (hí'pérápóf'ísís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *apo* from *physis* to grow] A postero-lateral process of dorsal side of vertebra.

hyperchromasy (hí'pérkró'máís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *chroma*, colour] A relatively superabundant supply of chromatin to cytoplasm in a cell.

hyperchromatosis (hí'pérkró'mátó-sís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *chroma*

colour] Excess of nuclear substance in a cell previous to division.

hypercoracoid (hí'pérkór'áikoid) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* above *corax* crow *eides* form.] *Part.* or designating upper bone at base of pectoral fin in fishes.

hypercyosis (hí'pérú'sís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *kyosis* conception.] Superfecundation additional fertilization in a mammal already pregnant.

hyperfemination,—condition of a feminized male with female characteristics exaggerated, as in small size and weight.

hypergametis (hí'pérgamét'ís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *gonos* marriage.] Process of absorption by female of excess spermatozoa.

hypermasculinisation,—condition of a masculinized female with male characteristics exaggerated, as in large proportions, appearance of male secondary sexual characters.

hypermetamorphosis (hí'pérmét'mórf'ósis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *metas* after *morphe* shaping] A protracted and thoroughgoing metamorphosis metamorphosis involving two or more distinct types of larval instar in certain insects.

hypermorphosis (hí'pérmórf'ósis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *morphe* shaping] The development of additional characters, in comparison with the adult ancestral stage.

hyperparasite (hí'pérpár'áísít) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *para* beside *sis* food.] A parasite which is parasitic on or in another parasite.

hyperphalangy (hí'pérfál'ánjís) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *phalangx* line of battle.] Condition of having digits with more than normal number of phalanges.

hyperpharyngeal (hí'pérfárin'íál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* above *pharynx* gullet.] Dorsally to the pharynx *appl.* gill or bar in Salpidae.

hyperpituitarism (hí'pérpítú'íárism) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* above *L. pituita*, phlegm.] Overaction of pituitary gland resulting in gigantism or giantism hyperhypophyisism.

hyperplasia (hî'pêrplâsî) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *plassein* to mould.]

Overgrowth excessive or hyperplastic development due to increase in number of cells of hypertrophy

hyperplaid (hî'pêrplâid) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *haplaos* onefold *oides* form.] Aneuploid with extra chromosomes *opp* hypoploid.

hyperpnea (hî'pêrpnê'â) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *pnos* breath.] Rapid breathing due to insufficient supply of oxygen.

hyperaesthesia (hî'pêrsên'astiv'iz) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above; *L. sentire* to feel.] A condition of being unduly sensitive to a stimulus.

hypertely (hîpêr'têlî) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *telos* end.] Excessive imitation in colour or pattern, being of problematical utility over development, as canines of *Babirus* *hypertelia*.

hypertensin,—angiotensin, *q.v.*

hypertonia (hî'pêrtônîâ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *tonos* tone.] Excessive tonicity

hypertrophy (hîpêr'trôfî) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *trôphê* nourishment.] Excessive growth due to increase in size of cells of hyperplasia.

hypha (hî'fâ) *n.* [Gk. *hysphê* web.] The thread-like element or filament of vegetative mycelium of fungus filamentous cell in medulla of an algal thallus

hyphal,—*adj.* or *part* hyphae or a hypha.

hyphasma (hîfîz'mâ) *n.* [Gk. *hysphasma*, thing woven.] A barren mycelium a cord of mycelium.

hyphodrom (hî'fôdrôm) *n.* [Gk. *hysphê* web *dromos* course.] Running throughout the tissues *opp* thick leaves where veins are not visible from surface.

hyphopodium (hîfôpô'dîm) *n.* [Gk. *hysphê* web *pus* foot.] A hyphal branch with enlarged terminal cell or haustorium for attaching the hypha, as in some Ascomycetes.

hyphostroma,—mycelium.

hypobasidium,—sclerobasidium, *q.v.*

hypocyst (hîp'nôstîs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep *kystris* bladder.] Cyst in which contained organism simply rests dormant cyst.

hypnody (hîp'nôdî) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep, sleepiness.] The long resting period of certain larval forms.

hypnogenic (hîp'nôjên'ik) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep *gennos* producing.] Sleep-inducing *opp* influences which tend to produce hypnosis.

hypnosperm (hîp'nôspêrm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep *spërma*, seed.] A hypnospor.

hypnosporangium (hîp'nôspôrân'jîm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep *pus* seed *angrion* vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores.

hypnospor (hîp'nôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep *spërma* seed.] A resting spore a zygote that remains in a quiescent condition during winter

hypnot (hîp'nô) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep.] An organism in dormant condition.

hypnosygote (hîp'nôstîg'tî) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* sleep *sygotes* yoked.] A zygote that becomes encysted, thereby constituting a hypnospor or conopore, zygospore.

hypoach (hî'pôâkên') *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under a not *chasma* to gape.] Achene developed from an inferior ovary

hypoarion (hî'pôârîôn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *arion* little egg.] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most teleosts.

hypobasal (hî'pôbâsâl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *basos* base.] The lower segment of a developing ovule, which ultimately gives rise to the root. *Opp* epibasal.

hypobasidium (hî'pôbâsîd'îm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *basos* base *idion*, dim.] Basal cell or part of heterobasidium, in which nucleus unit and which gives rise to an epibasidium probasidium.

hypobenthos (hî'pôbên'thos) *n.* [Gk. under *benthos* depths of the sea.] The fauna of the sea-bottom below 500 fathoms.

- hypoblast** (hí'pöblást) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *blastos* bud.] The inner germ-layer in a gastrula.
- hypoblastic** (hí'pöblást'íik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *blastos* b. d.] *Part* or derived from the inner germ-layer endodermal.
- hypobranchial** (hí'pöbrá'ng'kiál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *branchia*, gills.] *Part* lower or fourth segment of branchial arch.
- hypocarp** (hí'pöká'rp) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *karpos* fruit] A fleshy modified peduncle of certain fruits, as cashew-apple.
- hypocentrum** (hí'pöcén'trüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kentron* centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below nerve cord and forms part of vertebral centrum.
- hypocercal** (hí'pöcér'kál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kerkos* tail.] *H* wing notochord terminating in lower lobe of caudal fin.
- hypocoel** (hí'pöcér'brál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. coelum* brain.] *Appl* ganglion of stomatogastric system, linked to frontal and ventricular ganglia, also to corpora cardiaca.
- hypochillum** (hí'pökí'llüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chilos* lip.] The lower portion of lip of an orchid.
- hypochondrium** (hí'pökön'drüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chondros* cartilage.] Abdominal region lateral to epigastric and above lumbar.
- hypochord** (hí'pökórd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chord* cord.] A transitory subnotochordal rod in anamniotes.
- hypochordal** (hí'pökórd'al) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chord* cord.] Below the notochord *appl* lower lobe of caudal fin *appl* bar of mesodermal tissue developing into ventral arch of atlas and amalgamating with fibrocartilages in other cervical vertebrae.
- hypocleidium** (hí'pökli'dí'üm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kleidon* little key] The interclavicle.
- hypocoel** (hí'pököo) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *koilos* cone.] Postero-internal cusp of upper molar the
- part posterior to girdle in *Dino-*
flagellata *app* epicoel.
- hypoconid** (hí'pökön'id) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Postero-buccal cusp of lower molar.
- hypoconule** (hí'pökön'ül) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Fifth distal cusp of upper molar.
- hypoconulid** (hí'pökön'ül'id) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Postero-medial cusp of lower molar.
- hypocoracoid** (hí'pökör'á'koid) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *koros* crow *oides* form] *Part* lower bone at base of pectoral fin in fishes.
- hypocotyl** (hí'pököt'ül) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kytos* cup] That portion of stem below cotyledons in an embryo.
- hypocotyl donary** (hí'pököt'ül'dön-á'ri) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kytos* don, hollow] Below the cotyledons.
- hypocrateriform** (hí'pökritér'í'förm) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *krater* bowl *L. forma*, shape.] Saucer-shaped having gamopetalous corolla with long narrow tube and limbs at right angles to tube *hypocraterumorphous*.
- hypodactyl** (hí'pökák'ül'üm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *dactylus* digit.] The under surface of a bird's toes.
- hypoderma** (hí'podér'má) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma* skin.] Hypodermis tissue just under epidermis in plants *hypoderm*.
- hypodermal** (hí'podér'mál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma* skin.] *Part* hypoderma *part* hypoderma.
- hypodermella** (hí'podér'má'ülá) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma*, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin.
- hypodermic** (hí'podér'mík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. dermis* skin.] *Part* parts just under the skin.
- hypodermis** (hí'podér'mis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. dermis* skin.] The cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticle of Annelata, Arthropoda, etc. *hypoblast, p. 247; hypoderma, p. 247*

hypodicrotic (h'pōdikrōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *di* two *krotein* to beat] Having two arterial beats for the one cardiac.

hypogaean,—hypogeal.

hypogastric (h'pōgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach.] *Part.* lower median region of abdomen *appl.* artery vein plexus, etc.

hypogastrium (h'pōgās'trīum) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach.] Lower median region of abdomen.

hypogastroid,—hypostichium *g.*

hypogeal (h'pōjē'al) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *ge* earth.] Underground *appl.* stems, etc. also hypogean.

hypogæsis (h'pōjēs'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *genesis* origin.] Development without occurrence of alternation of generations.

hypogenous (h'pōjēs'ēsis) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *genes* produced.] Growing on lower surface of anything.

hypogeous (h'pōjēs'ēsis) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *ge* earth.] Growing or maturing under the soil surface.

hypoglossal (h'pōglōs'al) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *glossis*, tongue.] The twelfth paired cranial nerve distributed to base of tongue.

hypoglossitis (h'pōglōs'itis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *glossis*, tongue.] The under part of tongue a division of labrum of beetles.

hypognathous (h'pōg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gnathos* jaw] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper with mouth-parts ventral, *appl.* head of insects.

hypogynium (h'pōgīn'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gynis* female.] Structure supporting ovary in such plants as sedges.

hypogynous (h'pōgīn'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under *gynis* female] Inserted below the gynoecium, and not adherent immediately below oogonium, *appl.* antheridium, as in some Pterocarpaceae.

hypohyal (h'pōhī'al) [Gk. *hypo* under *hyalos* Y-shaped.] The

hyoid element lying between ceratohyal and basihyal.

hypotaenium (h'pōtēs'tīum) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *taenion* hip] A small bony rod passing backwards from ischiadic symphysis and supporting ventral cloacal wall hypogastræd or cloacæ.

hypotimal (h'pōtēm'al) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *temnos*, peel] Beneath the sarcolemma *appl.* arborisation of an axis cylinder in motor plate.

hypolimnion (h'pōlimn'ion, līm nīō) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *limnos* lake.] The water between the thermocline and bottom of lakes. *Opp.* epilimnion.

hypomeral (h'pōmēr'al) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] Hypomeric *appl.* slender bones among lower trunk muscles in some fishes.

hypomeres (h'pōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] Lower or lateral plat zone of coelomic pouches.

hypomeron (h'pōmērōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] The lateral flexed side of a coleopterous prothorax.

hypomorph (h'pōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *morphe* form.] A gene having smaller effect than its wild type allele on rph.

hyponasty (h'pōnāstī) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *nastes* close-pressed.] The state of growth in flattened structure in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper.

hyponeural (h'pōnūr'al) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* system of radial and transverse motor nerves in echinoderma.

hyponome (h'pōnōm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *nomos* water-pipe.] The funnel of Cephalopoda.

hyponychi (h'pōnīk'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *onyx* nail.] Layer of epidermis on which nail rests.

hyponym (h'pōnīm) [Gk. *hypo* under *onymos*, name] A generic name not founded on type species.

- hypotonic** (hī'pōtōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *tonos* tension.] Having a lower osmotic pressure than that of another fluid, as of serum.
- hypotrematic** (hī'pōtrēmā'tik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trema*, pore.] *Appl* the lower lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey.
- hypotrichous** (hī'pōt'rīk'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trich* hair.] Having cilia mainly restricted to under surface with deficient hair.
- hypotrochanteric** (hī'pōtrōk'hāntēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trochanter* runner.] Beneath the trochanter.
- hypotympanic** (hī'pōtimpān'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. tympanon* drum.] Situated below the tympanum *part* quadrate.
- hypotype** (hī'pōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *typos* pattern.] Any specimen described figured in order to amplify or correct the identification of species *pleistotype qd*
- hypovalve** (hī'pōvālīv) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *L. valva*, fold.] The antapical part of envelope in certain Dinoflagellata *hypocone*.
- hypoxanthine** (hī'pōxān'thīn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *xanthos* yellow.] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in glandular and muscle tissue and in some seeds $C_8H_{10}ON$.
- hypozygal** (hī'pōzīgāl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *zygos* yoke.] Lower osseous of a syzygial pair bearing no pinnule.
- hypsaloid**,—**ypsaloid**.
- hypsodont** (hī'pōsōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsos* height *odous* tooth.] *Part* or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots; *hypsodont*.
- hypophyll** (hī'pōsfil) *n.* [Gk. *hypsos* high *phyllos* leaf.] Any leaf beneath the sporophylls bract, or bracteole.
- hypural** (hī'pōrāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *oura*, tail.] *Part* a bony structure formed by fused haemal spines of last few vertebrae which supports caudal fin in certain fishes.
- hysteranthous** (hī'stērān'thōs)

[Gk. *Hystera* coming after; *anthos* flower.] *Leaving* after appearance of flowers.

hysterectomy (hī'stērēk'tōmī) *n.* [Gk. *Hystera* womb; *ektō*, out *tomēin* to cut.] Excision of the uterus.

hysterosis (hī'stēr'ōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *Hysterosis* late arrival.] Lag in one of two associated processes = phenomena lag in adjustment of external form to internal structure, in chromosome during spirallisation.

hysterochroic (hī'stērōkrō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *Hysteros* later *chromos* colour.] Gradually discolouring from base to tip *appl* ageing fruit bodies.

hystero-genis (hī'stērōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *Hysteros* later; *genesis* birth.] Of later development or growth.

hystero-phyte (hī'stērōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *Hysteros* inferior *phytos* plant.] Saprophyte *qd* any parasitic fungus.

hysterosoma (hī'stērōsō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *Hysteros* after *soma*, body.] Part of body posterior to prothorax and comprising metapodaxoma and opisthosoma in Acarina.

hysterotely (hī'stērōtēlī) *n.* [Gk. *Hysteros* after *telos* completion.] The retention or manifestation of larval characters in pupa or imago, or of pupal characters in imago *metathetely qd* prothetely.

hyther (hīth'ēr) *n.* [Gk. *Hyther*, water *thermos* heat.] Combined effect of moisture and temperature on an organism.

I

ichnite (ik'nī) *n.* [Gk. *ichnos* track.] A fossil footprint *ichno-lite*.

ichthyic (ik'thī'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish.] *Part* or characteristic of fishes *ichthyoid*.

ichthyodont (ik'thīōdōnt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish; *odous* tooth.] A h f fish.

- leichthiodont (lik'hiōdōnt) *n.*
 [Gk. *leikthys* fish *dōnt* spear;
leikthos stone.] A fossil dermal or fin
 spine of fish.
 leithyoid, (lik'hiōid) [Gk. *leikthys*
 fish *oides*, form.] Fish-like
 leithyic.
 leithyolite (lik'hiōlit) *n.* [Gk.
leikthys fish *leithos* stone.] A
 fossil fish or part of one.
 leithyology (lik'hiōlōjī) *n.* [Gk.
leikthys fish *logos* discourse.]
 The study of fishes.
 leithyopterygia (lik'hiōptērjī'a) *n.*
pl [Gk. *leikthys* fish *pteryx*
 wing or fin.] Paired fish fins.
 leonotype (lik'ōnōtp) *n.* [Gk. *leōn*
 image; *typos* pattern.] Repre-
 sentation, drawing or photograph
 of a type.
 leonandrous (lik'ōnādrōs) *n.* [Gk.
leōn twenty *andros* man.] Having
 twenty or more stamens.
 leotype (lik'ōtp) *n.* [Gk. *leōn*
 image; *typos* pattern.] A repre-
 sentative specimen used for identi-
 fication of a species.
 lid (lid) *n.* [Gk. *leidos* distinct] A
 hypothetical structural unit the
 chromosome the instincts, collect
 ively
 lidant (lidānt) *n.* [Gk. *leidos* dis-
 tinct.] A unit resulting from an
 aggregation of lids the chromo-
 some.
 identical (ident'hal) *a.* [L. *idem*
 the same.] *Appl* progeny having
 the same genes, as monosygotic
 twins; *appl* points on retina cor-
 responding to those of the other eye
 lidoglandular (lidōglān dōlā) *n.*
 [Gk. *leidos*, to see L. *glandula*
 small scum.] *Part* glandular acti-
 vity induced by mental image
 leomotor (lidōmōtōr) *n.* [Gk.
leidos, to see L. *motor* i. mot.]
Part unwilld movement in res-
 ponde to mental image
 leotype (lidōtp) *n.* [Gk. *leidos* to
 see *typos* pattern] Specimen,
 other than topotype named by
 the author who has described the
 species to which it belongs.
 leovascular (lidōvāskulār) [Gk.

- Idioplasm** (Id'ɒplæz)m *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *plasma* mould.] Chromatin the generative or germinal part of a cell of trophoplasm.
- Idiosoma** (Id'ɒsə'mə) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma* body] The body prosoma and opisthosoma, of Acarina.
- Idiosome** (Id'ɒsəm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma* body] A hypothetical unit, *q.s.* spore or region of cytoplasm differing in viscosity from remainder of cell and surrounding the centriole or centrosome *Idiosome*, *q.s.*
- Idiosphaeroe** m (Id'ɒsfə'rəəm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *sphaera* globe *soma* body] Acrosome central granule of idiosphaerotheca
- Idiosphaerotheca** (Id'ɒsfə'rothē'thē) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *sphaera*, globe *theka* case.] Acroblast vesicle containing acrosome in sperm cells.
- Idiothalamus** (Id'ɒthəl'əm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *thalamos* room.] *Appl.* lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from thallus.
- Idiotherm** (Id'ɒthēr'm) *n* [Gk. *idios* personal *thermos* hot] Warm-blooded homeothermal
- Idiotrophic** (Id'ɒtrə'fɪk) *n* [Gk. *idios* personal *trophos* nourishment.] Capable of selecting food.
- Idiotype** (Id'ɒtɪp) *n* [Gk. *idios* personal *typos* pattern.] Individual genotype.
- Idi variation**,—mutation, *q.s.*
- Idioxome** (Id'ɒksəm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma*, girdle.] In spermatogenesis separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes head-cap of spermatozoon
- centrotheca** a cell-body of urocytes containing the centrioles.
- I-disc**,—singly refracting or isotropic band in myofibrillae.
- Idorgan** (Id'ɒrgən) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *organon* instrument.] A purely morphological multicellular unit which does not possess the features of soma.
- Ileac** (Il'ēk) *n* [Gk. *eile* to roll up.] *Part.* Ileum ileal *appl.* arteries, lymph-glands.
- Ileocaecal** (Il'ēkē'kāl) *n*. [L. *ileum* groin *caecus* blind.] *Part.* Ileum and caecum *appl.* fornic, folds.
- Ileocolic** (Il'ēkē'lɪk) *n*. [L. *ileum*, groin Gk. *kolon* colon.] *Part.* Ileum and colon *appl.* artery lymph-glands.
- Ileum** (Il'ēəm) *n*. [L. *ileum*, groin.] Lower part of small intestine anterior part of hind gut in insects.
- Iliac** (Il'īk) *n*. [L. *ilias*, flanks.] *Part.* Ilium a pelvic bone *appl.* artery fossa furrow tuberosity vein, etc.; *appl.* muscle, iliacus, from upper part of iliac fossa to side of tendon of psoas major *appl.* processes of sacrospinous plate forming base for pelvic fins.
- Iliocaudal** (Il'īkē'dāl) *n*. [L. *ilias*, flanks *cauda* tail.] Connecting ilium and tail *appl.* muscle.
- Iliococcygeal** (Il'īkē'kɔjē'kāl) *n*. [L. *ilias* flanks Gk. *kokkyx* cuckoo.] *Part.* Ileum and coccyx *appl.* muscle
- Iliocostal** (Il'īkē'kōstāl) *n*. [L. *ilias*, flanks *costa* rib] In region of ilia and ribs *appl.* several muscles.
- Iliofemoral** (Il'īfēm'orāl) *n*. [L. *ilias* flanks *femur* thigh.] *Part.* Ilium and femur *appl.* ligament.
- Iliohypogastric** (Il'ībhɪ'pōgā'strɪk) *n*. [L. *ilias* flanks Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach] *Part.* Ilium and lower anterior part of abdomen *appl.* a nerve.
- Ilio-lingual** (Il'īlɪŋ'gwɪnāl) *n*. [L. *ilias*, flanks *lingua*, groin.] In the region of ilium and groins *appl.* a nerve.
- Ilio-ischiadl** (Il'īlɪdɪd'ɪk) *n*. [L. *ilias* flanks Gk. *ischion* hip.] *Appl.* fenestra between ilium and ischium when these are fused at both ends.
- Iliol mbar** (Il'īlɪm'bār) *n*. [L. *ilias*, flanks *humus* loam.] In region of ilium and lous *appl.* artery ligament, vein.
- Ilipectineal** (Il'īpēktɪnē'āl) *n*. [L. *ilias* flanks *pectus* crest] *Appl.*

- an eminence marking point of union of ilium and pubis *appl.* fascia.
- Iliopsoas** (il'io'sō'as -pō'sō'as) *n.* [*L.* *iliō*, flank *Gk.* *psōs*, joiner.] Iliacus and psoas major considered as one muscle.
- Iliotibial** (il'io'tib'āl) *a.* [*L.* *iliō*, flank *tibia*, shin.] *Appl.* tract or band of muscle at lower end of thigh.
- Iliotrochanteric** (il'io'trō'khan'tēr'ik) *a.* [*L.* *iliō*, flank; *Gk.* *trochanter* remmer] Uniting ilium and trochanter of femur *appl.* ligament.
- Ilium** (il'ium) *n.* [*L.* *iliō* flank.] That part of hip-bone supporting the flank dorsal bone of pelvic arch.
- Iluvial** (il'vāl) [*L.* *ilv*, into *avers* to wash.] *Appl.* lower soil layers or B horizon.
- Imaginal** (im'aj'nal) *a.* [*L.* *imago* image] *Perit.* an imago *appl.* larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop.
- Imago** (im'ā'gō) *n.* [*L.* *imago* image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis the perfect insect.
- Imbibition** (im'bib'ish'ōn) *n.* [*L.* *im* into; *bibere* to drink.] Absorption of fluids as of water by roots.
- Imbricate** (im'br'ikāt) *a.* [*L.* *imbricare* to tile.] Having parts overlapping each other like roof tiles *appl.* scales, plates, bud-scales, bracts.
- Imbrication lines** —parallel growth lines of dentine contour lines of Ozen.
- Imitative** (im'it'at'iv) *a.* [*L.* *imitari* to imitate.] *Appl.* form, structure, habit, colouring etc. assumed for protection or aggression.
- Immaculate** (im'ak'ulāt) [*L.* *im* not; *macula* spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.
- Immarginat** (im'ar'jināt) [*L.* *im* not *margo* edge] Without distinct margin.
- Immune body** —heat-stable antibody or lysin antibody *q.v.*
- Immunist** (im'ūn'ist im'ūn'is) *v.* [*L.* *immunes* free.] To render invulnerable to toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without appearance of severe symptoms.
- Immunity** (imū'n'itē) *n.* [*L.* *immunes* free.] An organism's resistance natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions from infection natural or artificial by micro-organisms or their products.
- Impar** (im'pār) *a.* [*L.* *impar*, unequal.] Not paired not existing in pairs arygous.
- Impardigitate** (im'pār'dij'itāt) *a.* [*L.* *impar* unequal *digitus* finger] Having an odd number of digits.
- Imparipinnat** (im'pār'pīn'it) *a.* [*L.* *impar* unequal *pinnus* wing] Unequally pinnate pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet.
- Impedicellate** (im'pēd'it'elāt) *a.* [*L.* *im*, not *pediculus* small foot.] Without short or slender stalks not having pedicels.
- Imperfect** (im'pēr'fēkt) *a.* [*L.* *imperfectus* unfinished.] Incomplete; *appl.* fungi lacking the sexual spore stage.
- Imperforate** (im'pēr'fōrāt) *a.* [*L.* *im*, not *per* through *foratus* bored.] Not pierced *appl.* foraminiferous shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening.
- Impervious** (im'pēr'v'io's) *a.* [*L.* *im* not *perveire* passable.] Not permeable; *appl.* acutula with septum between nasal cavities.
- Implant** (im'plānt) *n.* [*L.* *im* into *planare* to plant.] An organ or part transplanted to an abnormal position a graft.
- Implantation cone** —cone of origin, *q.v.*
- Implax** (im'plēks) *n.* [*L.* *implacrus* planted] Endopleura infolding of integument for muscle attachment in insects.
- Importation** (im'pōrt'at'ōn) *n.* [*L.* *importare* to carry into.] Ingestion by shaking of food into protoplasm of captor as in certain protozoa.

- impregnation (imprĕgnā'shūn) *n.* [*L. impregnare* to fertilize] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female. Insemination.
- impresso (imprĕs'ō) *n.* [*L. impressio* impression] Impression or concavity in one organ or structure where in contact with another as of surface of liver in contact with stomach, etc.
- impuberal (impū'bĕrāl) *n.* [*L. impubes* under age.] Prepubertal sexually immature.
- impulse (impūls) *n.* [*L. impulsus* driven.] Self-propagated disturbance induced by excitation.
- inantherate (inān'therāt) *n.* [*L. in* not *Gk. antheras* flowering] Without anthers. anantherous.
- inappendiculate (in āpĕndik'ŭlāt) *n.* [*L. in* not *appendicula* small appendage.] Without ppendages.
- inarticulate (inārtik'ŭlāt) *n.* [*L. in* not *articulatus* jointed] Not segmented not jointed.
- inaxon (ināk'sŏn) *n.* [*Gk. is* fibre *axon* axon.] A nerve-cell with axon-cylinder branching at a distance from it.
- inbreeding—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock or very nearly related.
- Inca bones.—distinct portions of interparietal found in skulls of former Peruvians. os interparietale.
- incaliculate (inkālĭk'ŭlāt) *n.* [*L. in* not *caliculus* small flower-cup] Wanting a calicle.
- Incensement theory—preformation theory *q.v.*
- incisal (insĭ'sāl) *n.* [*L. incidere* to cut into.] Cutting as edge of tooth.
- incised (insĭd') *n.* [*L. incisus* cut into.] With deeply notched margin.
- incisiform (insĭ'sifŏrm) *n.* [*L. n* *cisus* cut into *forma*, shape.] Incisor-shaped.
- incisal *n.* (insĭ'siv) *n.* [*L. incisus* cut into.] Part or in region of incisors; *appl.* bones foramina, foram.
- incisor (insĭ'sŏr) *n.* [*L. incisus* cut into.] Adapted for cutting *appl.* mammalian premaxillary teeth. *n.* A crest or ridge of palatine process of maxilla.
- incisura (insĭ'sŭrā) *n.* [*L. incidere* to cut into.] Notch, depression, or indentation, as in bone, stomach, liver etc.
- included (inklood'ĕd) *n.* [*L. includere* to shut in] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond corolla not exerted.
- Inclusion bodies,—intracellular particles, as pigment granules in chondria, Golgi bodies microsomes, viruses, etc.
- Incomplete metamorphosis.—Insect metamorphosis in which young are hatched in general adult form and develop without quiescent stage.
- in congrue t (inkŏng'grootnt) *n.* [*L. incongruus* not suiting] Not suitable or fitting *appl.* surface of joints which do not fit properly.
- Incoordination (in'kŏrdĭnā'shūn) *n.* [*L. in*, not *cum*, together *ordo* order] Want of co-ordination irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control.
- incrassat (inkrĕs'āt) *n.* [*L. incrassare* to thicken] Thickened becoming thicker.
- incretion (inkrĕ'shūn) *n.* [*L. in* into *cretus* separated.] Internal secretion autacoid.
- incrustate (inkrŭstā'shūn) *n.* [*L. in* into *crusta* shell.] Fossilization by encasement in mineral substance.
- incubation (in'kŭbā'shūn) *n.* [*L. incubare* to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or artificial period between infection and appearance of symptoms induced by parasitic organisms.
- incubatorium (in'kŭbātŏ'rĭŭm) *n.* [*L. incubare* to lie on.] Temporary pouch surrounding mammary area, in which egg of *Echidna* is hatched.
- incubous (in'kŭbŭs) *n.* [*L. incubare* to lie on] *Appl.* leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by upper portion of next lower

Incudal (in'küdäl) *n.* [*L. incus* anvil.] *Part.* the incus *appl.* fold *forma.*

Incudate (inkü dät) *n.* [*L. incus* anvil.] *Appl.* type of rotifer mastax with large and hooked ramal and reduced mallel.

Incumbent (inküm'bent) *n.* [*L. incubare* to lie upon.] Lying prone bent downwards to lie along base *appl.* cotyledons so folded that flat sides are next radical *appl.* hairs or spines applied lengthwise to their base *appl.* insect wings resting on abdomen.

Incurrent (inkür'ent) *n.* [*L. in, int* current to run.] Leading into afferent *appl.* ectoderm lined canals which admit water in sponges *appl.* inhalant siphons of molluscs.

Incurvat (inkür vät) *n.* [*L. incurvar* to curve.] Curved inwards or bent back incurved inflected.

Incurvation (in'kürvät shün) *n.* [*L. incurvar* to curve.] The doubling back on itself of a structure or organ, as of spirochaete about to divide.

Incus (in'kü) [*L. incus* anvil.] Part of rotifer mastax the anvil-shaped ear ossicle of mammals.

Inciduate (in dëid äät) *n.* [*L. in* not *decidere* to fall down] Non-caducous with maternal part of placenta not coming away at birth.

Inciduous (in dëid'ües) *n.* [*L. in* not *decidere* to fall down] Perseverant not falling off at maturity everlasting evergreen.

Indefinite (indëf'init) [*L. in* not *definitus* limited.] Not limited not determinate of no fixed number racemose, *q*.

Indehiscent (in dëhis'ent) *n.* [*L. in* not *dehiscere* gaping] Not split to *q* at maturity *appl.* certain fruits.

Indeterminate (in dëtër'minä) *n.* [*L. in* not *determinare* to limit.] Indefinite undefined not classified.

Indeterminat growth,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not limited

or stopped by development of a terminal bud indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis.

Indeterminate inflorescence,—growth of a floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of terminal bud.

Index,—the forefinger or digit next to thumb a number or formula expressing ratio of one quantity to another.

Indicators—species characteristic of climatic, soil and other conditions in particular region or habitat dominant species in biotope.

Indigenus (indj'énüs) *n.* [*L. indigenus* native.] Belonging to the locality not imported native.

Individual (in divid'üäl) *n.* [*L. in* not *divisibilis* divisible.] *Part.* single example or unit as individual variations of colour *n.* A person or soul of distinctive function of hydrosan colony.

Individualism,—symbolism in which the two parties together form what appears to be single organism.

Individuation,—development of interdependent functional units as in colony formation organisation of morphogenetic processes regional or tissue differentiation process of developing into an individual.

Indole-acetic acid,—see heteros in. **Induced movement**,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature.

Induct *n.* (indük'äkt) *n.* [*L. inducere* to lead in.] Act or process of causing to occur process whereby cell or tissue influences neighbouring cells or tissues lowering by one reflex of the threshold of another spinal induction.

Induct stimuli *n.*,—an external stimulus which influences growth or behaviour of an organism.

Indumentum (in dümën'tüm) *n.* [*L. indumentum* covering] The plumage of birds hairy covering.

Induplicate (indëplik'it) *n.* [*L. in* *duplex* double] I vernation having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping acrostation

having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact.

Induplicative (Indŭ plik'ativ) *a.* [*L. in* in *duplex* double.] *Appl.* vernation or aestivation with in duplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively

Indurescent (In dŭres'ent) *a.* [*L. indurescere* to harden] Becoming firmer or harder

Indusial—*plu* of indusium.

Indusial (Indŭ zial) *a.* [*L. induere* to put on.] Containing larval insect cases as certain limestones *port* the indusium.

Indusiate (Indŭ ziat) *a.* [*L. induere* to put on.] Having an enveloping case, *appl.* insect larvae having an indusium.

Indusiform (Indŭ ziform) *a.* [*L. induere* to put on *forma* shape.] Resembling an indusium.

Indusium (Indŭ zium) *n.* [*L. induere* to put on.] An outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting sporangia as in ferns outgrowth hanging from top of stipe in certain fungi cup-like fringe of hairs surrounding stigma in insect larva case the supracallosal gyrus of the rhinencephalon indusium griseum

Indusias (Indŭ viz) *n. plu.* [*L. induere* garments.] Scale-leaves leaves which remain attached to stem after withering

Induviate (Indŭ viat) [*L. induere* garments.] Covered with scale-leaves or indusiae

Inequilateral (In'ek ūl'at eril) *a.* [*L. in* not *aequalis* equal *latus* side.] Having two sides unequal having unequal portions on either side of a line drawn from umbo to gape of a bivalve shell.

Inequilobate (In'ek ūl'bat) *a.* [*L. in* not *aequalis* equal *lobus* lobe.] With lobes of unequal size.

Inequivalve (In'ek wiv'aly) *a.* [*L. in* not *aequalis* equal *valvus* folding door.] Having two valves of shell unequal *appl.* mollusca.

Inerm (In'erm) *a.* [*L. nermis*

unarmed.] Without means of defence and offence without spines *Inermous*.

Inert (In'ert) *a.* [*L. iners* inactive.] Physiologically inactive *appl.* heterochromatic region of chromosome with paucity of active genes.

Inferior (Inf'rior) *a.* [*L. inferior* lower] *Appl.* lower placed of two farther down axis growing or arising below another organ.

Inferoanterior (In'ferōant'rior) *a.* [*L. inferus* beneath *anterior* in front.] Below and in front.

Inferobranchiate (In'ferōbrān'kiat) *a.* [*L. inferus* beneath *Gk. brānchiā* gills.] With gills under margin of mantle as in certain mollusca.

Inferolateral (In'ferōlāt eril) *a.* [*L. inferus* beneath *latus* side.] Below and at or towards the side.

Inferomedian (In'ferōmēt'diā) *a.* [*L. inferus* beneath *medius* middle.] Below and about the middle.

Inferoposterior (In'ferōpōst'rior) *a.* [*L. inferus* beneath *posterior* behind.] Below and behind.

Inferoradial (In'ferō rādial) *a.* [*L. inferus* beneath *radius* radius.] Lower part of transversely bisected radicals of certain fossil crinoids

Inflected (Inf'likt'ed) *a.* [*L. inflectere* to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis inflexed.

Inflorescence (In'flōres'ens) *a.* [*L. inflorescere* to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms method in which flowers are arranged on an axis.

Influents (In'flooents) *n. plu.* [*L. influere* to flow into] The animals present in a plant community or those primarily dependent and acting upon the dominant plant species.

Infraxillary (In'frāk silar) *a.* [*L. infra* below *axilla*, armpit.] Branching off below the axil.

Infrabasal (In'frābā sil) *a.* [*L. infra* below *basus* base.] One of a series of plates, periradial in position below the basal in crinoids.

- infrabranchial** (In fräbräng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *branchiae* gills.] Below the gills *appl.* part of pallial chamber
- infracentral** (In fräsen'träl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *centrum*, centre.] Below a vertebral centrum.
- infraciliator** (In fräsi'lätör) *n.* [L. *infra* below *cilia* eyelashes.] The structures or organellae just below the cilia, consisting of kinetia, in Ciliata.
- infraclavici** (In fräklä'li) *n.* [L. *infra* below; *clavicula* little key.] Membrane bone occurring in pectoral girdle of some fishes.
- infraclavicular** (In fräklä'vik'ülär) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *clavicula* small key.] Beneath the clavicle *appl.* branches of brachial plexus *appl.* fossa or triangle between deltoid and pectoralis major
- infracortical** (In fräkör'tikäl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *cortex* bark.] Beneath the cortex.
- infracostal** (In fräkö'stäl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *costa* rib.] Beneath the ribs *appl.* muscles.
- infradentary** (In frädén'tär) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *dens* tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone.
- infraglenoid** (In fräglén'noed) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *like glenoid socket* like.] Below glenoid cavity *appl.* tuberosity
- infrahyoid** (In frähi'oid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *hyarides* Y-shaped.] Beneath the hyoid *appl.* muscles
- infralabial** (In frälä'bäl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *labium* lip.] Beneath the lower lip.
- inframarginal** (In främär'jinäl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *margo* margin.] Under the margin, or marginal structure *appl.* cerebral convolution *appl.* certain plates on carapace of Chelonia below marginale *appl.* lower of two series of plates round margin of stelleroid arm and discs
- inframaxillary** (In främälkä'läri) [L. *infra* below *maxilla* jaw.] Beneath maxilla *appl.* nerves
- infranasal** (In fränäl'zäl) *n.* [L. *infra* below *nasus* nose.] An additional nasal element in some Thero-morpha.
- infraoorbital** (In fräör'bäl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *orbis* eye-socket.] Beneath the orbit *appl.* artery canal foramen, groove nerve, glands, etc.
- infrapatellar** (In fräpä'tälär) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *patella*, knee-cap.] *Appl.* pad of fat beneath patella *appl.* bursa between tibia and ligamentum patellae.
- infracrostral** (In fräkrös'träl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *rostrum* snout.] Beneath rostrum *appl.* paired cartilages, derived from Meckel's cartilage of lower part of suctorial mouth of tadpoles.
- infrascapular** (In fräskäp'ülär) *a.* [L. *infra* below *scapula* shoulder blade.] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery
- intraspecific** (In fräspes'ifik) *a.* [L. *infra* below *species* particular kind.] *Part.* a subdivision of species, as subspecies and varieties.
- intraspietous** (In fräspä'tis) *a.* [L. *infra* below *spina* spine.] Beneath the spine beneath scapular spine *appl.* muscle, fossa
- intraspinous**
- infrastapedial** (In frästäp'e'diäl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *stapes* stirrup.] Beneath stapes of ear *appl.* part of columella.
- infrasternal** (In fräster'näl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *sternum* breast bone.] Below the breast bone *appl.* notch superficially at lower end of sternum.
- infratemporal** (In frätäm'pöäl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *tempora*, temples.] Beneath the temporal bone *appl.* crest and fovea.
- infratrochlear** (In frätör'klär) *a.* [L. *infra* below *trochlea*, pulley.] Beneath the trochlea *appl.* nerv. gl. en off from nasociliary nerve.
- infrescence** (In frätés'ens) [L. *also fructus* fruit.] A inflorescence mat red int. a fruit; composite or confluent fruit.

- infundibula**,—*pl* of *inf* *adibulum* passages surrounded by air-cells in the *lang*
- infundibular** (In'fūndib'ulār) *a.* [*L. infundibulum* funnel.] Funnel-shaped *appl.* an abdominal muscle *appl.* corolla *infundibuliform* choanoid, *q.v.* *part* *infundibulum*
- infundibulin** (In'fūndib'ulīn) *n.* [*L. infundibulum* funnel.] An extract of posterior pituitary lobe causing decrease in renal water excretion antidiuretic *infundin*
- infundibulum** (In'fūndib'ulūm) *n.* [*L. infundibulum* funnel.] Any funnel-shaped organ or structure *appl.* part of brain, of ethmoid bone of right ventricle etc. conus arteriosus cephalopod siphon part of bird oviduct flattened stomach-like cavity of stenophore septal funnel in Scyphozoa.
- infuscat** (In'fūs'kāt) *a.* [*L. in* into *fusus* dark.] Tinged to appear dark, as insect wings.
- infusoriform** (In'fūs'rifōrm) *a.* [*L. infusus* poured in *forma* shape.] Resembling an infusorian *appl.* embryonic forms of Coelentera *appl.* male form of Dicyemidae
- infusorigen** (In'fūs'rijēn) *n.* [*L. infusus* poured into *gens* off spring.] A gastrula like phase in development of certain Mesozoa.
- ingest** (In'yest') *v.* [*L. ingestus* taken in.] To convey food material into the alimentary canal = food-cavity
- ingesta** (In'yest'ā) *n. pl.* [*L. ingestus* taken in.] The sum total of substances taken in by the body *Opp* egesta.
- ingestion** (In'yest'shōn) *n.* [*L. in* *gestus* taken in.] The swallowing or taking in of food material
- ingluvies** (Ingloo'veez) *n.* [*L. ingluvis* crop] The crop of bird dilatation of oesophagus the rumen.
- inguinal** (Ing'gwīnāl) *a.* [*L. inguen* groin.] 1 region of groin.
- inguinal ring**—*see* abdominal ring
- inguino-abdominal**,—in region of abdomen and groin.
- inguino-crural**—in region of groin and leg
- inhalant** (In'hāl'ānt) *a.* [*L. in* into *halere* to breathe.] Adapted for inspiring or drawing in, as terminal pores of incurrent canals in sponges, or siphons in molluscs.
- inhibin** (In'hīb'īn) *n.* [*L. inhibere* to restrain] A testicular hormone depressing gonadotrophic activity of prehypophysis.
- inhibition** (In'hīb'ish'ōn) *n.* [*L. in* *hibere* to restrain.] Prohibition, or checking of an action or process.
- inhibitory** (In'hīb'itōrī) *a.* [*L. in* *hibere* to restrain.] *Appl.* nerves which control movement or secretion
- inion** (In'ōn) *n.* [*Gk. inion* back of head.] The external protuberance of occipital bone.
- initial** (In'ish'āl) *n.* [*L. incipere*, beginning] A cell which initiates differentiation of tissues, as in apical meristem, vascular cambium etc. histogen cell primordial cell.
- ink sac**,—in Sepia, pear-shaped body in wall of mantle cavity which contains the ink gland secreting a black substance, ink or sepia ejection of which is means of defence.
- innate** (In'nāt) *a.* [*L. innatus* in born] Inherited *basified*, *appl.* anther with filament attached only to base.
- innervatio** (In'ērv'ā'shōn) *n.* [*L. in* into *nervus* nerve] Nerve-distribution vital nerve force.
- innodulation** (In'nōd'ul'shōn) *n.* [*L. in* into *nodus* knot.] Colonization or development of cells or organisms in part of the body in which they have been transferred by metastasis, *q.v.*
- inornate** (In'nōn'īnāt) *a.* [*L. in* not *nomen* name] Nameless *appl.* various arteries and veins
- innominate artery**—truncus brachiocephalicus.
- inornate bone**,—the hip-bone or lateral half of pelvic girdle; os coxae os innominatum.
- innominate sinus**—left and right brachiocephalic sinus

- innovation** (in'ovē shūn) *n* [L. *innovare* to renew] A growth or shoot of mosses which develops into a new plant by dying-off of portion of parent-plant behind it basal vegetative shoot of grasses.
- inocomma** (in'okōm'a) *n* [Gk. *is* fibre *kōmma*, clause.] Portion of muscle fibril between telophragmata or Z-discs in *inocomma* sarcomere.
- inocular** (in'okulār) *a*. [L. *in* into *oculus* eye.] *Appl* antennae inserted close to eye.
- inoculum** (in'okūlūm) *n* [L. *inocular* to engraft.] The cells, bacteria, spores, etc. introduced into a medium for cultures.
- inocyt** (in'ōsīt) *n*. [Gk. *is* fibre *kytos* hollow] Elongated cell of fibrous tissue.
- inog** (in'ōgēn) *n* [Gk. *is* fibre *gennēs* to produce.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue.
- in operiate** (in'ōpēr'āshī) *a*. [L. *in* an *operculum* lid] Without lid or operculum
- inophragma** (in'ōf'rāg'ma) *n* [Gk. fibre *phragma* fence] The transverse membrane through adjacent myofibrilla mesophragma and telophragma M and Z lines bisecting A-and I-discs.
- inoculate** (in'okūlāt) [L. *in* *ocular* to kne] T intercommunicat or unite as esophageal ducts et to anastomose
- is calat**,—carbohydrate present in cells, the lipotropic anti-alopecia factor of bios, $C_9H_{18}O_6$
- inotagmata** (in'ōtāg'māt) *n*. *pl* [Gk. fibre *agme* arrangement] Hypothetical units, q
- inquiline** (in'kwīlīn) *n* [L. *inquies* tenant] Animal living in home of another and getting share of its food partner in commensalism an insect developing in gall produced by an insect of another species, being detrimental to the latter
- inscriptions**, *tendi* us, —three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominis muscle
- insectivorous** (in'sēktiv'ōrūs) *a*. [L.

- insectum*, cut into *sewers* to devour] Insect-eating *appl* certain animals and carnivorous plants.
- insemination** (in'sēminā shūn) *n*. [L. *in*, in *seminatio* sowing] The introduction of semen or spermatozoa into female genital tract.
- insert d** (in'sēr'tēd) *a*. [L. *in* in *serere* to join.] United by natural growth.
- insertion** (in'sēr'shūn) *n*. [L. *inserere* joined.] Point of attachment of organs, as of muscles, leaves point on which force of muscle is applied.
- insertional**,—*appl* translocation in which the portion between two breaks of a chromosome is transferred to break in another chromosome of shift.
- ins arorial** (in'sēr'ōrīāl) *a*. [L. *insider* to sit upon.] Adapted for perching
- insistent** (in'sēt'ēnt) *a* [L. *insistere* to stand upon.] *Appl* hind toe, of certain birds, whose tip only reaches the ground.
- insolation** (in'sēlā shū) *n*. [L. *in* into *sol* sun.] Exposure to sun's rays.
- inspirati n** (in'spirā shūn) *n*. [L. *inspirare* to inhale.] The act of drawing air into the lungs absorption of oxygen by plants.
- instaminate** (in'stām'ināt) *a*. [L. *instare* to show thread.] Not bearing stamens.
- inster** (in'stār) *a*. [L. *instare* form.] Insect at particular stage between moults.
- instipulat** (in'stīp'āl) *a* [L. *in* not *stipula* stalk.] Without stipules extripulate extripulate.
- insel** (in'sēl) *n* [L. *insula* island.] Island of Reil, a triangular eminence lying deeply in lateral fissure of temporal lobe islet of Langerhans, q blood island, q .
- insulin** (in'sūlīn) *n*. [L. *insula*, island] The anti-diabetic endocrine product of pancreas, formed in β -cells of islets of Langerhans $C_{44}H_{64}O_{16}N_2S$ 311 O

integrifolious (Integ'rifó'liús) *a.* [L. *integer* whole *folium* leaf] With entire leaves.

integripallial (Integ'ripál'liál) *integripalliat* (Integ'ripál'liát) *a.* [L. *integer* whole *pallium* mantle.] Having an unbroken pallial line *appl.* shells of molluscs with small or no siphons.

integument (Integ'umént) *n.* [L. *integumentum* covering] A covering investing or coating structure or layer coat of oval integumentum.

interaculous (Intér'áls'íúús) *a.* [L. *inter* between *acinus* grape.] Among alveoli of a racemose gland *interacinar*

interalveolar (Intér'ál'vólár) *a.* [L. *inter* among *alveolus* small cavity] Among alveoli *appl.* cellulets

interambul (Intér'ámbl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] Interambulacral area.

interambulacral (Intér'ámblú'ál'král) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk] *Appl.* area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas. *n.* A plate of that area

interambulacrum (Intér'ámblú'ál'krúm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas.

interarticular (Intér'ártík'úllár) *a.* [L. *inter* between *articulus* joint] Between articulating parts of bones *appl.* certain ligaments and fibrocartilages

interatrial (Intér'átr'íál) *a.* [L. *inter* between *atrium*, hall.] *Appl.* groove and septum separating the two atria of the heart.

interauricular (Intér'órík'úllár) *a.* [L. *inter* between *auricula* little ear] Between auricles of heart

interaxillary (Intér'áks'íllár) *a.* [L. *inter* between *axilla* armpit.] Placed between the axils

into brachial (Intér'brá'kiál) *a.* [L. *inter* between *brachium* arm] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates.

interbrain,—diencephalon

interbranchial (Intér'brá'ng'kiál)

[L. *inter* between *branchiae* gills.] *Appl.* septum between successive gill slits.

interbrood (Intér'bréd) *v.* [L. *inter* between A.S. *brod* brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals

intercalare (Intér'ká'l'árré) *n.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] 1 many fishes and fossil amphibians, an additional element in the vertebra.

intercalarium (Intér'ká'l'árróm) *n.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] The third W. beryllian oscicle.

intercalary (Intér'ká'l'árrí Intér'ká'l'árrí) *a.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] Inserted between others *appl.* meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue *appl.* growth elsewhere than at growing point *appl.* veins between main veins of insect wings *appl.* plates in Dinoflagellata *appl.* bands in diatoms *appl.* cartilage between neural arches, interneural or interdorsal plate.

intercapitular (Intér'ká'pít'úllár) *a.* [L. *inter* between *capitulum* little head] Between capitula *appl.* veins of fingers and toes.

intercarotid (Intér'ká'rós'íd) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *karos* deep sleep] Between carotid arteries.

intercarpal (Intér'ká'r'pál) *a.* [L. *inter* between *carpus* wrist.] Among or between carpal bones *appl.* joints.

intercarpellary (Intér'ká'r'péllárí) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *karpos* fruit] Between the carpels.

intercartilaginous (Intér'ká'rtil'á'íúús) *a.* [L. *inter* between *cartilago* gristle.] Between cartilages.

intercavernous (Intér'ká'v'érnús) *a.* [L. *inter* between *caverna* cavern.] *Appl.* sinuses connecting cavernous sinuses, part of ophthalmic veins.

intercellular (Intér'kél'úllár) *a.* [L. *inter* between *cellula* little cell.] Among or between cells, as spaces in meristem biliary passages among liver-cells, plexus of dendrites between sympathetic ganglion cells etc.

intercentral (in'tɛnsɛn'trəl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *centrum* centre.] Uniting or between, two centra.

intercentrum (in'tɛnsɛn'trəm) *n.* [*L. inter* between *centrum*, centre.] A second central ring in an embolomereous vertebra.

interchange,—mutual or reciprocal translocation, in chromosomes.

interchondral (in'tɛrkɔnd'rəl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *Gk. chondrus* cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between costal cartilages.

interchromosomal (in'tɛrkɔ'mo-səl) [*L. inter* between *Gk. chroma*, colour *soma* body] Between chromosomes *appl.* fibrils playing part in the beginning of cell-wall formation in plants.

interclavicular (in'tɛrɔŋ'gylər) *a.* [*L. inter* between *clavulum* girdle.] *Appl.* area of longitudinal groove between parts of spiral girdle, in certain Dinoflagellata.

interclavicle (in'tɛrkləv'kl) *n.* [*L. inter* between *clavicula*, small key] The episternum, a median ventral bone between clavicles.

interclavicular (in'tɛrkləv'kl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *clavicula* small key] Between the clavicles *appl.* ligament.

interclavoid (in'tɛrkləv'noɪd) *a.* [*L. inter* between *Gk. klavos* bed *oides* form.] Joining clonoid processes *appl.* fibrous process or ligament.

intercolumnar (in'tɛrkɔlʊm'nər) *a.* [*L. inter* between *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres.

intercondyloid (in'tɛrkɔnd'i-lɔɪd) *a.* [*L. inter* between *Gk. kondylus* knob *oides* form.] Between condyles *appl.* an eminence of tibia, and fossae of femur and tibia.

intercostal (in'tɛrkɔst'əl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *costa* rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands, membranes, nerves, veins, muscles between ribs of leaf mesocarp, etc.

intercostal brachial (in'tɛrkɔst'ɔbrəl) [*L. inter* between *costa*,

rib *brachium* arm.] *Appl.* lateral branch of second intercostal nerve which supplies upper arm intercostohumeral.

intercoxal (in'tɛrkɔk'səl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *coxa* hip] Between the coxae or proximal limb-joints of arthropods *appl.* plate, etc.

intercrescence (in'tɛrkɔs'tsɛns) *n.* [*L. inter* between *crescere* to grow] A growing into each other as of tissues.

intercrural (in'tɛrkɔroʊ'əl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *crus* leg] *Appl.* intercolumnar tendinous fibres arching across external oblique muscles.

intercuneiform (in'tɛrkɔn'eɪ'fɔrm) *a.* [*L. inter* between *cuneus* wedge *forma* shape.] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of the ankle *appl.* articulations and ligaments.

interdeferential (in'tɛrdɛfɛrɛn'shəl) [*L. inter* between *deferre* to carry down.] Between the vasa deferentia.

interdigital (in'tɛrdɪ'jʃl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *digitus* finger] Between digits *appl.* glands.

interfascicular (in'tɛrfəs'ikl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *fasciculus* small bundle] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles *appl.* cambium.

interfemoral (in'tɛrfɛm'ɔrəl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *femur* thigh bone.] Between the thighs.

interferris (in'tɛrfɛ'rɛns) *n.* [*L. inter* between *ferris* to strike.] The lessened probability of crossing over in the neighbourhood of a previous crossing-over.

interfertilis (in'tɛrfɛr'tɪl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *fertilis* fertile.] Able to interbreed.

interfilamentar (in'tɛrfɪlɛmɛn'tər) *a.* [*L. inter* between *F. filamentum* from *L. filum*, thread.] *Appl.* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments.

interfilar (in'tɛrfɪ'lər) *a.* [*L. inter* between *filum* thread.] *Appl.* ground-substance of protoplasm as opposed to reticulum.

- interfoliaceous** (In'tēr'fōl'ahūs) *a.* [*L. inter* between *folium* leaf] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves *interfoliar*
- interfrontal** (In'tērfrūn'tāl) *n.* [*L. inter* between *frons* forehead.] An unpaired median bone between frontals and nasals in Eryops.
- interganglionic** (In'tergāngl'ōn'ik) *a.* [*L. inter* between *Gk. ganglion*, little tumour] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords or strands.
- integemmal** (In'tēgēm'al) *a.* [*L. inter* between *gemma* bud.] Between taste buds *appl* nerve fibres.
- intergeneric** (In'tērgēnēr'ik) *a.* [*L. inter* between *genus* kind.] Between genera *appl* hybridization.
- intergenital** (In'tērgēn'tāl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *genitalia* generative.] Between the genitals *appl* certain echinoderm plates.
- interglacial** (In'tērglā'shāl) *a.* [*L. inter* between *glacies* ice.] *Appl* or *part* ages between glacial ges, particularly of the Pleistocene epoch.
- interglobular** (Intērglōb'ulār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *globulus* small globe.] *Appl* series of spaces towards outer surface of dentured to imperfect calcification
- intergular** (In'tērgū'lār) *n.* [*L. inter* between *gula*, gullet.] A paired or unpaired plate in front of gulars in Chelonaa.
- interhyal** (In'tēr'hī'al) *n.* [*L. inter* between *Gk. hyoides* T-shaped] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher vertebrates.
- interkinesis** (In'tēr'ikēn'ē's) *n.* [*L. inter* between *Gk. kinesis* movement.] Interphase resting stage between two mitotic divisions of a cell.
- interlamellar** (In'tēr'āmlē'lār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *lamella* thin plate.] *Appl* vertical bars of tissue joining gill lamellae of molluscs *appl* compartments of lung-book scorpions and spiders *appl* spaces between lamella gills of garra.
- interlaminar** (In'tēr'ālm'lnār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *lamina* thin plate.] Units glamina between laminae.
- interlobar** (In'tēr'lob'ār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *L.L. lobus* lobe.] Between lobes *appl* sulci and fissures dividing cerebral hemispheres into lobes.
- interlobular** (In'tēr'lob'ulār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *lobulus* small lobe.] Occurring between lobules *appl* kidney arteries vessels of liver etc.
- interlocular** (In'tēr'lok'ulār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *loculus* compartment.] Between loculi.
- interloculus** (In'tēr'lok'ulūs) *n.* [*L. inter* between *loculus* compartment.] Space between two loculi.
- intermandibular** (In'tērmāndīb'ulār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *mandibulum* jaw] Between ram of mandibles
- intermaxilla** (In'tērmāk'sil'ā) *n.* [*L. inter* between *maxilla*, jaw] Bone between maxillae the premaxilla.
- intermaxillary** (In'tērmāk'sil'ār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *maxilla* jaw] Between maxillae *part* premaxillae *appl* gland in nasal septum of certain amphibians and reptiles.
- intermediary** (In'tērmē'diār) *a.* [*L. inter* between *medius* middle] Acting as medium *appl* nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells.
- intermediate** (In'tērmē'diūs) *a.* [*L. inter* between *medius* middle] Occurring between two points or parts *appl* nervi mass certain areas of brain, ribs, etc.
- intermediate disc**,—a thin doubly refracting disc in the middle of the singly refracting disc of myofibrils in striated muscle. Does line Krause membrane plasmophore telophragma, Z-disc
- intermediate host**,—host intervening between two others in life-history of certain parasites, as Lymnaea in life-history of Fasciola.

intermedia (in'tērē'diā) *n.* [L. *inter* between; *medius* middle.] Hormone obtained from pars intermedia of the pituitary gland B substance melanocyte-stimulating hormone.

intermedium (in'tērē'mē'diūm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle] A small bone of carpus and tarsus.

intestines (in'tērē'stē's) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mesos* middle *enteron* gut.] Occurring between mesenteries *appl.* spaces i sea-anemones.

intermitotic (in'tērē'mitō'tik) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mitos* thread.] A cell with individual lif between mitoses causing its origin and division into daughter cells / postmitotic.

intermuscular (in'tērē'muskulār) *n.* [L. *inter* between *musculus* muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres.

intermyotomi (in'tērē'miō'tōmē'ik) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *myos* muscle *temno* cutting] *Appl.* vertebra formed i caudals of one somite and cranials of next posterior of intrasegmental.

internal (in'tēr'nāl) *n.* [L. *internus* within.] Located on inner side nearer middle axis located or produced within.

internal secret *n.*—endocrine secretion hormone.

internal spiral—coil within a single chromatid as between prophase and anaphase

internasal (in'tērē'nāl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *nasus* nose] Between nostrils *appl.* plate, septum, gland

internural (in'tērē'nūrāl) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *neurax* nerve.] Between neural processes, rches or pices *appl.* sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays *appl.* intercalary cartilages

internuron (in'tērē'nūrōn) [L. *inter* between Gk. *neurax* nerve.] An internuncial neurone relay cell internuron.

intnodal (in'tērē'nōdāl) [L. *inter*

between *nodus* knot.] Part part between two nodes.

internode (in'tērē'nōd) *n.* [L. *inter* between *nodus* knot.] The part between two successive nodes or joints as of plant stem, of medullated nerve fibre non-genetic segment i chromosome.

internodia (in'tērē'nō'diā) *n. pl.* Phalanges.

internum (in'tērē'nūm) *n.* [L. *internus* inward.] Inner region or medulla of a mitochondrion or of Golgi apparatus; or of acroblast.

int runcial (in'tērē'nū'siāl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *mensura* messenger] Intercommunicating as paths of transmission or nerve fibres *appl.* neurone interposed between afferent and efferent nerve cells, association neurone

interceptor (in'tērē'sēptōr) *n.* [L. *internus* inside *capere* to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from within the body end-organ for visceral sensibility

interocular (in'tērē'okulār) *n.* [L. *inter* between *oculus* eye.] Placed between the eyes.

int rop real m (in'tērōp'rē'ālēm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *operculum* lid.] A membrane bone of operculum i Teleostomi and Dipnoi attached to mandible interopercle.

interopti (in'tērōp'tik) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *optiko* part sight.] Between optic lobes.

interorbital (in'tērē'bitāl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *orbis* eye-socket.] Between the orbits *appl.* septum of trophoblastic skull *appl.* sinus

interosculant (in'tērē'skulānt) *n.* [L. *inter* between *osculum* to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species.

interosseous (in'tērē'ō'siūs) *n.* [L. *inter* between *os* bone.] Occurring between bones *appl.* arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves

interparietal (in'tērē'pāriē'tiāl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *paries* wall.] i many vertebrates a bone arising between parietals and supra-occipital.

Interpeduncular (in'tērpēdūng'kūlār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *pedunculus* little foot.] *Appl.* fossa between cerebral peduncles and a ganglion.

Interpetaloid (in'tērpēt'kōld) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *petalos*, leaf *eidos* form.] Between petaloid areas of an echinoderm test.

Interpetiolar (in'tērpēt'kōlār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *petiolus* little foot] Situated between petioles or bases of opposite leaves.

Interphalangeal (in'tēr'fālānjēāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *phalange* line of battle.] *Appl.* articulations between successive phalanges.

Interpha *a.* (in'tēr'fā) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *phasis* aspect.] Resting stage between first and second mitotic divisions after kinesis.

Interplacental (in'tēr'plāsēntāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *placenta* flat cake.] Between placentae.

Interpleural (in'tēr'ploorāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *pleuron* side.] Between pleurae.

Interpleurite (in'tēr'ploor'it) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *pleuron* side] A small sclerite between sclerites of the pleura; intersegmental pleural sclerite.

Interpositional growth,—of cells, by interposition between neighbouring cells without loss of contact intrusive growth. *Opp.* sliding growth.

Interpubic (in'tēr'pū'bik) *a.* [L. *inter* between *pubes* mature] *Appl.* the fibrocartilaginous lamina between pubic bones.

Interracial (in'tēr'rā'siāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *radix* root] Between races or breeds *Appl.* hybridisation differences, etc.

Interradial (in'tēr'rā'diāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *radius* radius] *Pert.* an interradius.

Interradium (in'tēr'rā'diām) *n.* [L. *inter* between *radius* radius.] The area between two radii of any radially symmetrical animal.

Interradia (in'tēr'rā'diā) *n.* [L. *inter* between *radius* radius]

The radius of a radiate animal halfway between two periradii.

Interramal (in'tēr'rāmāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ramus* branch.] Between branches or rami.

Interramicorn (in'tēr'rām'ikōrn) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ramus* branch *cornu* horn.] A piece of a bird bill beyond mandibular ramus forming the gonys.

Interrrenal (in'tēr'rē'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *renes* kidneys.] Between the kidneys *Appl.* veins.

Interrrenal body—a gland situated between kidneys of diadromobranchs, representing the adrenal cortex of higher vertebrates.

Interrupt *d.* (in'tēr'rūptēd) *a.* [L. *inter* between *romper* to break.] With continuity broken irregular; asymmetrical.

Interruptedly: pinnate, — pinnate with pairs of small leaflets occurring between larger ones.

Intercapular (in'tēr'skāp'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *scapula* shoulder-blade] Between the shoulder blades *Appl.* feathers *Appl.* brown fatty tissue so-called hibernating gland, as in some rodents.

Intersgmental (in'tēr'sēgmēntāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *segmentum* piece.] Between segments between spinal segments, *Appl.* axons, septa.

Intersgmental stria (in'tēr'sēgmēntāl'it) *n. plur.* [L. *inter* between *segmentum* piece.] Sclerites between adjacent body segments in insects, as intersegmental interpleurites, intersegmental striae.

Intersseptal (in'tēr'sēptāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *septum*, fence] *Pert.* spaces between septa or partitions.

Interssex (in'tēr'sēks) *n.* [L. *inter* between *sexus* sex] An organism with characteristics intermediate between typical male and typical female of its species an organism first developing as male or female then as an individual of the opposite sex sex mosaic in time of gynandromorph.

interspecific (in'terspēsh'fīk) *a.* [L. *inter* between *species* kind.] Between distinct species *appl* crosses, as mule hinny cattalo, tigron *appl* selection.

intersphincteri (in'tērsfīnghtēr'īk) [L. *inter* between Gk. *sphīngktēr* tight band.] Between phincters; *appl* groove of anal canal.

interspl ular (in'tērspl'k'ūlār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *spīculum*, sharp point.] Occurring between spicules.

interspinal (in'tērspl'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *spīna* spine.] Occurring between spinous processes or between spines; *appl* bones, muscles, ligaments.

intersplous,—**interspal**.

interstapedial (in'tēstāp'ēdīāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *stapes* stirrup] *Appl* a part of columella of ear.

intersterility (in'tērstēr'īlī) *a.* [L. *inter* between *sterilis* unfruitful] Incapacity for interbreeding.

intersternal (in'tērstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *sternum*, breast bone.] Between the sterna *appl* ligaments connecting manubrium and body of sternum.

interst ruite (in'tērstēr'it) *a.* [L. *inter* between *sternum* breast bone.] A sternal sclerite between thoracic segments of insects *inter* segmental sternit *a* forecastrnite *gs*.

interstitial (in'tērstīb'īāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *spaces* to set.] Occurring in interstices or spaces *appl* growth *appl* lamellae between Haversian systems *appl* cells within tissues, *g* within ground tissues *appl* soil-water.

intertemporal (in'tērtēmp'rāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tempora*, temples] A paired membrane bone part of sphenoid complex, fusing with alisphenoids dermo-sphenotic.

interst al cular (in'tērtēstāl'k'ūlār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *staculum* fester] Between tentacles *appl* ciliated tube opening at base of

tentacles and connecting coelom and exterior found in Molluscoidea.

intertergal (in'tērtēr'gāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tergum* back.] Between tergites or dorsal sclerites.

intertergite (in'tērtēr'īk) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tergum* back.] A small sclerite between dorsal sclerites *inter* segmental tergal sclerit.

intertidal (in'tērtī'dāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between A.S. *tid* time.] *Appl* shore organisms living between high and low water marks.

intertrabecula (in'tērtībēk'ūlā) *a.* [L. *inter* between *trabecula*, little beam.] A separate plate between the trabeculae anteriorly in some birds.

intertragic (in'tērtāj'īk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *tragos* goat.] *Appl* notch between tragus and antitragus.

intertrochanteric (in'tērtrokāntēr'īk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *trochanter* runner] Between trochanters *appl* crest, line.

intertrochlear (in'tērtrok'lār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *trochlea* pulley] *Appl* an ulnar ridge fitting into a groove of the humerus.

intertubercular (in'tērtübēr'k'ūlār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tuberculum* small hump.] *Appl* plane of body through tubercles of iliac crests *appl* sulcus between tubercles of humerus.

int rraginal (in'tērvāj'īāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ragina* sheath.] Between sheaths *appl* pace.

intervari tal (in'tērvār'ī'tāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *varius* diverse.] *Appl* crosses between two distinct varieties of a species.

interventricular (in'tērvēntēr'k'ūlār) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ventricula*, small cavity] Between ventricles, *appl* foramen between third and lateral ventricles, foramen of Monro.

int rvert bral (in'tērvēr'tībrāl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *vertebra*, vertebra.] Occurring between vertebrae *appl* discs, fibrocartilages, foramina, veins.

- intervillous (In tervíl lú) *a.* [L. *inter* between villi hairs.] Occurring between villi *appl.* spaces in trophoblastic network filled with maternal blood.
- interxylary (In terví lár) [L. *inter* between Gk. *xylon* wood.] Between xylem strands *appl.* phloem.
- interzonal (In tervó ná) *a.* [L. *inter* between *zona* belt.] Between two zones *appl.* spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in anaphase of mitosis.
- interzoöcial (In tervó shál) *a.* [L. *inter* between *zoön* animal *oikos* house.] Occurring among zoötes.
- intestinal (Intés tál, Intés ná) *a.* [L. *intestinalis* entrails.] Part intestines *appl.* glands villi etc.
- intestin (Intés In) *n.* [L. *intestinalis*, entrails.] Part alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, o part corresponding to this.
- int extine (Inték sín) *n.* [L. *intus* within *exter* without.] An inner membrane of an extine.
- intima (In tía) *n.* [L. *intimus* innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of a part or organ *tonica intima*.
- intí *n.* (In tln) *n.* [L. *intus* within.] The inner covering membrane of pollen grain, or of a spore. *Opp.* extine.
- ! intrabiotic (In trábíótík) *a.* [L. *intru* within Gk. *bios* life *on*, being.] *Appl.* a process of selection occurring in living unit.
- intrabulbar -intragemmal *g.*
- intracapsular (In trákáp sállár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *capsula* small chest.] Contained within capsul *appl.* protoplasm of Radiolana *appl.* dendrites.
- intracardiac (In trákár díák) *a.* [L. *intru* within Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Endocardiac, *g.*
- ! tracrtil gl ou (In trákár tál, Inús) *a.* [L. *intru* within *cartilago* gristle.] Into the cartilage *appl.* ossification endochondral.
- intracellular (In trásél lár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *cellula*, small room.] Within the cell.
- intracortical (In trákór tál) *a.* [L. *intru*, within *cortex* rnd.] Within the cortex uniting parts of brain cortex.
- intra-epithelial (In tráépithéál) *a.* [L. *intru*, within, Gk. *epi* upon *thale* nipple.] Occurring in epithelium *appl.* glands, usually mucous.
- intrafascicular (In tráfásk lár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *fasciculus* little bundle.] Within a vascular bundle.
- intraflaccous (In tráfólú shó) *a.* [L. *intru*, within *folium* leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling stem and forming sheath ochreate.
- ! tráfusal (In tráfí sál) *a.* [L. *intru* within *fascus* spindle.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles.
- intrag mental (In trájém ál) *a.* [L. *intru* within *gemma*, bud.] Within taste-bud *appl.* nerve fibres paces.
- intraglobular (In trájóób lár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *globulus* globe.] Occurring within globule or corpuscul.
- intra gular (In trájóg lár) [L. *intru* within *jugulum* throat.] *Appl.* process in middle of jugular notch of occipital bone.
- intralamellar (In trálámél ár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *lamella* thin plate.] Within a lamella *appl.* trama of gill bearing fungi.
- intra lobular (In trákób lár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *lobulus* small lobe.] Occurring within lobules *appl.* veins draining liver lobules.
- intramembranous (In trámémbrán ús) *a.* [L. *intru* within *membrana* film.] Within a membrane *appl.* bone development.
- intramolecular (In trámólek lár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *F* molecule small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from splitting p of complex substances within the cell.
- intramuclear (In tránú kílár) *a.* [L. *intru* within *nucleus* kernel.]

Within the nucleus *appl* spindles, filives, etc.

Intraparietal (in 'trāpāri'tāil) [L. *intrā*, within *paries* wall.] Enclosed within an organ within parietal lobe as sulcus etc.

Intrapetalous (in 'trāpēt'ālūs) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within Gk. *petalon*, leaf] Situated in petaloid area in echinoderma.

Intrapetiole (in 'trāpēt'iōlār) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *petiolus* little foot.] Within the petiole base expansion.

Intrapleural (in 'trāplōo'rāl) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within Gk. *pleuron* side.] Within the thoracic cavity.

Intrasegmental (in 'trāsēgmēt'āl) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *segmentum* part.] *Appl* vertebra f rimed of cranial and caudal elements of same original myotome of intermyotome.

Intrasectiō (in 'trāsēk'tiō) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *selectio* choice.] Selection within an organ, of cells fittest to survive.

Intrasexual (in 'trāsēk'siōāl) *a.* [L. *intrā* within *sexus* sex.] *Appl* selection f competing individuals of the same sex.

Intraspecific (in 'trāspēs'i'fik) *a.* [L. *intrā* within *species* particular kind *facere* to make.] Within species *appl* selection of individuals.

Intraspicular (in 'trāspik'ulār) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *spicula*, small spike] Having spicules completely embedded in spongin.

Intrastelar (in 'trāstē'lār) [L. *intrā* within Gk. *stela* pillar] Within the stele of stem or root *appl* ground tissue bundles, etc.

Intratarsal (in 'trātār'sāl) [L. *intrā*, within *tarsus* ankle.] Within the tarsus *appl* joint of reptilian limb between rows of anal bones.

Intrathyroid (in 'trāthi'rōid) *a.* [L. *intrā* within Gk. *thyron* shield *eidos* form] *Appl* cartilage joining laminae of thyroid cartilage during infancy.

Intrauterine (in 'trāū'tērīn) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *uterus* womb] Within the uterus.

Intravaginal (in 'trāvā'gīnāl) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *vagina*, sheath.] Within vagina contained within sheath as grass branches.

Intravascular (in 'trāvāsk'ulār) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *vasculum*, small vessel.] Within blood-vessels.

Intraventricular (in 'trāvēntrik'ulār) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *ventriculus* small cavity] Within ventricle *appl* caudate nucleus of corpus striatum, seen within ventricle of brain.

Intravesical (in 'trāvēs'ikāl) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *vesica* bladder] Within the bladder.

Intravitellin (in 'trāvītē'līn) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within *vitellus* egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg.

Intraxylary (in 'trāksil'ārī) *a.* [L. *intrā*, within Gk. *xylon* wood] Within wood or xylem.

1 traxonal (in 'trāsn'āl) *a.* [L. *intrā* within *zona*, belt] Within zone *appl* soils characteristic f locally limited soil-forming conditions, differing from prevalent or normal soils of the region or one.

1 trinsic (in 'trīns'ik) *a.* [L. *intrinsecus* inwards.] Inward inherent *appl* inner muscles, as of tongue of syrinx, etc. *appl* cycles, in population of species, owing to coaction within or between species *appl* rat of natural increase in stabilized population having balanced age distribution, *appl* brightness sensation due to differential retinal response to different wave-lengths. *Opp* extrinsic.

Introltus (in 'trō'tūs) *a.* [L. *introrsus* entry] An opening or orifice.

Intromittent (in 'trōm'itēt) *a.* [L. *intrā* within *mittere* to send.] Adapted for inserting *appl* male copulatory organ.

Introrse (in 'trōrs) *a.* [L. *introrsus* inwards] Turned inwards or towards axis of anthers, opening on side next pistil.

Introvert (in 'trōvērt) *a.* [L. *intrā* within *vertere* to turn] That which is caput of evolution, in

anterior region of body of certain rooids of certain annulates mouth extremity of certain mollusca. (Intrévér') *v* T turn, bend or draw inwards.

intrusive growth,—*see* Interpositional growth.

Intussusception (In'tūsūsēp shūn) *n*. [L. *intus* within *suſcipere* to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of particles among those already present. *Opp* accretion of apposition.

Inulase (In ūlās) *n*. [L. *inula*, elecampane.] A plant enzyme which hydrolyses inulin into laevulose.

Inulin (In ūlīn) *n*. [L. *inula* elecampane.] A carbohydrate occurring in this moss and roots of many plants, and forming laevulose when hydrolysed dahlia starch ($C_6H_{12}O_6$).

Inuncate (Inūng'kāt) *n*. [L. *inuncatus* hooked together] Covered with barbed hairs glochidiate

invaginate (Invāj'itū) *v* [L. *in* into *vagina*, sheath.] To involute or draw into a sheath *app* in-sinking of wall of cavity or canal. *s* Introverted enclosed in sheath; concave.

invagination (In ā'vāj'itū) *n*. [L. *n* into *vagina* sheath] Involution introversion gastrula formation by infolding of blastula wall ingestion by temporarily transformed periplast like ectoplasma certain Protozoa.

Invert *n* (Invēr'shūn) *n*. [L. *in* *vertens* to turn upside down] Reversal in order of genes or reversal of a chromosome segment within the chromosome as whole *a* turning upward inside out or upside-down *f* part

invertase (Invēr'tās) *n*. [L. *invertens* to turn into.] A plant enzyme which converts cane sugar into dextrose and laevulose invertin sucrose

invertebrate (Invēr'tēbrā) *n*. [L. *in* not *vertebra*, joint] Back boneless without spinal column.

investing bones,—membrane bones.

investment (In vēst mēt) *n*. [L. *in* in *vestire* to clothe.] Outer covering

of a part organ animal, or plant.

involucel (Invōl'ūsel) *n*. [Dim of L. *involucrum* covering] The small bracts base of a secondary umbel a partial involucre.

involucellat (Invōl'ūsell'it) *n*. [Dim. of L. *involucrum* covering] Bearing involucels.

involucellum,—involucel.

involucral (In vōl'ūkrāl) *n*. [L. *involucrum* covering] Part or like an involucre.

in olucrate (In vōl'ūkrāt) *n*. [L. *involucrum* covering] Bearing involucre.

invol or (In'vōl'ūkēr) *n*. [L. *involucrum* covering] Bracts forming whorl at base of condensed inflorescence as of capitulum and umbel group of leaves surrounding anthedial and archegonial groups in bryophytes involucre.

involucet,—involucel, *q*.

involucrum (In vōl'ūkrām) *n*. [L. *involucrum* covering] In Hydro-medusae protective cup at which nematocysts can be spirally retracted metanotum of Orthoptera perosteal layer formed around dead portion of bone in certain diseased conditions an involucre *q*.

involuntary (Invōl'ūtārī) *n*. [L. *in* not *voluntas* wish.] Not under control of will *app* plain unstriped muscles as of alimentary canal and to their movements.

involute (I vōlūt) *n*. [L. *involutus* rolled p.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side of sheath, closely coiled.

involution (In vōlūt shūn) *n*. [L. *involutus* rolled up.] Reduction to normal of enlarged, modified or deformed conditions decrease in size or structural and functional changes, as in old age *app* forms that have become deformed in structure but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery rolling inward as leaves movement of cells to interior in certain type of gastrulation resting *app* pores, stage etc.

Iodophilic (i'odófilik) *a.* [Gk. *iosides* violet like *philos* loving.] Staining darkly in iodine solution *appl.* certain cytoplasmic inclusions and vacuoles iodophilous.

Iodopsin (i'odópsin) *n.* [Gk. *iosides* violet *opsis* sight.] Visual violet f. retinal cones a photo-sensitive protein-vitamin A compound.

Iodothyria (i'odóthírín) *n.* [Gk. *iosides* violet *thyraos* shield.] An iodine compound in the colloid material of thyroid gland.

Iodothyroglobulin (i'odóthíróglobúlin) *n.* [Gk. *iosides* violet *thyraos* shield *L. globos* globe.] Compound of iodothyria and nucleoprotein extractable hormone of the thyroid gland.

Ipsilateral (ip'silatérál) *a.* [L. *ipse* same *latus* side.] *Part.* or situated on the same side. *appl.* contralateral.

Iridal (ir'idál) *a.* [Gk. *L. iris* rainbow] *Part.* the iris iridal.

Iridial angle,—*incision* angle f. eye an angular recess between cornea and anterior surface of iris.

Iridocytes (ir'idótsi) *n. plur.* [Gk. *iris* rainbow *kytos* hollow] Guanine granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of skin of fishes and reptiles is composed iridescent cells f. integument of Sepia.

Irid motor (ir'idómótór) [L. *iris* rainbow *motus* to move] Connected with movements of iris.

Iridophores,—*iridocytes*, *q.v.*

Iris (ir'is) *n.* [L. *iris* rainbow] A thin circular contractil and ascular disc of eye between cornea and lens, and surrounding the pupil marking immediately encircling the pupil of an ocellus, as on ng of some Lepidoptera.

Iris cells,—pigment cells surrounding cone and retinula of ommatidium.

Irradiation (ir'ádíashún) *n.* [L. *in* into *radus* ray] Treatment with rays, as ultra-violet rays, X-rays, etc. the spreading of an effect of stimulus spreading of an excita-

tory process apparent enlargement of objects due to difference in illumination.

Irritability (ir'itábilítis) *n.* [L. *irritare* to provoke.] Power of receiving external impressions, and reacting to them inherent in living matter.

Irritant (ir'itánt) *n.* [L. *irritare* to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes response.

Irrorate (ir'órát) *a.* [L. *irrorare* to bedew] Covered as if by minute droplets dotted with minute colored markings, as wings f. certain butterflies.

Isadelphous (is'idél'fús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *adelphos* brother] With equal number of stamens in the phalanges.

Isandrous (isándrús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *andros* male.] Having similar stamens, their number equalling that of the sections of the corolla.

Isantherous (isánthérús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *antheros* flowering] Having equal anthers.

Isanthous (isán'thus) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *anthos* flower] Having uniform or regular flowers.

Isauxesis (isóksis) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *auxesis* growth.] Growth f. part at the same rate as that of the whole ontogenetic heterauxesis.

Ischiad (is'kiádík) ischial (is'kiál) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip.] *Part.* or in region of hip *appl.* artery vein, process of ischiopubic plate.

Ischiocapsular (is'kiókáp'súla) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip *L. capsula* little chest] *Appl.* a ligament joining capsula ligament and hip.

Ischiocavernosus (is'kióká érnósús) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip; *L. caverna* hollow] *Appl.* muscle between hip and corpora cavernosa erector of penis, or of clitoris.

Ischiofasciatus (is'kiókáskió'fíós) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip *L. fascia* bent.] Posterior thigh muscle in salamander corresponding to semi-membraneous.

ischlopodite (is'klöpödit) *n* [Gk. *ischion* hip *pous* foot.] Proximal joint of walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of maxillipedes.

ischlopubi (is'klöpü'bik) *n*. [Gk. *ischion* hip *L. pubes* adult.] *Appl* gap fenestra between ischium and pubis *appl* a median cartilaginous plat with median and lateral processes in Dipnoi

ischlopubis (is'klöpü'bis) *n* [Gk. *ischion* hip *L. pubes* adult.] The ischium of pterodactyla, pubis being excluded from acetabulum a fused ischium and pubis.

ischlorectal (is'kl rëk'täl) *a*. [Gk. *ischion* hip *L. rectus* straight.] *Part* ischium and rectum *appl* fossa and muscles.

ischium (is'kiüm) *n*. [Gk. *ischion* hip.] The ventral and postero-bone of each half of pelvic girdle of vertebrates except fishes an ischiopodite.

isidia (isid'ia) *n pl*. [Gk. *isos* plant *idion* dim.] Coral-like soredia on surface of some lichens *Sag* radium.

isidiferous (is'idif erös) *a* [Gk. *isos* plant *L. ferre* to bear.] Bearing soredia isodiphorous.

isidoid (isid'oid) *a* [Gk. *isos* plant *idion* dim *oides* li.] Lik an isidium.

isidium,—*ing* of isidia.

island of Reil [*C Reil* German anatomist]. *Insula*, *g v*

islets of Langerhans [*P Langer* *hans* German anatomist] Spherical or oval bodies scattered throughout the pancreas concerned metabolism of sugar body endocrine portion of pancreas

isogglutin (is'ogglöot'in) *n* [Gk. *isos* equal *L. agglutinar* i glu to.] Fertilizin o agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of same species of heteroagglutinin

isogglutinogen (is'ogglöot'in öjën) *isoha* magglutinogen (is'ohëm agglöot'in öjën) *n*. [Gk. *isos* equal *haima* blood *gennas* birth *L. agglutinare* to glue to.] Substance producing agglutination of erythro-

cytes within the same blood group.

isoalleles (isö'allëlr') *n. pl*. [Gk. *isos* equal *alleles* one another.] Different alleles which produce the same phenotypic effect in the homozygote.

isobilateral (isöb'ilät érül) *a*. [Gk. *isos* equal *L. bis* twice *latus* side.] *Appl* a form of bilateral symmetry where a structure is divisible in two planes at right angles.

isoblaste (isöblä'be) *n* [Gk. *isos* equal *blasté* damage.] A line connecting points, on a map, indicating the same degree of damage, infestation, or infection by a harmful agent or pathogenic species.

isobryonic (isöbrion'ik) *a*. [Gk. *isos* equal *bryon* to proliferate.] Develops equally as lobes of dicotyledonous embryo isobryous.

isocarpous (isökar'pös) *a*. [Gk. *isos* equal *karpos* fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in number

isocercal (isöér'käil) *a*. [Gk. *isos* equal *kerkas* tail.] With vertebral column ending in median line of caudal fin.

isochel (isökë'lä) *n* [Gk. *isos* equal *chel* claw.] A chela with two parts equally developed two-proged ancho-shaped specul in certain sponges

isochromosome (isökrö müsüm) *n*. [Gk. *isos* equal *chroma*, colour *soma*, body.] Chromosome with identical arms united in median centromere metacentric derived from telocentric chromosome.

isochromous (isökrö müs) *a*. [Gk. *isos* equal *chroma*, colour.] Equally tinted uniformly coloured isochromatic, isochromous.

isocort,—*isokort*

isocortex (isököör'tëks) *n* [Gk. *isos* equal *L. cortex* bark.] The part of cerebral cortex made up of six layers of nerve-cells. *Opp* allocortex.

isocytic (isösit'ik) *n* [Gk. *isos* equal; *kytos* hollow.] With all cell equal

isodactylous (ʔəddák'tílús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *dactylós* finger] Having all digits of equal size.

isodomi (isódmí'ík) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *domos* people.] With or *part* population composed of an equal number of individuals *appl* lines on map which pass through points representing equal population density

isodiametri (ʔəddíamétr'ík) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *dia*, through, *metron*, measure.] Having equal diameters *appl* cells or other structures *appl* rounded or polyhedral cells

isodont (ʔəddónt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *odous* tooth.] Having teeth all equal.

isodynami (ʔəddínám'ík) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *dynamis* power] Of equal strength providing the same amount of energy *appl* foods.

isogametangioamy (ʔədgámétánjóg'ámí) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gametes* spouse *angios* vessel *gamis* marriage] The union of similar gametangia.

isogamet (ʔəógámét) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gametes* spouse.] One of pair of undifferentiated gametes.

isogamous (hóg'ámús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gamis* marriage.] Having the gametes alike.

isogamy (hóg'ámí) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gamis* marriage.] Union of similar gametes, or f similar unicells.

isoge es (ʔəógéms) *n. plur* [Gk. *isos* equal *genes*, descent] Lines on map which connect points where same gene frequency is found.

isogetic (ʔəógétíks'ík) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genesis* descent] Arising from the same or similar origin of the same genotype *isogenic*.

isogeni (hógén'ík) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genes* race.] Homozygous

isogenomati (ʔəógénoómátí'ík) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genes* race] Containing similar sets of chromosomes *appl* nuclei *isogenomic*.

isognathous (hóg'náthús) *a.* [Gk.

isos equal *gnathos* jaw] Having both jw alike.

isogonal (hóg'ónál) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gonia*, angle.] Forming equal angles *appl* branching

isogenic (ʔəógén'ík) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genesis* offspring] Producing similar individuals from differing stocks. [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] *isogonal*

isogyn us (hóg'ínús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gyné* woman.] Having similar gynoecea or pistils.

isokont (ʔəóókónt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *kantos* pointing-pole.] Having flagella or cilia of the same length. *Opp* heterokont.

isolate (ʔəóílít) *n.* [It. *isola* from L. *insula* island.] A breeding group restricted by isolation.

isolateral (ʔəóílát'érál) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *latus* side.] Having equal sides *appl* leaves with palmate *thorax* on both sides.

isolation (isóíl shán) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] Separation from others prevention of mating between breeding groups owing to spatial, topographical, ecological phenological, physiological genetic, or other barriers

isolecithal (ʔəóílíks'hál) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *lekthos* yolk.] *Appl* ova with yolk granules distributed nearly equally throughout egg substance

isoma —isophane, *q v*

isomaastigot (ʔəóómástígót) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *mastris* whip.] Having flagella of equal length *isokont*.

isomer (ʔəóémér) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *meros* part.] A homologous structure or part.

isomerogamy —isogamy *q*

isomous (hóém éús) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *meros* part.] Having equal numbers of different parts *appl* flowers with same number of parts in each whorl exhibiting isomery

isomtry (isóém éúf) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *metron* measure.] Growth of part at the same rate as the standard or the whole.

isomorphic (i sōmōr'fīk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *morphe* shape.] Superficially alike *isomorphous* *appl.* alternation of diploid and haploid phases in morphologically similar generations.

isomorphism (i sōmōr'fīzəm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *morphe* shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species.

isomyaric (i sōmīār'īk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *mys* muscle.] With adductor muscles equal in size *isomyarian*.

isonym (i sōnīm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *onyma* name.] A new name, of species, etc. based upon the oldest name or *basonym*.

isopodin (i sōp'ōdīn) *n.* [Gk. *isopodos* level.] Inner layer of laminated bony material in coeloid and ganoid fish scales.

isopetalous (i sōpēt'alōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *petalon* leaf] Having similar petals.

isophagous (i sōf'āgōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phagere* to eat.] Feeding on one or albed species *appl.* fungi.

isophan (i sōf'ān) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phanerein* to show.] A line connecting all places within a region at which a biological phenomenon, *g.* flowering of plant, occurs at the same time *isomeric* *phenocountour*.

isophene (i sōf'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phanerein* to show.] A contour line delimiting area corresponding to given frequency of variant form *phenocountour*.

isophenous (i sōf'ēnōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phanerein* to show.] Being of the same phenotype.

isophytoid (i sōf'ītōid) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phyton* plant *eides* form.] An individual of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest.

isoplankt (i sōplāngkt) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *planktos* wandering.] Line representing, on a map, distribution of equal amounts of plankton or of particular plankton species.

isoploid (i sōplōid) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *plous* unfold.] With an even number of chromosome sets in somatic cells. *n.* A *isoploid* individual.

isopodous (i sōp'ōdōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pous* foot.] Having the legs alike and equal.

isopogon us (i sōpō gōnōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pogon* beard.] Of feathers, having the two webs equal and similar.

isopolyploid (i sōpōl'pīoid) *a., n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *polys* many *aplos* onefold *eides* form.] Polyploid with an even number of chromosome sets, as tetraploid, hexaploid, octoploid, etc.

isopygous (i sōp'īgōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pyg* rump.] With pygidium and cephalon of equal size *appl.* trilobites.

isospore (i sōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *spore* seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony *Opp.* anisospore.

isoporous (i sō pōrōs, i sōspō'rōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *poros* seed.] Having spores of one kind only *homosporous*.

isostemonous (i sōstēm'ōnōs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *L. stemon* warp.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals or of petals.

isotile (i sōtīl'īk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *telos* end.] Exhibiting or tending to produce the same effect *homoplastic* *appl.* food factors that can replace each other *pari* *isotely*.

isotels (i sōtēls) *n. plu.* [Gk. *isos* equal *telos* end.] 5 balances having the same physiological, *g.* nutritional, effect.

isotely—homoplastic *g.*

isotmy (i sōt'mī) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *temnein* to cut.] Bifurcation repeated in regular manner as in crinoid brachia.

isotonic (i sōtōn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *tonos* strain.] Of equal tension having equal osmotic pressure *iso-osmotic*.

- jaw foot**,—*maxillipede* of Arthropoda.
- J-disc**—*isotropic* or *I-disc*, *see*
- Jecoral** (jék'orál) *n.* [*L. jecor* liver] Of or *pert* the liver
- Jecorin** (jék'orín) *n.* [*L. jecor* liver] A lecithin-like substance or phosphate present in liver and other organs of the body
- Jejunum** (jé'joon úm) *n.* [*L. jejunus* empty] Part of small intestine between duodenum and ileum.
- Jelly of Wharton** [*T. Wharton* English anatomist] The gelatinous connective tissue surrounding the vessels of umbilical cord.
- Johnston's organ** [*C. Johnston* British entomologist]. A statal or chordotonal organ in second segment of insect antenna.
- Joint** (joint) *n.* [OF *joindre* from *L. jungere* to join.] Place of union or separation of two parts, as between bones articulation a node portion between two odes or joints.
- Jordan organ** [*A. Jordan* zoologist]. The chiasmoemata.
- Juba** (joo'b'a) *n.* [*L. juba*, mane] A mane a loose pendle.
- Jubat** (joo'b'li) *s.* [*L. jubatus* maned] With mane-like growth.
- Jugal** (joo'g'al) *n.* [*L. jugum* yoke.] The malar bone between maxilla and squamosal. *s. Pert* a jugum.
- Jugate** (joo'g'li) *s.* [*L. jugum* yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets furnished with a jugum.
- Jugular** (jóg'úlar joo'g'úlar) *s.* [*L. jugulum* collar bone] *Pert.* neck or throat *appl.* veins, foramen, fossa, etc. *appl.* nerve, the hyoidian or posterior post-trematic nerve *appl.* ventral fish-fine beneath and in front of pectoral fine.
- Jugulum** (joo'g'úlm) *n.* [*L. jugulum* collar-bone] The foreneck region of a bird's breast in insects the jugum of wing
- Jugum** (joo'g'úlm) *n.* [*L. jugum* yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets ridge on mericarp of umbelliferous plants small lobe on posterior border of fore-wing of certain

moths ridge or depression connecting two structures union of lesser sphenoidal wings in first year after birth.

Jurassic (joo'ris'ík) *s.* [*Jura* mountains.] *Pert.* or *appl.* Mesozoic period between Triassic and Cretaceous.

Juv nal (joo'ven'ál) *s.* [*L. juvenalis* youthful.] Youthful *appl.* plumage replacing nestling-down of first plumage.

Juvenile hormone,—secreted by corpus allatum and inhibiting development of adult characters, in certain insects; neotenin.

Juvenile leucocyte—a metamyelocyte in circulation before maturation

Juxta (jék'tis) *n.* [*L. juxta*, close to.] A ring walled structure supporting sheath of aedeagus.

Juxtaglomerular (jék'täg'lóm'er'úlar) *s.* [*L. juxta* close to *glomerulus* to form into ball.] *Appl.* cells surrounding arteriole of glomerulus of kidney

Juxtamedullary (jék stámed'úlar) *s.* [*L. juxta* close to *medulla* marrow] Near medulla *appl.* inner portion of zona reticularis of adrenal glands.

Juxtannuclear (jék stánn'úkleár) *s.* [*L. juxta* close to *nucleus* kernel] *Appl.* bodies basophil deposits in cytoplasm of vitamin D-deficient parathyroid cells

K

kaino—*see* *caeno*

kako—*see* *caco*

kalidium (káld'íúm) *n.* [*Dim.* of *Gk. kalos*, hut.] A form of apocarp, or cystocarp.

kalymma (kálmá) *n.* [*Gk. kalymma*, covering] Vacuolated part of outer layer of certain radiolarians.

kalymmocytes (kálmós's) *n. pl.* [*Gk. kalymma*, covering; *kytos* cell] In ascidians, certain follicle-cells which migrate into the egg after maturation.

karyaster (kär'ästä'tër) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nut, nucleus *aster* star] A star shaped group of chromosomes.

karyenchyma (kär'äng'küni) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *enchyma*, infusion.] Nuclear sap achromatin karyochylema.

karyoclastia (kär'ök'lästä) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *klastis* breaking] Breaking down of a cell-nucleus.

karyogamy (kär'ög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *gamos* marriage.] Union and interchange of nuclear material.

karyokinesis (kär'ök'küni'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *kinesis* movement.] Indirect cell-division mitosis.

karyology (kär'öl'ögi) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *logos* discourse.] Nuclear cytology.

karyolymph (kär'öl'ümi) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *L. lymphä*, water] Nuclear sap karyenchyma.

karyolysis (kär'öl'ästä) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *lysis* to loosen.] Supposed dissolution of the nucleus in mitosis liquefaction of nuclear membrane. *n.* karyolytic.

karyomer (kär'ömër) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *meros* part.] In mitosis, small vesicle into which a chromosome is converted in one type of nuclear construction karyomeria.

karyomicrosome (kär'öm'krösm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *micros* small *soma* body] A nuclear granule.

karyomit (kär'ömëti) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *mitos* thread.] A chromosome.

karyomitosis (kär'ömëti'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *mitos* thread.] Indirect nuclear division mitosis.

karyon (kär'öni) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus] The cell-nucleus.

karyophans (kär'öfäns) *n. pl.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *phaino* to appear] Microsomes or nucleus-like granules surrounded by an oval

matrix, which form the spironsomes and axonemes in stalk of Infusoria.

karyophor (kär'öfär) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *phero*, to bear] System of ectoplasmic fibrils or membranes for mooring the nucleus, in certain ciliates.

karyoplasm (kär'öpiläsm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *plasma*, mould.] Nucleoplasm, the nuclear substance of cytoplasm.

karyorhaxis (kär'örök'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *axis* breaking] Fragmentation of the cell nucleus karyochinesis.

karyosome (kär'ösm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *soma* body] A nucleolus of the net knot type; a chromosome special aggregation of chromatin in resting nucleus the cell-nucleus itself of plasmosome.

karyosphere (kär'ösfär) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *sphaera* globe.] The large nucleolus from which arise all or most of the chromosomes of Protista.

karyota (kär'ötä) *n. pl.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus.] Nucleated cells.

karyotheca (kär'öthë'kä) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *theka* covering] The nuclear membrane.

karyotia (kär'ötia) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus] Chromatin; nuclear substance.

karyotype (kär'ötüp) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *typos* pattern.] Group of individuals with the same chromosomes number and similar linear arrangement of genes in homologous chromosomes chromosome complement of such group.

kata—also *cata*

katabolism (kätä'b'ölizm) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *bale* throw] The destructive chemical processes in living organisms, *opp.* anabolism.

katabolite (kätä'b'öliti) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *bale* throw] Any product of katabolism, *g.* urea.

katage sis (kät äjën ästä) [Gk. *kata* down *genesis* descent.] Retrogressive evolution.

katakinetic (kát'ákinét'ík) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *kínēin* to move.] *Appl* process leading to discharge of energy of anakinetic.

katakinetomeres (kát'ákinét'ómērs) *n. pl.* [Gk. *kata* down *kínēin* to move *meros* part.] Unreactive, stable atoms & molecules.

kataphase (kát'áfās) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *pháris* appearance.] The stages of mitosis from formation of chromosomes to division of cell of anaphase.

kataphoresis (kát'áfor'és) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *phérein*, to carry.] Transfer of fluids through a membrane from anode to cathode electrical osmosis.

kataphoric (kát'áfór'ík) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *phérein*, to carry *Appl* passive action the result of lethargy.

kataplexy (kát'ápléks) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *plékein* to strike.] Condition of an animal feigning death maintenance of a postural reflex induced by restraint or shock cataplexis of catalepsy.

kat stat (kát'ástát, kát'stát) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *statis* state.] Any product of katabolic activity of protoplasm katabolism.

katatropia (kát'átrop'ia) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *trépein* to turn.] Stage of decreasing movement in blastokinesis.

katatropic (kát'átrop'ík) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *trépein* turning.] Turning downwards.

kathar bio (kát'hárób'ík) *n.* [Gk. *katharos* pure *bios* life.] Living in clean waters *appl* Protista. *Opp* saprobic.

kathodic (kát'hód'ík) *n.* [Gk. *kathodos* descent.] Not arising in conformity with genetic spiral *appl* leaves.

kation (kát'yón kát'yón) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *scenai* to go.] A positively charged ion which moves towards cathode or negative pole *appl* anion.

Kafer's organ [G A F Kafer German zoologist]. Pericardial glands in larvibranchia.

keel (kēl) *n.* [A.S. *can* ship.] The carina on breast-bone of flying birds boat-shaped structure formed by two anterior petals of Leguminosae; ridge on blade or on other parts of grasses.

kenanthy (kénán'th) *n.* [Gk. *kenos* empty *anthos* flower.] Non-development of stamens and pistils of a flower.

kenenchyma (kénéng'kímā) *n.* [Gk. *kenos* empty *enchyma*, infusion.] A tissue devoid of its living contents, as cork.

keph-—see ceph-

keraphyllous (kér'áfíll'ús) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn; *phyllon* leaf.] *Appl* layer of a hoof between horny and sensitive parts.

keratin (kér'átin) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] A scleroprotein forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails, hairs.

keratinisation (kér'átiníz'ashn) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] State of becoming horny *appl* cells of epiderm developing in a horny material.

keratolytic (kér'átinól'ík) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn *lyan* to dissolve.] Hy drolyzing keratin *appl* enzymes, as produced by dermatophytes.

keratinophil (kér'átinófil'ík) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn *philos* loving.] Growing on a horny or keratinised substrate *appl* certain fungi.

keratogenous (kér'átóy'énús) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn *genes* producing.] Horn producing.

kerat hyalin (kér'átóh'rálín) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn *hyalos* glass.] Substance contained in stratum lucidum of skin.

keratoid (kér'átóid) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn *eidos* form.] Horny resembling horn.

keratose (kér'átós) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] Having horny fibres in skeleton as certain sponges.

kern 1 (kér'nél) *n.* [A.S. *cyrnol*, small grain.] The inner part of seed containing the embryo.

ketogenic hormone,—a preputatory principle which influences fat metabolism.

key fruit,—winged achenes hanging in clusters, as of *Acer* and *Fraxinus*.

key gene,—oligogene, *q.v.*

kidney (kid nē) *n.* [A.S. *cniðk*, womb; *newe* kidney] Nephros, paired organ which elaborates and excretes urine.

kinaesthesia (kin'etistē'si) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *aisthēsis* perception.] Perception of movement due to stimulation of muscles, tendons, and joints proprioception.

kinaesthetic (kin'etistē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *aisthēsis* perception.] Pert. sense of movement or muscular effort; *appl.* sense area.

kinase (kī'nās) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move.] A substance which transforms xymogens to enzymes.

kin alodie (kin'etistē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein* movement *hodos* way] Pert. motor nerve paths; *cf.* kinesodic.

kinesis (kinē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* movement] Random movement locomotor reactions depending on intensity of stimulus variation in linear or angular velocity.

kinesodic (kin'etistē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein* movement *hodos* way] Conveying motor impulses.

ki etia,—*pl.* of kinetrum.

kinetic (kinē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein* to move.] Active *appl.* function of movement, *opp.* static energy employed in producing or changing motion *appl.* division centre in cell-division.

kin tium (kinē'shūm, -tūm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move.] A row of kinetosomes with kinetodesma. Linety.

kinetoblast (kinē'tōblast) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *blastos* bud] Outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties.

ki otogore (kinē'tōkōr) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *her* place.] Spindle-attachment or insertion region centromere.

ki todesma (kinē'tōdēs mā) *n.* [(*k* *kinein* to move *derma* bond.)] A fibril alongside row of kinetosomes (clista)

ki otogore sis (kinē'tōjēn tēis) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *genesis* descent.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements.

kin tomaras (kinē'tōmētē) *n. pl.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *maras* part.] Molecules or atoms reactive or stable ana and kata kinetomers.

kin t u ma (kinē'tōdēs mā) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *mesos* thread.] Part of the chromonema associated with spindle-attachment region or centromere.

kineton cl us (kinē'tōdēs'klōs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *L. nuculus* kernel.] The secondary nucleus, kinetoplast, or parabasal body in forms such as trypanosomes, in close connection with flagellum and undulating membrane of trichomonads.

kinetoplasma (kinē'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *plasma* some thing formed.] An iron-containing ucleo-protein forming source of energy to Nival granules.

kin toplast (kinē'tōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plastis* formed.] Composite body formed by union of parabasal body with blepharoplast in some Mastigophora.

kinetosome (kinē'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move *sōma* body] One of a group of granules occupying the polar plate region in moss sporogenesis a self-duplicating granule at the base of a cilium in Ciliata.

kinetospore (kinē'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *spora* seed] A zoospore in its physiological aspect.

kinety —kinetrum.

kinoplasm (kī'nōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *plasma* mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays and spindle-fibres archoplasm ergastoplasm.

kinoplasmosomes (kī'nōplāz'mō'sōm) *n. pl.* [Gk. *kinein* to move *plasma* form *sōma*, body] Phragmoplast fibres seen at periphery of cell plate.

klado-, chado- *q.v.*

klasma plates (klāz mē-plīts) *n. pl.*
[Gk. *klasma*, fragment L. *platus*
flat.] Small parts of compound
ambulacral plates separated by
growth pressure in echinoids.

kleisto-—*also* **cleisto-** *g. s.*

kleistogamous (klēstōg'āməs) *a.* [Gk.
kleistos closed *gamos* marriage.]
Fertilized in closed flowers.

kleronomous (klērōn'ōnēts) *a.* [Gk.
klaronomos heir] Inherited *appl.*
paths in nervous system.

klinokinesis (klī'nōklōē'sis) *n.* [Gk.
klinos, to slope *kinesis* move-
ment.] Change in rate of change of
direction, or angular velocity due
to intensity of stimulation of
kinesis.

klon-—*clone-* *g. s.*

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cnear* knee.]
Genu joint between femur and
tibia root process of certain
swamp-inhabiting trees.

knephioplankton (nē'fīoplāngk'tōn) *n.*
[Gk. *knēphos* twilight *planktos*
wandering] Plankton living at
depths between thirty and five
hundred metres of phaeoplankton,
skotoplankton.

knot (nōt) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, knot.] In
wood, base of branch surrounded
by new layers of wood and hardened
by pressure in nodes meshwork,
small particles of chromatin where
nemeses cross.

koīno-—*coeno-* *g. s.*

Kölliker's canal (K'ōl'ik'ər Kōllīk'ər
Swiss zoologist]. A canal leading
from otocyst towards exterior as in
certain Cephalopoda.

kōlyon (kō'lōn) *n.* [Gk. *kōlyon*
to hinder] Substance elaborated
in and conveyed from, *trans* or
organ which lessens or inhibits
function of other tissues.

kolytic (kōlī'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kōlytikos*
hindering] Inhibiting inhibitory

komma (kōm'mā) *n.* [Gk. *komma*,
clause.] Sarcomere incommensura.

konfocortex (kōn'fōk'ōr'tēks) *n.* [Gk.
kōnis dust L. *cortex* bark.]
Granular part of cortex character-
istic of sensory areas of brain.

Kovalevsky's canal (P. Kovalevskii

Russian embryologist] The
neurenteric canal.

Krause's end bulbs, — *see* end-
bulbs.

Krause glands [K' F T Krause
German anatomist]. Accessory
lacrimal glands with ducts opening
into fornix of conjunctiva.

Krause's membrane [K' F T Krause
German anatomist]. The
single or double row of dots in the
light transverse band of striated
muscle telophragma, Z-disc.

Kupffe cells [K' IV von Kupffer
German anatomist]. Stellate macro-
phages of liver sinuses.

kyano-—*cyano-* *g. s.*

kyogenic (kōyēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kyesis*
pregnancy *genesis* descent.] *Appl.*
preputillary hormone stimulating
secretion of progesterin by corpora
lutea.

kyto-—*cyto-* *g. s.*

L

labella (lābē'lā) *n.* [L. *labellum*
small lip] Paraglossa of insects
pl. of labellum.

labellate (lābē'lāt) *a.* [L. *labellum*
small lip.] Furnished with labella
or small lips.

labelliform (lābē'lōid) *a.* [L. *labellum*,
small lip Gk. *eidos* form] Like a
labellum.

labellum (lābē'l ūm) *n.* [L. *labellum*
small lip] The lower petal mor-
phologically posterior of an orchid
two fused lateral staminodes, as in
flower of Zingiberaceae small
lobe beneath labrum, or labial palp,
in insects proboscis lobe.

labia (lā'bīā) *n. pl.* [L. *labium* lip.]
Lips lip-like structures.

labia cerebri,—*cornua* of cerebral
hemispheres overlapping corpus
callosum.

labia majora,—*outer* lips of vulva.

labia minora,—*inner* lips of vulva.

labial (lā'bē'l) *a.* [L. *labium* lip]
Part or resembling lip or labium.

labial palp,—lobe-like structure near mouth of molluscs; jointed appendage on labium of insects

labiate (lā'bīāt) *n.* [*L. labium* lip.]

Lip-like, possessing lips or thickened margins having limb of calyx or corolla so divided that one portion overlaps the other

labiatiflorous (lā'bīātīfōr'ūs) *n.* [*L. labium* lip *flos* flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions.

labidophorous (lāb'īdōf'ōr'ūs) *n.* [*Gk. labis* forceps *phero* to carry] Possessing pincer like organs.

labiella (lā'bīē'lā) [*L. labium* lip.]

A mouth-part of Myriopoda.

labil (lā'bīl, lā'bīl) *n.* [*L. labilis* apt to slip.] Readily undergoing change unstable *appl* genes that are constantly mutating

labiodental (lā'bīōdēn'tāl) *n.* [*L. labium* lip; *dens* tooth.] *Peri.* lip and teeth *appl* an embryonic lamina *appl* labial surface of tooth.

labio sternite (lā'bīōstēr'nīt) *n.* [*L. labium* lip *sternum* breast bone.] A median area between palpi of insect head.

labiostipes (lā'bīōstīpēs) *n.* [*L. labium* lip *stipes* stalk.] A portion of basal part of insect labium.

lab palp (lā'bīpāl)p) *n.* [*L. labium* lip *palpare* to feel.] Labipalpus labial palp of insects.

labium (lā'bīūm) *n.* [*L. labium* lip.] A lip or lip-shaped structure the fused second maxillae of insects. *Pl* labia.

labral (lā'bīrāl) *n.* [*L. labrum* lip.] *Peri.* labrum.

labrocyt (lāb'rōsīt) *n.* [*Gk. labros* greedy *kytos* hollow] A mast cell.

labrum (lā'bīrūm) *n.* [*L. labrum*, *l p.*] Anterior lip of certain arthropods hypostoma of trilobites; outer margin of mouth of gastropod shell ring of fibrocartilage ambon.

labyrinth (lāb'īrīnth) *n.* [*L. labyrinthos* labyrinth] The complex internal ear bony or membranous

lateral mass of air-cells of ethmoidal bone portions of kidney cortex with uriniferous tubules tracheal tympanum.

labyrinthodont (lāb'īrīn'thōdōn't) *n.* [*Gk. labyrinthos* labyrinth *odous* tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement.

lac (lāk) *n.* [Persian, *lak* lacquer] A resinous secretion of lac glands of certain Coccidae composition depending on the food plant.

laccate (lāk'īt) *n.* [*It. lacco*, varnish.] Appearing as if varnished.

lacerated (lās'ērātēd) *n.* [*L. lacere* to tear] Having margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes.

lacertiform (lās'ēr'tīfōrm) *n.* [*L. lacerta*, lizard *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of lizard.

lacertus (lās'ēr'tūs) *n.* [*L. lacertus* arm-muscle.] Lacertus fibrosus, aponeurosis of tendon of biceps muscle of the arm; bicipital fascia.

lachry—lacri

lacinia (lācīn'īā) *n.* [*L. lacinia* flap.] Segment of an incised leaf slender projection from margin of thallus extension of posterior margin of proglottis over anterior part of following proglottis inner division of endopodite or stipes of maxilla of insects *Embria*, *g v*

laciniate (lācīn'īāt) *n.* [*L. lacinia* flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals fringed *appl* a ligament of the ankle, the uterine annular ligament.

1 ciliiform (lācīn'īfōrm) *n.* [*L. lacinia* flap *forma*, shape.] Shaped like lacinia; fringe-like.

lacinula (lācīn'ūlā) *n.* [*L. lacinia* dim., flap.] Small lacinia inflexed sharp point of petal.

lacinulat (lācīn'ūlāt) *n.* [*L. lacinia* dim. flap.] Having lacinae.

lacrimal (lāk'rīmāl) *n.* [*L. lacrima*, tear] Secreting or *peri* tears, *peri* or situated near lacrimal organ; *appl* artery bone, duct, glands, nerve, papillae etc also lachrymal.

- 1 criniform (lāk rindfōrm) *a*. [L. *lacrima* tear *forma* shape] Tear shaped lacrimaeform, lacrioid lachrimiform, lachrymiform, dacryoid *appl* spores, etc.
- lacrimonasal (lāk'rimōnā sā) *a*. [L. *lacrima*, tear *nasus* nose.] *Part* lacrimal and nasal bones or duct.
- lacrimose (lāk rindōs) *a*. [L. *lacrimosus* tearful.] Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as gills of certain fungi.
- lactalbumin (lāk'albū mīn) *n*. [L. *lac* milk *albumen* egg white.] An albumin found in milk.
- lactase (lāk'tās) *n*. [L. *lac* milk.] An intestinal enzyme converting lactose into glucose and galactose also found in certain plants.
- lactati *n* (lāktā shūn) *n*. [L. *lac* milk.] Secretion of milk in mammary glands period during which milk is secreted.
- lacteals (lāk'tēls) *n*. *Plu* [L. *lac* milk.] Chyliferous or lymphatic vessels of small intestine ducts which carry latex.
- lactescent (lāktēs ēnt) *a*. [L. *lac* *lactare* to turn to milk] Producing milk yielding latex.
- lactic (lāk'tik) *a*. [L. *lac* milk.] *Part* milk *appl* bacilli, acid.
- lactifer—lactifer *q*. *Plu*
- lactiferos (lāktif'ēros) *a*. [L. *lac* milk *ferre* to carry] Forming or carrying milk carrying latex.
- lactochrome (lāk'tōkrōm) *n*. [L. *lac* milk Gk. *chroma* colour] A nitrogenous colouring matter in milk lactoflavin, *q*. *Plu*
- lactoflavin (lāk'tōflā vin) *n*. [L. *lac* milk *flavus* yellow] Vitamin B₂ riboflavin *q*. *Plu* C₁₂H₁₀O₄N₂
- lactogenic (lāk'tōjēn'ik) *a*. [L. *lac* milk Gk. *gennai* producing] *Part* or stimulating secretion of milk *appl* a preputiary hormone inducing secretion of milk in mammals and of crop milk in the pigeon *appl* interval between parturition and ovulation or between parturition and menstruation.
- lact globulin (lāk wglōb ūlīn) *n*. [L. *lac* milk *globulus* dim of globe, globe.] The specific protein of milk, insoluble in water; lactalbumin.
- lactoproteid (lāk'tōprō'tēid) *n*. [L. *lac* milk Gk. *protein* first sides form.] Any milk proteid.
- lactose (lāk'tōs) *n*. [L. *lac* milk.] Milk-sugar C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁
- lacuna (lākū nā) *n*. [L. *lacuna*, cavity] A space between cells sinus urethral follicle cavity in bone small cavity or depression on surface in lichens a leaf gap. *Plu* lacunae.
- lacunar—having resembling or *part* lacunae.
- lacunate (lākū nāt) *a*. [L. *lacuna*, cavity] Lacunar *part* lacunae *appl* collenchyma, with cell walls thickened where bordering inter cellular spaces.
- lacunose (lākū nōs) *a*. [L. *lacuna* cavity] Having many cavities pitted.
- lacunosorugose (lākū nōsdrōgōs) *a*. [L. *lacuna* cavity *rugosus* wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits.
- lacunula (lākū nūla) *n*. [L. *Dim* of *lacuna*, a hollow] A minute cavity or lacuna a minute air space as in grey hair
- lacus lacrimalis,—th triangular space between eyelids which contains lacrimal caruncle and receives tears from orifices of the lacrimal ducts.
- lacustrine (lākūs'trin) *n*. [L. *lacus* lake.] *Part* or living in or beside lakes.
- laetotropic (lē'trōp'tik) *a*. [Gk. *laie* left *trope* turning] Inclined, turned or coiled to the left; laetropous, sinistral.
- laevulose (lē'vulōs) *n*. [L. *laevus* left.] Fruit sugar fructose C₆H₁₂O₆
- lagena (lāgē'nā lājō'nā) *n*. [L. *lagena*, flask.] Apical portion of the cochlear duct or scala media.
- lageniform (lāgē'nifōrm lājō'nifōrm) *a*. [L. *lagena* flask; *forma* shape] Shaped like a flask.

lagoena,—lagena.

lagopodous (lågöp'ðis) *a.* [Gk. *lagos* hare; *podus* foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet.

Lamarckian (lāmārk'ian) *a.* [*J B de Lamarck* French biologist] Of or *pert* theories put forward by Lamarck.

Lamarckism (lāmārk'izm) *n.* The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible.

lambda (lām dā) *n.* [Gk. λ , lambda.] The junction of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

lambdoid (lām doid) *a.* [Gk. λ , lambda *oides* form.] λ -shaped; *appl* the cranial suture joining occipital and parietal bones.

lamella (lāmē'lā) *n.* [*L. lamella*, small plate.] Any thin plate or scale-like structure the gill of an agaric.

lamellar (lāmē'lār) lamellate (lām ēlēt) *a.* [*L. lamella*, small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates.

lamellated corpuscles,—Pacinian corpuscles, *q.v.*

lamellibranchiate (lāmē'lbrānj'kiēt) *a.* [*L. lamella* small plate *branchiae* gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body like a bivalve.

lamellicorn (lāmē'līkōrn) *a.* [*L. lamella* small plate *cornu* horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates.

lamelliferous (lām ēl'fērūs) *a.* [*L. lamella* small plate *ferre* to carry] Having small plates or scales.

lamelliform (lāmē'līfōrm) *a.* [*L. lamella* small plate *forma*, shape.] Plate-like.

lamellirostral (lāmē'līrōs'trāl) *a.* [*L. lamella* small plate *rostrum* beak.] Having inner edges of bill bearing lamella-like ridges.

lamelloid—lamelliform.

lamina (lām'lnā) *n.* [*L. lamina* plate.] A thin layer or scale; blade of leaf one of thin plate-like expansions of sensitive tissue

which fit into grooves on inside of horse-hoof

lamina basalis,—a thin membrane on inner surface of lamina choriocapillaris.

lamina choriocapillaris,—capillary plexus constituting inner layer of choroid.

lamina cribrosa,—cribriform plate *q.v.* membranous portion of sclera at sit of attachment of optic nerve and with perforations for axons of ganglion cells of retina.

lamina fusca,—inner layer of sclera, adjoining lamina suprachoroides.

lamina papyracea,—plat or os planum of ethmoidal bone, forming part of medial wall of orbit.

lamina perpe dicularis,—median process of mesethmoid ethmoid forming proximal or bony part of nasal septum.

lamina suprachoroid *a.*—delicate tissue or membrane between choroid and sclera.

lamina terminalis,—thin layer of grey matter forming anterior boundary of third ventricle of brain.

lamina vasculosa,—outer layer of choroid beneath suprachoroid membrane.

lamina vitrea,—lamina basalis.

laminar (lām'lnār) laminiform (lām'lnīfōrm) *a.* [*L. lamina* plate *forma* shape.] Consisting of plates or thin layers laminous.

laminarian (lām'lnā rān) *a.* [*Laminaria* genus of brown seaweeds.] *Appl* none between low water to about fifteen fathoms.

laminati *n.* (lām'lnā'thūn) *n.* [*L. lamina* plate] The formation of thin plates or layers arrangement in layers as nerve cells of cerebral cortex.

laminiplantar (lām'lnīplān'tār) *a.* [*L. lamina* plat *planta*, sole of foot.] Having scales of metatarsus meeting behind in a smooth ridge.

lanate (lānēt) *a.* [*L. lana* wool.] Woolly covered with short hair like processes giving woolly appearance to surface

- lance-linear (lāns' līn ēlēr) *n.* [*L. lancea*, lance *Haas* line.] Between lanceolate and linear in form.
- lance-oblong (lāns' ōb' lōng) *n.* [*L. lancea*, lance *oblongus* oblong] Oblong with tapering ends.
- lanceolate (lān sēōlēt) *n.* [*L. lancea*, little lance.] Slightly broad, or tapering t base and tapering to point lance-shaped.
- lance-oval (lāns' ō vāl) lance-ovate (lāns' ō'vāt) *n.* [*L. lancea*, lance *ovatus* oval.] Having a shape intermediate between lanceolate and oval.
- lancet (lān sēt) *n.* [*F. lancette* from *L. lancea*, lance.] One of the paired parts, ventral to stylet, f sting in Hymenoptera.
- lancet plates, — plates supporting water-vascular vessels of Blastoides.
- Landolt' fibre [*E. Landolt* French ophthalmologist] Free end of outer processes of cone-bipolar cells in inner nuclear layer of retina.
- Langerhans cell [*P. Langerhans* German anatomist] Melanoblast.
- Langerhans, follicles of, — see follicles.
- Langerhans, islets of — see islets
- Langhans cells [*T. Langhans* German histologist] Giant cells of inner layer f trophoblast or layer of Langhans.
- languet, languette (lānggēt) *n.* [*F. languette* small tongue.] A process on branchial sac of ascidians.
- laniary (lān' lārī) *n.* [*L. laniare* to tear to pieces.] Term *appl.* to canine tooth.
- lantern, — see Aristotle lantern.
- lanthanin (lānthān) *n.* [*Gk. lanthanein* to conceal.] Oxychromati linin *q v*
- lanuginous (lān' ūjōis) *n.* [*L. lanugo* down] Covered with down lanuginose.
- lanugo (lān' gū) *n.* [*L. lanugo* down.] The downy covering on a foetus, begins to be shed before birth.
- lapidicolous (lāp' dīk' ōlūs) *n.* [*L. lapis* stone *colere* to cultivate.] *Appl.* animals that live under stones.
- lapillus (lāp' ūs) *n.* [*L. lapillus* pebble.] A small otolith in utricle of teleosts.
- lappaceous (lāp' āshūs) *n.* [*L. lappa*, bur] Like a bur; prickly
- lappet (lāp' ēt) *n.* [*A.S. lappa*, loose hanging part.] One of paired lobes extending downwards from distal end of stomodaeum in jelly-fish lobe of a sea-anemone gullet wattle of a bird.
- larmier (lār'myēr) *n.* [*F. larme* tear] Tear pit sacculus lacrimalis.
- larva (lār'vā) *n.* [*L. larva* ghost.] An embryo which becomes self sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents.
- larval (lār'vāl) *n.* [*L. larva*, ghost.] *Part* a larva in the larval stage.
- larviform (lār'vīfōrm) *n.* [*L. larva*, ghost *forma*, shape.] Shaped like larva.
- larviparous (lār'vīp'ārūs) *n.* [*L. larva* ghost *parere* to produce.] Producing live larvae.
- larvivorous (lār'vīv'ōrūs) *n.* [*L. larva*, ghost *vorare* to devour] Larvating
- larvule (lār'vūl) *n.* [*L. larvula*, small larva] Young larva.
- laryngeal (lār'jō'ēāl) *n.* [*Gk. larynx* upper part of windpipe] *Part* or near the larynx *appl.* artery vein, nerve, etc.
- laryngeal prominence, — subcutaneous projection of the thyroid cartilage in front of the throat Adam's-apple pomum Adams
- laryngopharynx (lār'jōfār'īngks) *n.* [*Gk. larynx* larynx *pharynx* gullet.] Part of pharynx between soft palate and oesophagus.
- laryngotracheal (lār'jōfār'ēk'āl) *n.* [*Gk. larynx* windpipe *L. trachea* trachea] *Part* larynx and trachea *appl.* embryonic groove and tube.
- larynx (lār'jōngks) *n.* [*Gk. larynx* larynx.] The organ of voice in most vertebrates, except birds.
- lasso (lās' ō) *n.* [*Sp. lazo* noose] A contractile filamentous noose used in trapping nematodes by certain soil fungi

lameo-cells.—filamented hemispherical adhesive cells investing tentacles of Ctenophora; colloblasts.

late-type—a mummified with one or more supernumerary chromosomes as compared with its parent (from *Oenothera lutea*).

latibra (lăt'bră) n. [*L. latibra*, hiding-place.] The bulb or flask shaped mass of white yolk in eggs.

latebricole (lăt'brăkŭl) n. [*L. latibra* hiding-place *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting holes.

lat nt (lăt'nt) n. [*L. latens* hidden.] Lying dormant but capable of development under favourable circumstances *appl.* buds, resting stages, characters.

latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellata.

latent period,—the time interval between completion of presentation of a stimulus and the beginning of reaction reaction time

lateral (lăt'erăl) n. [*L. later* side] *Peri* or situated at a side, or at a side of an axis.

lateral chain theory,—earside-chain.

lateral line,—longitudinal line at each side of body of fishes, marking position of sensory cells.

lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Lophotharia, excluding directive or dorsal and ventral pairs

lateralia (lăt'eră'liă) n. *pl.* [*L. later* side.] The lateral plates of *Caripedia*

laterigrade (lăt'erigrăd) n. [*L. later* side *gradus* step] Walking sideways, as a crab

laterinerv d (lăt'ērnerv'd) n. [*L. later* side *nervus* nerve] With lateral veins.

laterit (lăt'ērīt) n. [*L. later* brick.] *Appl.* tropical red soils containing alumina and iron oxides and little silica owing to leaching under hot, moist conditions

laterocranium (lăt'erŭkră'nĭŭm) n. [*L. later* and *cranium* skull] Area of insect head comprising genae and postgenae

latero-sensory (lăt'erŭsĕn'sŏrĭ) n. [*L. later* side *sensus* sense] *Appl.*

system of lateral sense-organs in fishes, or lateral line system.

lateroternit n (lăt'erŏtĕr'nĭt) n. *pl.* [*L. later* side *sternum* breast bone.] Sclerites at side of sternum, as in *Dermoptera* and *Isoptera*.

laterotergites (lăt'erŏtĕr'jĭt) n. *pl.* [*L. later* side *tergum* back.] Small sclerites adjoining tergum of abdominal segments in some crustaceans and insects.

latex (lăt'ĕks) n. [*L. later* a liquid.] A milky or clear sometimes coloured juice or emulsion of diverse composition found in some plants as in spurge, rubber trees, certain agaveae, etc.

laticif r (lătĭs'ĭfĕr) n. [*L. later* a liquid *ferry* to carry] Any latex-containing cell, series of cells, or duct.

laticiferous (lăt'ĭsĭf'ĕrĭs) n. [*L. later* a liquid *ferry* to carry] Conveying latex *appl.* cells, tissue, vessels.

latiplantar (lăt'plăn'tăr) n. [*L. later* broad *planta* sole of foot.] Having hinder tarsal surface rounded.

latirostral (lăt'irŏs'trăl) n. [*L. later* broad *rostrum* beak.] Broad-beaked.

latiseptate (lăt'sĕp'tăt) n. [*L. later* broad; *septum* septum.] Having a broad septum in the alveolus.

latitudinal furrow—one running round a segmenting egg above and parallel to the equatorial.

Laurer Stieda canal,—a canal leading from junction of oviduct and vitelline duct to opening on dorsal surface in trematodes.

laurinoxylon (lŭr'ĭnŭks'ĭŏn) n. [*L. laurus* laurel *Gk. xylon* wood] Any fossil wood linoxyle.

law of acceleration,—the generalisation that organs of greater importance develop more quickly

lax (lăks) n. [*L. laxus* loose.] Loose as *appl.* pangle

lays of Langhans [*L. Langhans* German histologist]. Cytotrophoblast.

leader (lădĕ) n. [*A.S. leada* to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree.

- leaf (lēf) *n.* [A.S. *leaf* leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem, usually green.
- leaf-buttress,—lateral prominence on shoot axis, due to underlying leaf primordium representing leaf base.
- leaf-cushions,—prominent persistent leaf-bases furnishing diagnostic characters in certain extinct plants.
- leaf-gap—mesh of stelar network corresponding to site of leaf attachment in ferns gap in vascular cylinder of stem a parenchymatous region associated with leaf-traces lacuna.
- leaflet,—a small leaf individual unit of a compound leaf
- leaf-stalk,—petiole.
- leaf trace,—vascular bundles extending from stem bundles to leaf base. *Cf.* girdle bundles.
- leberidocytes (lēb'ēdōsīt) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leberis* curvis *lytes* hollow.] Cells containing glycogen and developing from and regressing to leucocytes found in blood of *Anch-nuda* at moulting
- lechiodont (lēk'riōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *lecherias* crosswise *odous* tooth.] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in row nearly transverse.
- lecithalbumin (lēt'ihālbūmīn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk *L. albumen* white of egg.] A substance, consisting of albumin and lecithin, of various body organs.
- lecithelles (lēt'ihēls) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lekitho* egg-yolk.] Yolk granules in hypoblastic or other lecithoblasts.
- lecithin (lēt'ihīn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk.] A phosphorylated fat or phospholipide of cell-protoplasm.
- lecithoblast (lēt'ihōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk *blastos* bud.] 1 developing eggs the yolk contains g blastomeres.
- lecithocoel (lēt'ihōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk *koelos* hollow.] Segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs.
- lectallotype (lēk'āl'ōup) *n.* [Gk. *lektes* chosen *allos* other *typos* pattern.] A specimen of the opposite sex to that of the lectotype and subsequently chosen from the original material.
- lectotype (lēk'lēdīp) *n.* [Gk. *lektes* chosen *typos* pattern.] A specimen chosen from syntypes to designate type of species.
- legume (lēg'ūm) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] Dehiscent one-celled, two-valved seed-vessel as pod of pea or bean; lomentum, *q.v.*
- legumin (lēg'ūmīn) *n.* [L. *legumen* pulse.] A globulin in seeds of Leguminosae vegetable casein.
- leiotrichous (lēō'trīkūs) *a.* [Gk. *leios* smooth *trichis* hair.] Having straight hair leiothric.
- leiotropic,—laetropic, *q.v.*
- leipsanenchyma (lēp'sānēnkīma) *n.* [Gk. *leipsanous* remnant *enchyma* infusion.] Part of primordial tissue of a carpophore, located between stipe and plicus hypsanchyma.
- lemma (lēm'a) *n.* [Gk. *lemma*, husk.] A valve or flowering glume lower or outer palea, bract with axillary flower
- lemniscus (lēmnīsk'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *lemniskos* ribbon.] One of paired club-shaped organs at base of acanthocephalan proboscis fillet of fibres on each side of cerebral peduncles.
- lentil (lēnt'ik) *a.* [L. *lens* smooth.] Lentil, *q.v.*
- lens (lēnz) *n.* [L. *lens* lentil.] A transparent part of eye, which focuses rays of light on retina crystalline lens modified portion of cornea in front of each element of a compound eye modified cells of luminescent organ in certain fishes
- lenti (lēnt'ik) *a.* [L. *lentus* slow.] Appl. or part standing water lying in swamp pond or lake lentilic. *Opp.* lotic.
- lentical (lēnt'sēl) *n.* [L. *lens* lentil.] Ventilating pore in angiosperm stems or roots canal in cork; a lenticular gland.
- lenticula (lēnt'ik'ūlā) *n.* [L. *lenticula* dim of *lens* lentil.] A spore case in certain fungi lenticel
- lentigo or freckle.

- le ticular—shaped lik double
convex lens lentiform *appl.*
glands, lymphoid structures between
pyloric glands. *n.* Tip of incus
articulating with stapes often ossi-
fied as separate unit.
- lenticulate (lɛntɪkʻʊlət) *n.* [*L. lens*
lentil] Meeting in sharp point
depressed circular and frequently
ribbed.
- lentiform (lɛntɪfɔrm) *n.* [*L. lens*
lentil *forma, shape*] Lentil-
shaped lenticular; *appl.* nucleus
the extraventricular portion of
corpus striatum.
- lentigerous (lɛntɪʃ ɛrɪs) *n.* [*L. lens*
lentil *gerere* to bear] Furnished
with lens.
- lentiginose (lɛntɪʃɪnɔs) *le* tiginous
(lɛntɪʃɪnɪs) *n.* [*L. lentigo* freckle]
Freckled speckled bearing
umerous small dots.
- le to-capillary point,—point, just
above wilting coefficient, at which
flow of water towards root hairs is
impeded on account of surface
tension resistance.
- leotropic,—lacotropic, *q*
- lepidodendroid (lɛpɪdɔndrɔɪd) *n.*
[*Gk. lepis* scale *dendron* tree;
oides form.] *Perf.* Lepidodendron
having scale-like leaf-scars.
- lepidoid (lɛpɪdɔɪd) *n.* [*Gk. lepis*
scale *oides* form.] Resembling
scale or scales.
- lepid morial,—*perf.* or composed
of, lepidomoria.
- lepid morium (lɛpɪdɔmɔrɪəm) *n.*
[*Gk. lepis* scale *moria* com-
stituent part.] Small scale or unit
of composite scale with bony base
and conical or conoid crown of
dentine containing pulp cavity
and sometimes covered with
enamel.
- lepidophyte (lɛpɪdɔfɪt) *n.* [*Gk.*
lepis scale *phylon* plant] A
fossil plant of fern family.
- lepidopterous (lɛpɪdɔptɛrɔs) *n.* [*Gk.*
lepis scale *pteron* wing] II wing
wings covered with minute over-
lapping scales; *perf.* moths butterfly
flies.
- lepidost (lɛpɪdɔst) *n.* [*Gk. lepis*
scale.] Character and arrangement
of scales of animals.
- lepidosteoid (lɛpɪdɔstɔɪd) *n.* [*Gk.*
lepis scale *osteon*, bone *oides*
form] *Appl.* ganoid scale lacking
cosmine.
- lepidot (lɛpɪdɔt) *n.* [*Gk. lepidotes*
scaly] Covered with minute
scales.
- lepidoti (lɛpɪdɔtɪk) *n.* [*Gk. lepidotes*
scaly] *Appl.* an acid found in
wings of some Lepidoptera.
- lepid trichia (lɛpɪdɔtrɪkɪə) *n.* *plur*
[*Gk. lepis* scale *trichis* hair] The
bony actinotrichia of teleosts.
- lepoct (lɛpɔkt) *n.* [*Gk. lepis*
hulk *hylon* hollow] A cell
with a defining cell-wall, *appl.*
gymnocyte.
- lepospondylous (lɛpɔspɔndɪlɪəs) *n.*
[*Gk. lepis* hulk *epi-spondylus*
vertebra.] Having amphicoelous,
or hour-glass shaped vertebrae.
- leptocentri (lɛptɔtsɛntrɪk) *n.* [*Gk.*
leptos slender *kentron* centre.]
Appl. concentric bundle with cen-
tral leptome.
- leptoccephaloid (lɛptɔtsɛfɔlɔɪd, -ɛf) *n.*
[*Gk. leptos* slender *kephale*
head *oides* form.] Resembling or
having the shape of eel larvae.
- leptocercal (lɛptɔtsɛrkɔl) *n.* [*Gk.*
leptos slender; *kerkos* tail.] With
long slender tapering tail as some
fishes leptocercous, *appl.* pro-
tonna.
- leptocystidium (lɛptɔtsɪstɪdɪəm) *n.*
[*Gk. leptos* thin *kystis* bladder
idion dim] A thin-walled cysti-
dium as in many garica.
- leptodactylous (lɛptɔdɔktɪlɪəs) *n.*
[*Gk. leptos* slender *dactylus*
finger] Having slender digits.
- leptodermatous (lɛptɔdɔtɛrmɔtɪs) *n.*
[*Gk. leptos* thin *derma* sk n.]
Thin-skinned *appl.* various the
case leptodermic, leptodermous.
- leptoid (lɛptɔɪd) *n.* [*Gk. leptos*
slender; *oides* form] One of the
thin-walled cortical cells forming
strand projecting into the central
cylinder of rhizome in mosses; a
tubular cell in stem of certain
pteridophytes.

leptome (lēp'tōm) *n* [Gk. *leptos* slender] Phloem-like part of vascular tissue of plant stems. Leptomestome bast also leptom.

leptomeninges (lēp'tōmēnīn'jēz) *n* *pl*. [Gk. *leptos* thin; *meninges* membrane.] The pia mater and arachnoid membrane.

leptonema (lēp'tōnēmā) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *nema* thread.] Fine unpaired chromosome thread at leptotene.

leptophloem (lēp'tōfōēm) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *phloēos* smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue.

leptophyllous (lēp'tōfīl'ūs) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *phyllon* leaf] With slender leaves having a small leaf area, under 25 square millimetres.

leptosome (lēp'tōsōm) *a* [Gk. *leptos* slender *soma* body] Tall and slender *opp* euryosome.

leptosporangiate (lēp'tōspōrān'jāt) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *spora* seed *angisium* vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinial division. *Opp* eusporangiate.

leptostrotate (lēp'tōstrō'tērāt) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *strotos* covered.] With ambolateral plates narrow and crowded together as in certain Stellerodex.

leptotene (lēp'tōtēn) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *tēnos* band.] Early stage of the prophase of meiosis where chromatin is in form of fine threads.

leptotichous (lēp'totī'kūs) *a* [Gk. *leptos* thin *tichos* wall] Thin walled *appl* plant tissue.

leptotrombicula (lēp'tōtrōmbīk'ulā) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *It. tromba*, trumpet.] The larval form of trombicula.

leptoxylem (lēp'tōxīlēm) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *xylon* wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue.

leptozygotene (lēp'tōzīg'ōtēn) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *zygon*, yoke *zygonia*, band.] *Appl* transition stage between leptonema and zygonema.

leptus (lēp'tūs) *n* [Gk. *leptos* small.] The six-legged larva of mites.

lethal (lē'thāl) *a*. [L. *letum* death.] Causing death of a parasite fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host *appl* a hereditary factor which so influences development that the individual is rendered non-viable. *n*. A lethal factor.

lethality (lē'thāl'itē) *n*. [L. *letum* death.] The ratio of fatal cases to total number of cases affected by a disease or other harmful agency.

leucine (lē'sēn) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white.] An amino acid formed during decomposition of proteids.

leucine (lē'sin) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white.] Amino-caproic acid found as a constituent of pancreatic juice and of various tissues and organs also in some plants $C_6H_{13}O_2N$.

leucism (lē'sizm loo-) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white.] The presence of white plumage or pelage in animals with pigmented eyes and skin.

leucite (lē'sit) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white.] A colourless plastid.

leucocyte (lē'sō-sē leu-) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* bod.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development.

leucocarpous (lē'sōkār pōs loo-) *a*. [Gk. *leukos* white *karpos* fruit.] With the fruit white.

leucocyan (lē'sōkāl'an, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white *kyanos* dark blue.] A pigment found in certain algae.

leucocyte (lē'sōkāl loo-) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* hollow.] An amoebocyte a colourless blood corpuscle leukocyte.

leucocytogenesis (lē'sōkāl'ōyēn ēs, loo-) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] Leucocyte formation leucopoiesis.

leucocytoid—histocyte *q v*

leucoph *a* (lē'sōf loo-) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white *phoros* to bear.] A yellow-pigment-bearing cell guano-phore indocyte.

leucoplastid (lē'sōplās'tīd, loo-) *n* *pl*. [Gk. *leukos* white *plastis* plastic]

- formed [*leuon dsm*] Colourless plastids from which amylo- chloro- and chromoplastids arise.
- leucoplasts (lū'kōplāsts, loo-) *n* *plu* [Gk. *leukos* white *plastēs* formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm *opp* chromoplasts leucoplastids.
- leucopoeia (lū'kōpōi'sia, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white *poieō* making] The formation of white blood corpuscles.
- leucopain (lū'kōpāin, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white *ops* sight.] Visual white formed from visual yellow vitamin A alcohol.
- leucoparin(a) (lū'kōpārin, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* but *pteron* wing] A white wing pigment of certain Lepidoptera $C_{15}H_{15}O_{13}N$
- leucosin (lū'kōsin, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white] An albumin found in various cereals.
- leuko-—see leuco-
- levator (lēvā'tōr) *n*. [L. *levare* to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part *Opp* depressor
- levigat (lē'vā't) [L. *levigare* to make smooth.] T smoothen. *n* Made smooth.
- levulose—sacculose *q v*
- Leydig's cells [*F* *see* Leydig German anatomist]. Cells in testicular interstitial tissue
- Leydig' duct,—the Wolffian duct.
- Leydig's organs,—small organs on antennae of arthropods supposed to be organs of smell
- lian (liā'n) liane (liā'n) *n*. [*F* *liane* (from L. *ligare* to bind)] Any luxuriant cody climbing plant of tropical or semi-tropical forests.
- Lias (liās) *n*. [*liyer*] Marine and estuarine deposit of Jurassic period containing remains of corals, insect ammonites *ex* lians and other fossils
- liber (lī'ber) *n* [L. *liber* inner bark] Inner bark bast
- libid (lī'dīd) *n* [L. *libido* desire] Excitation thru body associated with sexual energy
- psychic energy borne, *q v* *liān* vital.
- librifera (lī'brifēra) *n*. [L. *liber* inner bark *forma* shape.] Resembling bast; *appl* fibres, woody later becoming sebate.
- lich ain (lī'kōnin) *n* [Gk. *lichen* lichen.] A polyannecharide found in *Cetraria islandica* and other lichens, hydrolysed by the enzyme lichenase lichenine lichen starch, moss starch
- Lichenism (lī'kēnizm) *n* [Gk. *lichen* lichen.] Symbiotic relationship between fungi and algae.
- Lichenoid (lī'kēnoid) *n*. [Gk. *lichen* lichen *eidos* form.] Resembling a lichen.
- Lich nology (lī'kēnōlō'jī) *n*. [Gk. *lichen* lichen *logos* discourse.] The study of lichens.
- Lieberkühn's crypts [*/ N* Lieberkühn German anatomist]. Tubular glands of the small intestine.
- Liebig's law [*/ see* Liebig German chemist]. The food element least plentiful in proportion to the requirements [plants limits their growth law of the minimum, *q v*
- lien (liē'n) *n*. [L. *lien* spleen.] Spleen
- lienal (liē'nāl) *n* [L. *lien* spleen.] Part spleen *appl* artery vein *nen* plexus; splenic.
- Lienulus (liē'nū'lūs) *n*. [*Lat.* [L. *lien* spleen] An accessory spleen.
- Lienogastric (liē'nōgā'strik) *n*. [L. *lien* spleen *gaster* stomach.] Part spleen and stomach *appl* artery supplying spleen and parts of stomach and pancreas *appl* vein of hepatic portal system.
- Lienor sal.—see pharyngeal.
- lif-cycle—the anous phases through which an individual species passes to maturity
- lif *ne*—a locone *q* a sub-division of a biome as temperature distribution, community et roses.
- ligament (lī'gāmēt) *n* [L. *ligamentum* bandage] A strong fibrous band of tissue connecting 1 or more moveable bones.

Ligamenta flava,—yellow elastic ligaments connecting laminae of adjoining vertebrae.

ligneous (lign'eōs) *n.* [*L. lignum* wood.] Woody of nature of wood.

lignescence (lign'esēnt) *n.* [*L. lignescere* to become woody] Developing the characters of woody tissue.

lignicolous (lign'ik ōl's) *n.* [*L. lignum* wood *colere* to inhabit.] Growing on or in wood.

lignification (lign'ifika'shun) *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood *facere* to form.] Wood-formation thickening of plant cell-walls by deposition of lignin.

lignin (lign'in) *n.* [*L. lignum* wood.] A complex substance which associated with cellulose, causes the thickening of plant cell-walls, and so forms wood.

lignivorous (ligniv'or'ūs) *n.* [*L. lignum* wood *vorare* to devour] Eating wood *appl.* various insects.

lignocellulos (lign'ōsēl ōl's) *n.* [*L. lignum* wood *cellula* little cell.] Essential constituent of woody tissue lignin and cellulose combined.

lignos (lign'ōs) *n.* [*L. lignum* wood.] A variety of cellulose.

ligula (lig'ūlā) *n.* [*L. ligula*, little tongue] A band or taenia of whit matter in dorsal wall of fourth ventricle median structure between labial palps of insects lobe of parapodium in certain mollusks ligule *g.s.* lingula, *g.s.*

ligulate (lig'ūlāt) *n.* [*L. ligula* little tongue.] Having or *port* ligules strap-shaped as ray florets of Compositae.

ligule (lig'ūl) *n.* [*L. ligula*, little tongue.] A membranous outgrowth at junction of blade and leaf-sheath or petiole small scale on upper surface of leaf-base in Lepidodendrace Selaginellaceae, and Isoetes tongue-shaped corolla as of certain Boragin.

liguliferous (lig'ūlifēr'ūs) *n.* [*L. ligula* little tongue *ferre* flower] Having ligulate flowers only

limacel (līm'āsel) *n.* [*F* from *L.*

limax slug] Concealed ventral shell of slug; limacelle.

limaciform (līm'āk'ifōrm) *n.* [*L. limax* slug *forme* shape.] Like a slug slug-shaped.

limaci (līm'āsin) *n.* [*L. limax* slug] *Port* slugs.

limb (līm) *n.* [*A.S. lim* limb.] Branch arm leg wing expanded portion of ungiculate petal.

limbat (līm'bāt) *n.* [*L. limbus* border] With border bordered and having a differently coloured edge.

limbic (līm'bik) *n.* [*L. limbus* border] Bordering; *appl.* a cerebral lobe including hippocampal and cingulate gyri.

limbous (līm'bōs) *n.* [*L. limbus* border] *Appl.* overlapping sutures.

limbus (līm'bōs) *n.* [*L. limbus* border] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure.

limen (līm'en) *n.* [*L. limen* threshold.] Threshold, minimum stimulus or quantitative difference in stimulation, that is perceptible boundary as between vestibule of nostril and nasal cavity lumen nasi.

limicolous (līm'ik ōl's) *n.* [*L. limus* mud *colere* to dwell.] Living in mud.

liminal (līm'ināl) *n.* [*L. limen*, threshold.] *Port.* threshold *appl.* stimulus *appl.* sensation.

limited,—*appl.* chromosomes in germinal not in somatic, nuclei.

limitrophic (līm'itrōf'ik) *n.* [*Gk. limos* hunger *trophos* nourishment.] *Port.* or controlling nutrition.

limivorous (līmiv'or'ūs) *n.* [*L. limos* mud *vorare* to devour] Mud-eating *appl.* certain aquatic animals which swallow mud.

limnic (līm'nē'tik) *n.* [*Gk. limne* marshy lake.] Living in, or *port.* marshes or lakes *appl.* zone of deep water between surface and compensation depth.

limnology (līm'nōlōj'ē) *n.* [*Gk. limne* lake *logos* discourse] The study of fresh waters.

Limnobios (līm nōb'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* lake *bios* life.] Life in fresh water fresh-water plants and animals collectively

Limnophyte (līm nōkrīp'ōft) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* marsh *phyton* hidden *phyton* plant.] A helophyte or marsh plant limnophyte.

Limnology (līm nōl'ōj) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* marshy lake *logos* discourse.] Science dealing with biological and other phenomena *pert* inland waters the study of standing waters.

Limnophilous (līm nōf'īlēs) *a.* [Gk. *limnē* marsh; *philein* to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes; also limnobiotic.

Limnophyte (līm nōft) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* marshy lake *phyton* plant.] A pond plant helophyte.

Limnoplankton (līm nōplāng'kton) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* marshy lake *plankton* wandering.] The floating animal and plant life in fresh-water lakes, ponds, and marshes. *Opp* holoplankton.

Limosphere (līm'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* receptacle *sphaērē*, globe.] A spherical body containing vacuole, situated near blepharoplast in spermatophytes of some mosses.

Li *a.* (līm'ēl) *n.* [L. *limē*, line.] A line-like structure or mark.

Linear (līm'ēl) *a.* [L. *limē* line.] *Pert* or in a line tape- or thread-like asthenic *appl* constitutional type.

Li ear-ansate—between linear and emiform in shape.

Linear lanceolate—between linear and lanceolate in shape.

Linear-oblong—between linear and oblong in shape.

Linellae (līm'ēl) *n. plu.* [L. *linella*, fine thread.] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya.

Lineolate (līm'ēlāt) *a.* [L. *limē*, line.] Marked by fine lines or striae.

Lingua (līm'gwā) *n.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] The floor of mouth; mites hypopharynx of insects tongue or tongue-like structure.

Lingual (līm'gwāl) *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue.] *Pert* tongue *appl* artery gyrus nerve, vein, etc. *appl* radula of mollusca.

Lingiform (līm'gwīfōrm) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue *forma* shape.] Tongue-shaped.

Lingula (līm'gwīlā) *n.* [L. *lingula*, little tongue.] A small tongue-like process of bone or other tissue as of cerebellum or epiboid a genus of brachiopods; ligula, *g. s.*

Lingulate—ligulate, *g. s.*

Linal (līm'ān) *n.* [L. *linum* flax.] The substance of achromatic or xiphic reticulum of cell-nucleus.

Linalplast (līm'ānplāst) *n.* [L. *linum* flax Gk. *plastēs* moulded.] Phasmosome, *g. s.*

Linkage (līm'ktj) *n.* [A.S. *hlnce* link.] Tendency of certain hereditary factors to remain associated through several generations genetic coupling.

Linnaean (līm'nān) *n.* [C. *Linnaeus* Swedish naturalist.] *Pert* or designating the system of classification established by Linnaeus.

Linon (līm'nōn) *n.* [C. *Linnaeus* Swedish naturalist.] Linnaean or taxonomic species.

Lipase (līm'ās) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] A polytic or fat-splitting enzyme, found in blood and in various plant and animal organs, and in various seeds.

Lip-cell—a sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence.

Lipides (līm'īdē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] Heterogeneous compounds soluble in fats and their solvents including fats waxes, chromolipides, sterols, glycolipides, phospholipides lipids of lipoids.

Lipids (līm'īdē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] Compound lipides, including phospholipides and cerebroside lipids.

Lipochochondria (līm'ōkōn drīā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *chochondria* grain.] Lipid granules in the Golgi zone Golgi preubstance.

- lipochrin** (lipó'krin) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *achros* yellow] *Appl* yellow lipid droplet, fading by light, in unpigmented base of retinal cell.
- lipochrome** (lip'ókro'ík) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *achros* colour] With pigment in oil droplets.
- lipochromes** (lip ókrómz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *chroma* colour] A more or less indefinite group of plant and animal pigments as carotins, huteins, chlorophane, rhodophane xanthophane zoocerythrin, etc.
- lipoclastic** (lip'ókla'stik) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *klastos* broken.] Fat splitting lipolytic *appl* enzymes.
- lipofuscin** (lip'ofús in) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *L. fuscus* dusky] A yellowish-brown pigment in cytoplasm of some nerve-cells.
- lipogastry** (lip'ógás'trí) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *gaster* stomach.] Temporary obliteration of gastric cavity as in some sponges.
- lipogenous** (lip'ógénos) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *gennao* birth] Fat producing.
- lipohumour** (lip óbú'mór) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *L. humor* moisture.] A fat-soluble substance produced by nerves and acting on chromatophores.
- lipoid** (lip'oid) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *eidos* form.] Resembling fatty substance. *n.* A lipide one of various fat soluble substances occurring in plants and animals, as a sterol carotene terpene.
- lipolytic** (lip'ól'ítik) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *lysis* to dissolve.] Capable of dissolving fat fat reducing.
- lipomarianism** (lipóm'árisim) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking *maris* part.] Suppression of segmentation or coalescence of segments as in crustaceans.
- lipopalingenesis** (lip'ópál'injén ésis) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *palin* anew *genesis* descent] The omission of some stage or stages in phylogeny.

- lipophore** (lip'ófo) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *phoros* bearing] A wandering cell originating in neural crest and containing a lipochrome.
- lipoproteins** (lip pró'téins) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *proteinon*, first.] Proteins united with fatty compounds.
- lipostomy** (lipós'tómí) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *stoma*, mouth.] Temporary obliteration of mouth or osculum.
- lipotropic** (lip'ótróp'ík) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *trope* turn.] Influencing fat metabolism accelerating removal of fat.
- lipoxanthins**,—lipochromes.
- lipoxenous** (lip'óxen ós, lip'ók'sénús) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* to abandon *xenos* host.] Leaving the host before completion of development.
- lipcan nchyma**,—leipcanenchyma.
- lir lia** (lirél'li) *n.* [*L. lina*, furrow] A linear pothecium of lichens.
- lisencephalous** (lis'énké'f'ális, -éf) *n.* [Gk. *lisos* smooth *enkephalos* brain.] Having few or no convolutions of the brain *lisencephalic*.
- lisoflagellat** (lis ófáy'élat) *n.* [Gk. *lisos* smooth *L. flagellum* whip.] Having no collar surrounding base of flagellum.
- lithite** (lith'it) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with ear or with otocysts, lithocysts and tentaculocysts sensory organs of many invertebrates.
- lithocarp** (lith ókarp) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *karpos* fruit.] Fossil fruit or carpolith.
- lithocysts** (lith ósists) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *kystis* bladder] Minut sacs or grooves, containing lithites found in various invertebrates enlarged cells of plant epidermis in which cystoliths re formed.
- lithodoma** (lith ódés'má) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *dome* bond.] A small plat shelly in nature found in certain brachyopods.
- lithodomous** (lithód'ómos) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *domos* house] Living in rock-boles or clefts.